The Appeal of a Churchman to the Ku Klux Klan

Substance of a Sermon Preached in the First Presbyterian Church, Okmulgee, Oklahoma, by George S. Fulcher, D.D.

We are part of a nation the greatest that God's sun has shone upon. Few there be included our more than 100,000,000 citizens who are not passionate lovers of America. Few are there who, in their heart of hearts, do not thrill when they sing, "My Country 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty." However hot the passions of our people, whatever the bitterness engendered in our party struggles, on sane second thought we do not want to do anything which will stain our patriotism or strike at the genius of our institutions. It is to that sane second thought that I appeal today.

Noah Webster said: "Patriotism is the passion which aims to serve one's country either in defending it fro invasion, or protecting its rights and maintaining its law and institutions in vigor and purity." Another has said, "He is the truest patriot who loves and promotes peace, both public and private." The great world war proved our patriotism in the face of the foreign foe. The hour is near at hand when we shall declare to all the world and for all time whether we have equal patriotism in meeting our internal problems.

President Coolidge has said, "The constitution of the United States is the final refuge of every right that is enjoyed by any American citizen. So long as it is observed those rights will be secured. Whenever it falls into disrespect or disrepute, the end of orderly organized government as we have known it for more than 125 years will be at hand. The constitution represents a government of law. There is only one other kind of authority, and that is a government of force. Americans must make their choice between these two. One signifies justice and liberty; the other tyranny and oppression. To live under the American constitution is the greatest political privilege that was ever accorded to the human race."

Your love for America will not be best shown in frenzied protestations of affection, but in a dedication of yourself to the conservation of our national heritage. Citizens, you must see to it that you refrain from all action or advice which suggests the interruption or the evasion of law, or the interruption of the normal or emergency processes of government. You must refrain from all efforts to capture the control of the machinery of government by any group within the boundary of America, for that group's selfish purpose.

If this nation goes down, to be buried by the driving sands of time as are Tyre and Babylon, Nineveh, Athens, Rome, it will be written for coming civilization to read and ponder: "In the hour of supreme opportunity; in her youth; in the presence of a world that hoped in her beyond all others, America destroyed herself." I hear the quiet voice of President Lincoln speaking: "If destruction be our lot, we must ourselves be its author and finish. As a nation of free men we must live through all time or die by suicide."

Lawlessness or Patriotism?

For some years thoughtful statesmen in America have viewed with growing alarm the determination of groups and organizations to annul the laws. In many quarters a mob mind has been produced. Sane thought on national affairs has given way to hysteria. We are victims of the propagandist. The shoutings of labor demagogues, of capitalistic demagogues, or demagogues in religious and social institutions, have thrown us into panic. Let me quote from an editorial from a national Republican weekly, of July 1, 1922: "Lawlessness in a republic like ours, where laws are the handiwork of the people acting through their duly chosen representatives, is treason—treason not only to statutory and constitutional law, but to all that America stands for. Those who engage in mob demonstrations trample upon institutions which are the hope of humanity for liberty and progress. The man who apologizes for or condones such lawlessness is lacking in loyalty to the fundamental principals of Americanism."

This at least you will admit, that since your organization has come into the life of the nation, there has been a ferment—a growing bitterness—a shadow of fear, which has darkened with the passing of the days. In your organization you claim a number of million men. A great many of these without doubt are church men. These church men cannot easily forget the ideals of life set forth in the teaching of the meek and lowly Jesus who died for all men on the cross. I am appealing to you church men who are members of the Ku Klux Klan upon the basis of your love to Christ and loyalty to this government. Is your love for your commonwealth and nation equal to the love of those from which Colonel Simmons borrowed his modern order?

The Original Ku Klux.

The original Ku Klux Klan began in 1866, and was started by a few young men organizing a club for entertainment. Early in 1867 the order took upon itself "to subserve public welfare, to suppress lawlessness, and protect property." Men acting with honest purpose were soon to find that they were acting in a most dangerous way. There was a cause for this activity. In the South was a large, disorderly element of negroes unto whom freedom had been given. They were led by white men of the basest type. They were armed. They executed the most violent threats against the person of those whose sole crime had been that they had been in the Confederate army. At Nashville, in May, 1867, Klan Dens met to guard against impending dangers. An organization almost identical with that which now exists was formulated. These Klansmen set forth this declaration of purpose: "We recognize our relations to the United States government; the supremacy of the constitution; the constitutional laws thereof; and the union of states thereunder." The membership of the Klan rose to 550,000. In spite of the declaration of purpose bad men came in. Grave outrages were committed by bands of disguised men who were members of the Klan. By 1869, the Klan had changed from a band of law-loving, law-abiding men into a body of desperate men, convulsing the country and setting at defiance the mandates of both state and federal governments. One of the leaders of the original Klan testified that by 1870 all the good and brave men had abandoned it in disgust. In 1869, late in the month of February, the Grand Wizard issued a proclamation officially disbanding the Klan afte March 1, 1869.

Let me emphasize the meaning which underlies this narrative of history. This early Klan found that by its very existence it was fostering lawlessness. The use of masks and disguises made possible overt acts of crime by both klansmen and non-klansmen. And those Southern leaders—let us say it to their lasting glory—with the hurt of a great defeat, and the deeper bitterness of a heartless reconstruction period, demolished the klan.

This they did, because they loved the state for which they fought, and the nation which they fought better than an institution which they had founded, when they discovered this institution to be inherently lawless. This they did, because of their American faith in law an order. This they did, because they found that they could not be both Americans and klansmen. I appeal to you, the Christian citizens of America, to hold the institution to which you have so recently given your allegiance to the same rigid tests to which the Southern klansman subjected the original orde

Ku Klux Klan — 1923. I General.

NEW YORK CITY HERALD
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Where, the Ku Klux Klan Stands To-day in the Nation's Life and Politics

Strong in Only a Handful of States and Has Fallen Away to Nothing in Illinois and Others Where It Started With Crash—Its Political Influence, Hard to Fathom, Is Believed to Be Much Overrated

A SURVEY of the country conducted by correspondents of THE NEW YORK HERALD shows conclusively that the Ku Klux Klan generally is losing its hold on the popular imagination, but is tightening its hold in isolated rural sections of the South and a few States in the mid-West.

In thirty-six States the Ku Klux or otherwise. The public attitude between amusement at the gullibility anti-racial propaganda. The singular feature of the Klan hysteria is that it is promiscuously scattered throughout the country and is not centered in any one group of contiguous States.

For instance, it is active in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas in the South; but is not an important factor in North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina.

In Indiana it has assumed proportions that are not duplicated in the surrounding group of States except Ohio. From the Canadian border to South Carolina the Klan has not met encouragement in any of the Atlantic seaboard States. In Missouri and Kansas it does not figure as prominently as it does in Oklahoma. In only one or two isolated spots between Indiana and Oregon, in fact, does the Klan cut any figure at all.

It is a negligible factor in Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, California and Nevada. Various explanations of this phenomena are advanced, but few of them appear to be based on the same general causes.

Sentiment Against Klan In Large New York Cities

In New York State the "Invisible Empire" finds lodgment only in widely separated spots. In the City of New York both in numbers and political influence, it is negligible. It is almost impossible to secure even an approximate estimate of the number of adherents to the Klan among the six millions of citizens of the metropolis of the western world.

In New York city, and also in other centers like Buffalo, Syracuse and Rochester, public sentiment is unmistakably hostile to the program and pretensions of the Klan. In eastern Long Island and the western part of the State, Klans which claim a membership of from 200 to 1,000 flourish in an environment unfriendly to its self-proclaimed purposes, and a good many of the members are subjected to ridicule or openly condemned.

The State Legislature, responding to the overwhelming sentiment against the Klan, administered a decisive blow to the secret organization by passing the Walker bill, which prohibits masks and other secret forms, and the State government successfully appealed to the courts for a revocation of the charter obtained by the Klan so that masks and other devices intended to conceal the identity of its adherents cannot now be used in the State.

Further than this, Protestant ministers whose support was obtained for the Klan creed, which was designed to propagate and encourage Americanism, have deserted it in large numbers because of disclosures showing that its chief purpose was to foment prejudice against racial and religious groups, notably those of Jewish and African origin and adherents of the Roman Catholic faith.

Politically, the Ku Klux Klan means very little in New York. In certain sections it has supported individual candidates with little or no success. In Long Island an avowed Klansman invited popular support, but was decisively beaten.

Losing Steadily in Illinois After an Amazing Advance

In Illinois the Klan is steadily losing ground. At first it spread with amazing rapidity, but during the last year has lost two-thirds of its original membership. At its peak there were twenty-two Klaverns in the State with a membership of 150,000, of which 54,000 were in Chicago. The present membership is estimated at 75,000 for the State and 10,000 in the city.

The Klan made a fight against Judge Dever, Roman Catholic candidate for Mayor of Chicago and he was elected by 100,000. Four out of twenty candidates for the Board of Aldermen won nominations on a Klan program, but these were snowed under in the election. The best informed men in Illinois State and in Chicago unite in the view that the Klan hysteria has run its course, that it will not cut much of a figure in the Presidential and State elections next year.

The Klan is also losing in Oregon, but is still active in trying to stimulate interest in the general election next year. Two years ago the Klan succeeded in electing a candidate for Governor, or at least claimed to have done so. Gov. Pierce, the beneficiary of their support, practically repudiated it. Every Master Mason in the State has withdrawn from the Klan. Disclosures showing that leaders of the Klan are more concerned in getting offices for themselves and their friends than in propagating the patriotic pretensions of the organization, have done much to discredit the organization.

The organization is kept up, however, and its leaders make no secret of their intent to take a hand in coming political events. An achievement for which the Klan claims the credit has alienated a great deal of the popular support. This was the passage by the Klan amounts to very little politically of adherents and condemnation of its Legislature, under Klan coercion, of a bill closing all private schools, but manifestly directed at the parochial institutions maintained by the Catholic Church.

In Missouri the membership of the Klan is uncertain. It is admittedly strong in rural sections. A year ago the claim was made by supporters of the Klan that there were 100,000 members of it in the State. The present estimates, which appear to be reliable, show this has been cut in half. The strength of the Klan in the rural sections is generally credited to anti-Catholic propaganda.

The Klan is still very strong in Indiana, and the leaders of both political parties are greatly disturbed over the aggressive attitude assumed by its promoters. Leaders of the secret organization who staged some of the largest demonstrations held in the country make no secret of their determination to control both parties next year. The Klan propaganda is openly conducted. One weekly newspaper supported by the Klan and engaged in the dissemination of its program has a larger circulation than any daily in the State.

Political leaders in both parties who have secretly sought the support of the Klan do not hesitate to credit it with a greater degree of influence than popular judgment seems to justify.

The election in Ohio last Tuesday supplied a case in point. Columns were printed throughout the country of the great Klan victory in Youngstown, and yesterday a great parade of the robed Knights was scheduled for that city. Now in Youngstown, while it is true that the Mayor-elect had the indorsement of the Klan it is equally true that a Roman Catholic running for a judgeship defeated a Klan candidate, and in doing so received more votes than the Mayor-elect. Another point to be noted about Klan candidates is that the Klan has been known to take all the credit in elections where it played very little part, perhaps only as much as secretly indorsing a candidate.

Secret Bidding for Help In Senate Fight in Alabama

In Alabama, Democratic politicians seeking the nomination for the Senate and State offices next year are secretly bidding for Klan support. Senator Heflin, who is ambitious to hold on to his seat, is regarded as being extremely friendly to the Klan.

In some of the rural sections of the country, floggings and other criminal acts have been employed to coerce hostile public sentiment. In a general sense, however, leaders of political, commercial and educational thought in the State, assert that Alabama is not in the control of the Ku Klux Klan, and that interest in its activities is steadily decreasing.

In Arkansas the Ku Klux Klan is supposed to have more than 200 Klaverns with a membership of from 100 to 10,000. In Little Rock every Protestant minister is claimed by Klan leaders to be a member of the organization. It is in the rural sections of the State, however, that the Klan is most powerful. It has adopted the slogan of "no politics in the Klan, but the Klan in politics." Rival candidates for political honors secretly solicit the support of the organization.

In Texas the Klan is said to be gaining recruits. Impartial judges credit it with a membership of 150,000. The Klan seems to find most favor in the large cities, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, Beaumont, Waco. Paradoxically, San Antonio and El Paso are overwhelmingly against the Klan. An anti-Klan Mayor was recently elected in San Antonio by a large majority.

The Klan leaders claim to control sixty-five city and town governments. Yet in the last general election not a single avowed candidate won. The Klan controlled the last Democratic State convention, but Gov. Neff and Senator-elect Mayfield, claimed by the Klan, repudiated it after their election. The Klan spirit in Texas is directly aimed at Catholics rather than Jews, but the best judgment of reliable authorities is that it will not cut as much figure in coming political contests as the leaders assert.

From THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondents' detailed report of Klan activities follow:

NEW YORK.

Any estimate of the numerical strength of the Ku Klux Klan in New York State must of necessity be subject to attack. The Klan is vague about it. In Binghamton, the home of Edward H. Smith, Grand Dragon or chief officer for the State, the figure for the State is set at 75,000. In Albany, Klansmen having failed to confer with Binghamton, say there are about 50,000 of them in the State. Up in Niagara county, a supposed stronghold, the guess is 30,000.

Taking all the guesses of the Klansmen themselves and striking an average you have in the neighborhood of 50,000—probably a too generous figure.

Broome county, of which Binghamton is the metropolis, seems to have provided the most fertile soil for Klan seed. The best guess has it that in Binghamton alone there are about 4,000 citizens of the Invisible Empire. In Broome county the Klan boasts of six or seven thousand.

The Klan has looked upon Long Island with envious eyes. It has won recruits in Nassau county—how many is hard to say. But it has really established itself in Suffolk, where it has set up its own candidate for the Assembly against John G. Peck, who

voted for the Walker law aimed at the Klan's head. Arthur H. Myers of Ronkonkoma, who says that he isn't a Klansman, was nominated by petition by the Klan. There were 2,100 names on the Myers petition and Myers said last Sunday that if he had the Klan support he was "as good as elected." But he wasn't. Peck defeating him handily.

NEW JERSEY.

The Ku Klux Klan in New Jersey is negligible. It is much weaker than one would be led to believe by the amount of noise made by Klans scattered in some of the interior counties It is estimated that there are 40,000 members, and the political influence of these groups has been confined to contests for unimportant local offices.

The leaders of the two major political parties apparently attach little importance to the demands and threats of Klansmen. The hooded knights appear to find considerable satisfaction in attracting attention to themselves by staging night meetings, well advertised, in isolated sections of the State.

The few political moves actually made by Klansmen have been in the way of gestures, and have rarely been accompanied or followed by actual commitment. Some of the Klansmen have asserted that their order was responsible for the defeat of Senator Frelinghuysen by Gov. Edwards last year.

Gov. Silzer has openly attacked the Klan in speeches before local bodies of Knights of Columbus and various Jewish societies. The Governor was opposed by the Klan last year and won by 90,000 majority. The Klan is incorporated in the State, with offices at Elizabeth. Up to date the Legislature and State government have ignored it.

According to reliable authority the Klan has been losing membership recently, the most notable recession being that of Russell F. Trimble, former Klan Keagle, who quit last month and charged that the recruiting staff of the Klan was only interested in the $4 commission paid for each member.

ILLINOIS.

There was a time when the "invisible empire" spread through Illinois with amazing rapidity, when it seemed inevitable that the Klan was to become a powerful factor in the civic and social life of the State and its principal city. Then, because of internal friction, united opposition on the part of the press and the pulpit, not to speak of actual physical demonstrations against it, the Klan waned until now it is an innocuous thing.

At the peak of its power there were approximately 54,000 Klansmen in Chicago and 150,000 in the State. Now in Chicago it has dwindled to 10,000 and to approximately 82,000 in the State. Of this number, according to some reports, 41 per cent. are delinquents in the matter of dues. In 1922, the Klan's big year, there were twenty-two Klaverns in Chicago. Now there are less than a dozen, and only four of these are active.

The attitude of Chicago toward the Klan has been expressed time after time in many different ways. Early this year the City Council by unanimous vote pledged itself to exclude members of the organization from the service of the city.

The Baptist Ministers' Conference passed a resolution urging that the members of the Baptist church have "no fellowship with those who work in disguise and darkness." The resolution charged further that the Klan is responsible for much of the present day unrest.

This action was seconded by the Rock River Conference of the Methodist church.

OREGON.

Although still a potent factor in the politics of Oregon, the Ku Klux Klan is losing ground. It will attempt to rally in the Senatorial campaign next year. The Klan had a membership of about 6,000 in Portland January 1, 1923. It has lost 2,600 members since that date. The up-State membership at its height did not exceed 4,000 members. Nearly half of this membership has been lost since January 1. Every Master Mason of Oregon has withdrawn from the Klan. The hooded organization held a powerful membership among the Masons a year ago.

The decline in the Klan's strength can be attributed to the following reasons:

1. Its leaders showed no political sincerity. They have played the game simply for the political and other benefits they derived.

2. They supported men for office who were without qualification and who would play the game of the Klan leaders regardless of merit.

3. Many who joined the "white sheet brigade" did so with honest intentions. Upon discovering that their convictions had been capitalized for the benefit of the unscrupulous they withdrew. One of the outstanding lights in withdrawals was that of the Rev. R. H. Sawyer, formerly head lecturer for the organization in the Northwest.

The Klan was at zenith last November, when it succeeded in electing Gov. Walter M. Pierce, a Democrat. It was aided by the farmers, who have been in a deplorable state as a result of low prices received for their products and high prices paid for the things they need.

The cardinal principles of the Klan in Oregon have been anti-Catholic, anti-Jew and anti-foreign born. Oregon for a number of years has been agitated by anti-Catholic sentiment. Especially was this true in Portland. Hence the Klan became a remarkable crystallizer of anti-Catholic forces.

The Klan intends to have a candidate in both the Republican and Democratic camps at the Oregon election a year from this November if it is able to do so. Mayor George Baker of Portland and K. K. Kubli, the latter Speaker of the Oregon House of Representatives, have both bid for the Klan support. These two will be Republican candidates in the Oregon primaries.

Senator Charles L. McNary will be Republican candidate for reelection. The Klan has repeatedly tried to obtain an audience with him on the subject. It would like to have McNary for its candidate, for he seems to have the best chance of winning the election. McNary does not want the support of the Klan.

MISSOURI.

From Klan circles information on membership is not obtainable. One in position to know said "it would not exceed 100,000.". The same authority declined to say how far below that figure the Klan strength in the State might fall.

Several months ago there were unofficial reports the organization had more than 400,000. That figure probably was not excessive at that time. In Jackson county, in which Kansas City is, there have been Klan meetings with an attendance estimated from 10,000 to 15,000.

Rural districts outside Kansas City once showed special interest in the organization. Meetings in Kansas City proper were held in Convention Hall and in the big downtown churches. Recent reports are that Klan activity is noticeable in several different rural counties of the State. The nearest political test of its strength was last November in Jackson county, when a defeated candidate for Circuit Judge openly credited with Klan support polled approximately 19,000 votes. Since differences in the national organization arose, the present strength both locally and out in the State is difficult to judge.

Many of the members under the old organization are yet credited with affiliation, while others are said to have withdrawn. The Klan appears to have little or no control in city or county government locally.

INDIANA.

Regardless of successes or mistakes of either the Democratic or Republican parties in Indiana between now and the time for the primaries next May, the minds of those actively playing politics in the State, from the State chairman down to the precinct committeemen, will be burdened with the specter of the Ku Klux Klan.

Klan leaders are confident their candidates will sweep all opposition aside at the next election. They speak of election when, in fact, the real test of strength will come in the primaries. The Ku Klux Klan will have a candidate for virtually every office in the State in both parties in the primary election. The plan of action is well worked out, from all indications. One candidate likely will be selected for particular office in each party. He, of course, will be known to the Klan members.

In case the opposition is marked and his nomination is doubtful other Klan members, unknown to the general public, will be pushed into the field for the same office. These latter candidates will use anti-Klan propaganda and assist in splitting up the opposition vote. The more opposition the greater number of Klan candidates sailing under the colors of the opposition.

If the Klan in Indiana votes solidly it can elect any candidate for State office. Mr. Harding carried Indiana by approximately 185,000, the largest plurality ever accorded a candidate. The State generally is much more evenly divided politically than this. If any candidate for State office gets 50,000 plurality it is considered rather remarkable. With a potential voting strength even conservatively of 300,000 the Klan is cause for worry on the part of politicians.

Each party has its full share of the burden in Klan membership. The membership in Indianapolis is placed at 25,000. The remainder is scattered over the State, either in rural centers or in the smaller cities. Such cities as Fort Wayne, South Bend, Gary and Evansville have not taken strongly to the Klan. While Indiana is conceded by the Klan officials to be one of their strongest States, law violations have been very few.

OHIO.

There is no doubt that Klan membership in Ohio runs into the scores of thousands. Statements have put it above 500,000, but there are of course no exact figures. Yet it is safe to say that Texas and Indiana do not contain any more Knights of the Invisible Empire than does the Buckeye State. The Klan's part in the municipal elections on Tuesday throughout the State got much publicity. And yet here as in other States the real influence of the organization at the polls is an open question. There have been numerous vice raids, parades and street brawls, but nothing serious enough to attract nationwide attention to the Klan's activities. The Fiery Cross of Ohio is on sale throughout the State and recruits are steadily being gained until only a few of the larger cities including Cleveland and Cincinnati are now without influential and menacing Klaverns. There has been no effort by the Catholics and Jews to organize against the Klan, the opinion seeming to be that it is but a passing terror that soon will spend its force.

ALABAMA.

Persistent efforts by organizers, propaganda by lecturers and political influence have brought about a strong organization of the Ku Klux Klan in Alabama, though keen politicians assert that this strength has not reached a commanding position. In spots throughout the State the Klan is in position to control. In Birmingham and Jefferson county, the imperial city and county of Alabama, the organization wields a powerful influence.

In the meantime politics are warming up in Alabama in several directions. The election of a United States Senator next year is the overshadowing event at the present time and Senator J. Thomas Heflin is seeking reelection. While no other candidate has come out as yet, John Bankhead, son of the late Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama, and B. B. Comer, former Governor and for a short while United States Senator, are mentioned. That Senator Heflin stands well in Klan circles is a whisper, but nothing outward is observed at this time.

Alabama has not been stirred to any great extent by floggings. In Birmingham and Jefferson county and in one or two instances at Jasper, in Walker county, floggings have taken place, none lately. But to one case was there more than ordinary attention given and that was when Dr. J. W. Dowling, city and county health officer of Birmingham-Jefferson county, was lured from his home, taken up the road some distance and unmercifully whipped. Dr. Dowling had been very active in promulgating health laws, and especially milk or dairy laws, and this is said to have brought about much enmity. Several months later several arrests were made, and it was shown that persons identified with local Klan bodies had been concerned in this and other abuses.

ARKANSAS.

Only one man has been uncovered as a leader of the K. K. K. in Arkansas, James A. Comer, a prominent local attorney, who is reputed to hold a high position in the State and national organizations, as well as the local Klan. The membership in Little Rock is said to include practically every Protestant minister in the city.

The Klan membership in Arkansas is widely disseminated, and it is apparently thriving in the rural communities as well as the urban centers. Farmers and planters in the more populous counties are reported to be active members of the organization. It is impossible to ascertain the number of members in the State because of the rapid growth, but from the best information obtainable there are not fewer than 50,000.

There have been few flagrant violations of the law chargeable to the Ku Klux Klan.

TEXAS.

The Klan in Texas is slowly but steadily gaining recruits. A conservative estimate places the membership at 110,000. Klan organs claim a membership of 150,000. William Simmons in an address delivered at Austin this summer placed the number at close to 110,000.

Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, Beaumont, Waco and Austin are strong Klan centers. Seventy per cent. of Klan strength is found in cities of more than 30,000 population. Rural members are concentrated in the eastern and southwestern sections of the State.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923 General

One Must Be Extinguished

Chicago Defender — 3-31-23

JUNE 10, 1923

TWO KU KLUX KLANS

Daughter of One of the Founders of the Original Denounces Appropriation of Its Name and Its Traditions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Doubtless all of us not infected with the Ku Klux Klan bacillus deplore the eruption of lawlessness manifested in varying degrees of intensity in every State of the Union, but only those who understand conditions subsequent to the War of Secession can realize how inept and misleading is the name "Ku Klux Klan" assumed by those stricken with the prevalent malady.

Neither in personnel, motives nor activities is there any resemblance between the original Klan and their self-designated namesakes, prancing, like Don Quixotes on Rosinante hobbies.

What could be more preposterous than these fly-by-nights, shrouded in white and mystery, attempting to reform politics and society by a coat of tar and feathers? Or what more grotesquely puerile than the solemn farce staged in church, where masked and hooded klansmen, "devoutly kneeling," call on God and the congregation to attest their oath that exclusively pure and patriotic motives inspire their outrages against Catholic, Jew, foreigner—anybody, white, yellow or black who is so perverse as to have been born beyond the confines of this "Sweet Land of Liberty," so criminal as to be persona non grata to the freak empire, or so heretical as not to worship what the "flaming cross" signifies in their scheme of lawless bigotry? How often has the cross become a fetich in the cult of hatred and the ritual of crime and folly?

The "goblin" masquerade of klansmen is now "the outward, visible sign" of half-baked reformers and well-meaning fanatics, but it is rapidly becoming the vestment of unscrupulous politicians and the disguise of criminals.

Such are the minds enacting mystery plays tonight—such the childish, pestiferous, often vicious, activities of an invisible oligarchy that filches the name and counterfeits the regalia under which defeated heroes of the Confederacy formed a cordon around their homes during the saturnalia called in bitter irony the "Reconstruction Period."

"War is hell," but peace for the vanquished is often a more acute phase of hell.

The terms of official peace, accorded at Appomattox, were fair and honorable, but the psychology of victory reduced them to a magnanimous gesture. "To the victor belong the spoils," is a fundamental creed of conquerors, and, despite pledges, there was a way to exploit the South—to a nation intoxicated with military success all things are possible.

Africans automatically emancipated by the surrender outnumbered the white population in the seceding States, and overnight the economic structure, strained to the breaking point by war, collapsed. But the industrial system, though greatly impaired, was not at first destroyed, for freed men generally remained on the plantations, performing work voluntarily for wages. Since paid labor, according to political economy, is less expensive than labor performed by slaves, there was reason to hope for gradual readjustment and return to normalcy, but the fire of experience soon demonstrated such hope was only "fool's gold."

When war ended, predatory hordes of camp followers and mercenaries—post-war braves—swooped down upon the defenseless South. Here, these knights of adventure, derisively called "carpet-baggers" pooled interests with Southern renegades, avid to share with invaders the spoils of their native land. For them was invented the sobriquet, "scallawag"—an exclusive brand of infamy!

Drunk with moonshine of perfidious promises, instigated to deeds of violence by vicious propaganda, the negro inevitably became the cat's paw, or rather the tiger's claw, in the ruthless scheme of ravaging the South. To accomplish this with impunity, license must be stamped with an official seal—if red with blood it were the more impressive.

"No gift of vision," concerning which there is today so much cant and so little manifestation, was needed to preperceive that the negro vote was the lever by which the entire social and civil edifice could be overturned and a fake Government established to legalize tyranny, violence and corruption. There were boundless possibilities.

At Washington profiteers and demagogues were playing the game of high finance and political ambition on a national scale. In this gamble the negro vote would be the joker—indeed, it was the crux of the whole situation after Lee's surrender had left the South defenseless, save for the guarantee of the nation's good faith, given in all sincerity by Grant. But on the negro vote enterprising "patriots" and "philanthropists" could vault over this high hurdle and ride to wealth and power.

The ballot, suddenly thrust into the hands of negroes, totally disqualified for citizenship, proved a fatal gift—a Pandora's box from which swarmed all the evils that can afflict society. Today, sixty years later, the entire nation is still shadowed by that gigantic outrage to reason—that "hocus pocus" of "liberty, equality, fraternity" by which the negro was converted into a political asset and a tool for wrecking the South.

In this land of liberty the dragon, slavery, has not been destroyed, his victims, white and black, toil in factories and mines, on railroads and farms, from ocean to ocean. Only the few are free, and they are not happy.

Negroes, prompted by white conspirators, enacted the part assigned to them with calculated results. Illiterate Africans in executive and judicial offices burlesqued and disgraced civil government. According to program, Federal troops were rushed to the South to enforce negro rule—to compel submission

to kangaroo courts. Tragedy moved on to the climax. Scalawag, carpetbagger, negro, could now bait with impunity, disarmed, disfranchised heroes of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, enmeshed in legal chicanery, and ringed by Federal bayonets.

When resistance seemed impossible, the courage, fortitude and resourcefulness that had sustained the Confederate soldier for four years against overwhelming odds now came to the rescue. He was still the captain of his soul and in defense of home. Invictus!

From this night of tyranny and license emerged the Ku Klux Klan. The manhood of the South threw off the stranglehold of Northern adventurers, Southern traitors and their black myrmidons.

Robe, hood and mask are indelibly stamped on Southern history—hieroglyphic records of a time when night and secrecy were the only refuge from persecution; an appeal to puerile superstition, which had its source in African jungles, the only defense of homes. Sacred writings truly are these symbols to us, children of Confederate veterans!

Only sons and daughters of these heroic men at bay can resent, as I do, this travesty on the sombre tragedy of the past.

The Ku Klux Klan tonight is in no sense a recrudescence or an offspring of the original. That organization, having achieved its mission, and knowing that the secrecy under which it was forced to act was being used to cloak crimes (perpetrated by men not affiliated with the Klan), officially dissolved, declaring the Ku Klux Klan disbanded forever.

In justice to our fathers who grappled with and overcame conditions insufferable as were ever inflicted upon a heroic people to goad them into hopeless resistance, I denounce the ignorance, or malice, that confounds the two organizations. The first was a tragic necessity, the second a useless, if not criminal absurdity, and may become a menace to every citizen—a force illogical, despotic, an imperium in imperio, more to be dreaded than foreign foes!

However, it is imperative that we recognize the truth that all lawless organizations are not only the manifestation of evil in themselves but a protest, however foolishly expressed, against evils in government and society—rank growth spontaneously budding from "something rotten in the State."

NANNIE NUTT HOLT.

Daughter of Captain L. M. Nutt of Shreveport, La., who was a member of the original Ku Klux Klan.

Sanibel, Fla., June 2, 1923.

Gen. Gordon and the Klan.

A citizen of Williamson County remarked recently, apropos of the Ku Klux Klan meeting, that his father had told him that he had seen the official order, issued many years ago by General George W. Gordon, then the highest [illegible] in Tennessee of the organization, disbanding it, its purposes having been attained.

It seems that General Gordon was visiting his kinsman in Williamson County, and while there prepared this order and showed it to him before it was [illegible] various branches of the state.

General Gordon was a citizen of Memphis. He was [illegible] superintendent of public instruction in Shelby County, and later representative in Congress. He was a conspicuous figure in the armies of the Confederacy in the west. At the battle of Franklin, when its star was fading, he led his troops against federal breastworks with impetuous charges that threatened to overcome a barrier really invincible to the exposed batallions in gray. Gordon commanded a brigade, and actually pierced the blue line, but the supporting troops fell like leaves under the withering fire, and he was captured. He had penetrated the federal line, however, to a point further advanced, it is said, than any other Confederate officer.

The writer heard General Gordon, speaking at the unveiling of the Confederate monument on the public square in Franklin, describing the advance of the Confederates on the federal breastworks across the pike near the famous cotton gin of tragic memory, that when his troops got close up "the bullets were buzzing about my ears so thick that I felt I could wave my handkerchief and almost fill it with them."

The above article appeared in the Nashville Banner of Sunday last, contributed by George Armistead. In the latter years of his life General Gordon represented the Tenth congressional district, and at that time Hardeman County was a part of the district. During the campaign he came to Bolivar and called upon the editor of the Bulletin. We will never forget what he said about the Ku Klux Klan. A mob of infuriated people had then recently committed some horrible crime, which he condemned in unmeasured terms. Then he became reminiscent and recited an interesting story to the writer. Immediately folowing the Civil War, he said, conditions in the south were such that honorable men were forced to band themselves together in order to protect their homes and their families and to secure justice. The white peoples of the south were disfranchised and the negro was allowed the ballot. Carpet-baggers from the north and camp-followers ran rough-shod over the rights of the people. Their methods were so unjust, so disgraceful and so repulsive that the good citizens determined to assert themselves. An organization was formed known as the Ku Klux Klan. General Gordon wrote the ritual for the klan, which was first organized at Pulaski, Tenn. Its membership comprised many of the best citizens of the south. They accomplished a wonderful work, restoring order out of chaos. But when law was established and the courts began to function, General Gordon stated to us that he withdrew from the organization and recommended its disbandment, there being no further necessity for its existence.—The Bolivar Bulletin, June 8, 1923.

LETTERS TO NEGROES STIR KLAN CHIEFS

Warnings Signed "K. K. K." Are Branded as "Fakes."

Klan Must Come Unmasked to Get Consideration, Says New Jersey's Governor.

Vigorous efforts to run down persons who are using the name of the Ku Klux Klan to frighten negroes in the South to the industrial centers of the North, will be instituted at once, J. O. Wood, of Atlanta, Ga., editor of the Searchlight, official Klan publication, has announced.

"Reports from all over Georgia tell how negroes have received letters of warning signed 'K. K. K.' in red ink," Wood said. "Labor agents also have chalked the letters, 'K. K. K.' on negro cabins. We want the negroes to report these attempts at intimidation to the Imperial headquarters here or local Klan chapters and we will investigate to bring these persons to justice."

Fifteen members of the Kloncilium from various parts of the United States attended the meeting of the Imperial Kloncilium, or executive board of the Ku Kluz Klan, held in Atlanta.

Klan Must Unmask for Plea.

After stating that he had not received a copy of a letter the Ku Klux Klan had broadcast to State, county and city officials of New Jersey, Governor Silzer said:

"It is not my intention to honor anonymous communications. If the Ku Klux leaders will appear in person with their masks off and show a real grievance, they will receive consideration and action."

Colonel Swarzkopf of the State Police, who has been watching the doings of the Klan in towns and cities of New Jersey, is said to have received one of the letters protesting against the breaking up of several meetings in northern New Jersey by "organized mobs."

The Klan letters, signed by the "Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Realm of New Jersey," protested against the "mob rule" allowed in Somerset, Middiesex and Monmouth counties.

Klan Chapters in Texas Rebel.

Revolution of national Klan methods or secession of the Texas chapters is forecast in a resolution passed by the San Antonio organization of the invisible empire, according to announcement made today by George W. Keeling, kleagle for the State.

No money will be sent to Atlanta and no orders will be taken from the Imperial Wizard until demands of Texas Klansmen are complied with, according to Keeling.

The resolution calls for the democratization of the Klan, elimination of its military character and reduction of per capita taxes on the membership.

Passes Anti-mask Bill.

By a vote of 26 to 1, the Illinois Senate passed the bill which imposes severe penalties for persons who violate the law while hooded, masked, or robed. The bill has already passed the house and now goes to Governor Small for consideration.

The one vote against the bill was cast by Senator Dunlap (Rep. Champaign), who insisted that one section of the bill gave an opportunity to harass hooded persons who might not be disturbing the peace.

Governor Blaine of Wisconsin signed the Price bill, which places an additional penalty on persons who commit crimes while masked to conceal their identity.

PLANS FOR MOVING IMPERIAL PALACE OF KLAN MOOTED

Asheville, N. C., June 26.—Plans for moving the imperial palace of the Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan from Atlanta to Asheville, will be considered at the imperial council meeting July 16, it was reported here today. Grand dragons of the order from every state in the union will be present for the session. It is understood that a prominent resident of Asheville, who is affiliated with the klan, has offered to donate property for the erection of the palace in Asheville.

While those affiliated with the organization here are silent on the plans this information was obtained on what was declared to be good authority.

"It's a good joke," declared H. K. Ramsey, imperial kligrapp of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Tuesday night, upon being informed of the reported proposal to remove the imperial palace to Asheville. He further stated that he had heard nothing of the proposed change.

POSTPONE ACTION ON SUIT OF KLAN ASKING RECEIVER

ATLANTA, Ga., June 23.—Hearing of the petition for a receiver for the Ku Klux Klan, filed by David M. Rittenhouse of Philadelphia and others a few weeks ago today was set for June 29 by Judge John B. Humphreys in Fulton superior court. The suit against William J. Simmons, emperor of the klan, to enjoin him from further organization of the Knights of Kamelia, filed yesterday by the Ku Klux Klan, was not reached and goes over for a week or so.

The suit filed by Mr. Rittenhouse and his associates charged gross mismanagement of the klan's funds by H. W. Evans, imperial wizard, and his staff. It also charged that Evans, together with William J. Simmons, emperor, had turned the klan into a personal machine for the enrichment and personal aggrandizement of themselves and alleged that the organization was breaking up through threats of "some of the realms" to secede and establish independent organizations.

In addition to Imperial Wizard Evans the defendants named included all the members of the imperial kloncilium named last April, together with certain employes at the imperial palace headquarters of the order in this city.

Klan Receivership Suit Is Postponed

Indefinite postponement of the suit of C. D. Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia, and other klansmen, for a receivership for the Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan on their charges that the administration of H. W. Evans, imperial wizard, has squandered and misused klan funds amounting to nearly $750,000, was ordered by Judge John B. Humphries in Fulton Superior Court Friday.

The order was made upon motion by W. S. Coburn, representing Rittenhouse and his associates. Mr. Coburn said his case was not completely made out for trial, and asked postponement. Members of the firm of Etheridge, Sams & Etheridge, attorneys for the klan, urged immediate trial, saying they were ready for the issue and sought relief for the temporary order restraining officials of the klan from paying out klan funds without court authority. Postponement was granted, however, with the indication that the issue will not be heard for probably two months, as the vacation of judges is to start shortly.

BRITISH EXPERT DENOUNCES KU KLUX

Masked Men Are "Destitute of Moral Courage" Says Sir Basil Thompson

(N. A. A. C. P. Press Service)

New York, June 14.—Sir Basil Thompson, former director of the criminal investigation department of Great Britain's detective center, Scotland Yard, warns of the danger of the Ku Klux Klan, in an interview.

"The new Klan professes to wage war against modern social evil," said Sir Basil, "but in reality it fosters animosity against the Roman Catholics, the Jews and the colored people. It can do no possible good, and it may do much harm.

"Its use of the mask opens the door to the adoption of disguise by violent criminals who will not be slow to copy the form of the Klansman's mask when they have old scores to settle.

"Some unthinking people have likened the movement to the Italian Fascist movement, but the Fascist works openly and scorns the use of masks. The Klansman's defense for the mask, or rather the defense of those with whom I have talked, is that some people are shy of joining a movement, however much they approve of its objects, if they have to come out into the open. One would have thought that recruits so destitute of moral courage were scarcely worth enrolling.

"I venture the suggestion, which I make without any disrespect to the Klan, that without the masks there would be no recruits."

Klan Strongly Opposes Harding World Court Plan

FORT WORTH, June 30.—The declaration that the Ku Klux Klan is strongly against President Harding's plan for a World Court or any other form of alliance with foreign nations was made here today by Imperial Wizard H. W. Evans.

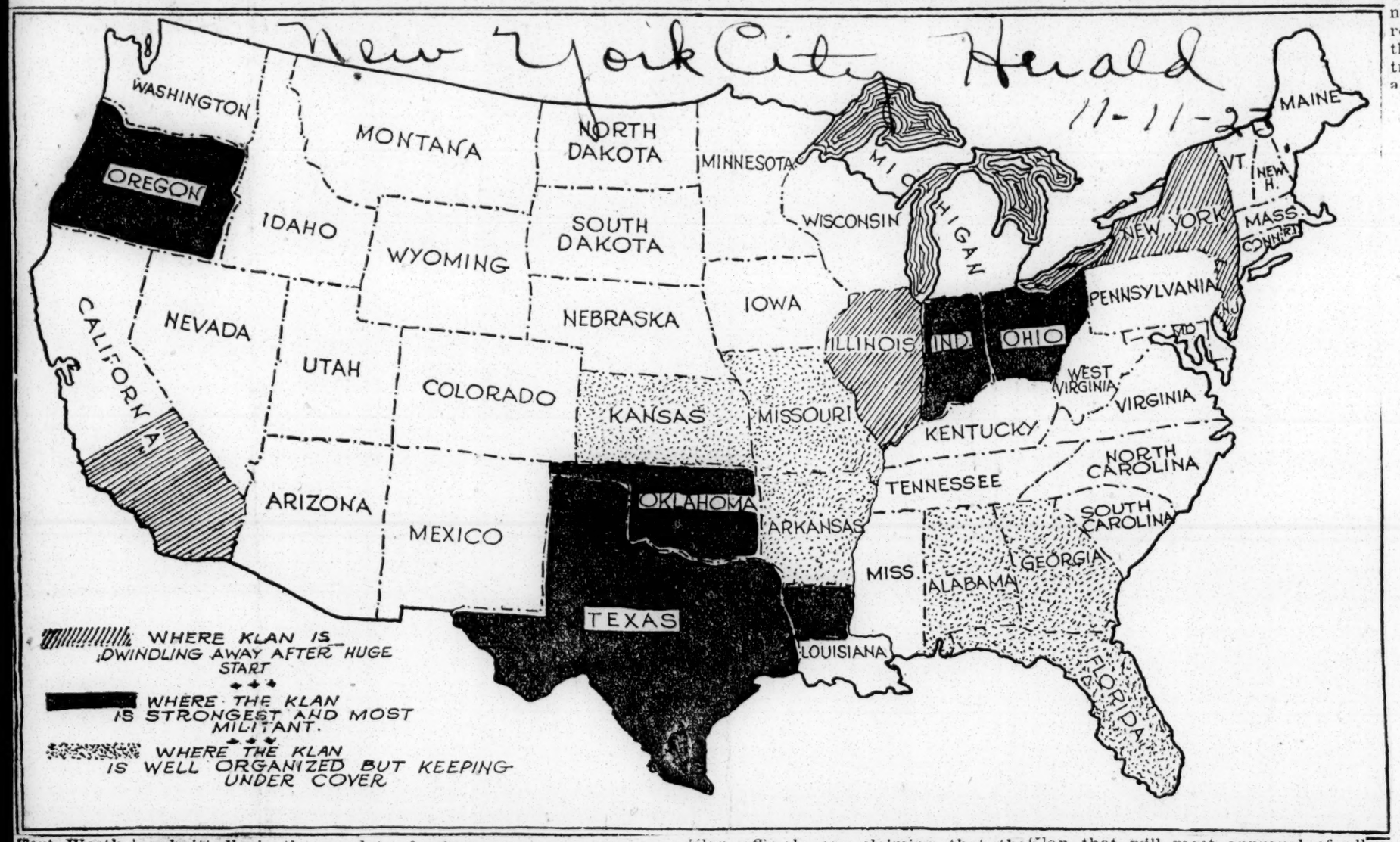
In Ohio, the President's home state, more than 300,000 voters are members of the Ku Klux Klan, Dr. Evans said. He asserted the total membership of the organization had reached more than a million and that there were more Klansmen north of the Mason and Dixon line than in the South.

Asked whether the Klan as a whole would endorse publicly any man for the Presidency, Dr. Evans replied it would not.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923 II. General.

MAP SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE STATES IN RELATION TO KLAN

New York City Herald 11-11-23



Fort Worth is admittedly in the control of Klansmen. In its effort to control county government the Klan has been even more successful than in municipalities. A very conservative estimate of the number of county governments dominated by the Klan is sixty-five, or more than one-fourth of the counties in the State.

San Antonio and El Paso are anti-Klan centers. The order has little influence in El Paso, but is gaining a foothold in San Antonio. The *American Forum*, one of the most militant of the Klan publications of the country, is published in San Antonio. Just at present the Klan there is fighting Mayor John Tobin, who was elected by a decisive majority over his Klan opponent.

In the general election held last September not a single avowed Klan candidate was elected to a State office. Gov. Pat Neff was indorsed by the Klan and was credited with being a sympathizer with the organization. Earle Mayfield, elected to the United States Senate, was heralded as a Klansman and made no seeming efforts to deny reported Klan affiliations until after his election. Klan candidates for State Treasurer, Lieutenant Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction were defeated.

Innumerable floggings have been traced to Klan members in this State. One of the most notorious of recent date was the severe beating given an Amarillo victim. Sheriff Les Whitaker of Potter county is now under indictment for conspiracy in the flogging. It is charged that the sheriff, a member of the Klan, turned the victim over to the floggers. Two years ago Peeler Clayton, an avowed enemy of the Klan who had intimated he might try to break up a meeting of the Austin Klan, was killed as he approached the meeting hall of the Klan. The responsibility for the killing has never been fixed.

OKLAHOMA.

The spectacular fight that Gov. J. C. Walton has made upon the Ku Klux Klan as an organization in Oklahoma no doubt has caused a considerable increase in its membership. This is admitted by administration leaders and by the Governor himself. Klan officials are claiming that the membership now exceeds 100,000 whereas two months ago 75,000 was claimed. Reports from at least two counties are to the effect that the Klan organization had disbanded before the Governor declared war upon the organization, and that they have been revived with larger memberships than formerly. At the same time Klan organizers have invaded many communities that before had not been visited.

A second outstanding fact of the Walton "war" is that a far greater number of Protestants have openly declared their hostility to the Klan and that hostility is more openly expressed and openly active than the Catholic and Hebrew hostility. It is a curious fact that a new bond of sympathy exists between anti-Klan Protestants and Catholics; a fact that many liberal minded people believe portends a new era of religious tolerance in the State.

There is no doubt that the Legislature, now in extraordinary session will pass a bill directed against the Klan that will meet approval of all tolerant people and of a great majority of Klansmen themselves.

Anti-Catholic literature has flooded the State during the last few weeks. This undoubtedly was sponsored by the Klan, with individual members supplying the names and addresses of sympathizers. In the State no daily or weekly newspapers of consequence support or encourage the Klan. On the contrary, nearly all the dailies are avowed enemies of the organization.

In many communities of the State it has been popular personally and politically to belong to the Klan. Two Democratic candidates for Governor last year were members. In some counties, for instance Oklahoma county, a majority of the county officials are Klansmen.

Representative men of the State say they foresee an era of peace, harmony and religious tolerance growing out of the situation that has held Oklahoma up to the world as a lawless State in the grip and control of an invisible empire. They say it with figures. For illustration, a business man points out that while there may be 150,000 Klansmen and their wives in Oklahoma and 100,000 adult Catholics and Jews, there is a greater number than this, possibly 400,000 adult Protestants, who have no hand in the fight and little or no religious prejudices, and he believes that this greater body will take control in the name of tolerance, peace and prosperity.

EARLE B. MAYFIELD

H. W. EVANS

Mayfield, elected to the United States Senate from Texas, faces a contest for his seat t being charged that the Klan spent much money in his behalf. Hiram W. Evans, Im erial Wizard, and before that a dentist in Dallas, is having a difficult time with the opposi tion headed by "Emperor" Simmons, especially since the Klan murder in Atlanta.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

General.

WRITTEN BY A WHITE MAN.

The enemies of the Ku Klux Klan would have us believe that the Klan means harm to the negro. They would have us believe that the colored man is in great danger from the men who have raised him. However silly this may be it is an actual fact that they are telling the negro that very thing.

The writer of this article was raised in the south, sired by a man who followed the immortal Forrest in the civil war; raised in the center of the colored belt, and he has never been able to locate the real white man who would willfully harm a colored man in any respect. The white man claims this as his country and we pity the sap-head who dares to deny that claim. This being the white man's country the said white man is going to rule it or know the reason why. This does not mean however that the white man is going to shoot the negro or harm a hair of his head. But it does mean that the negro will never rule the white man. I am one who believes in white supremacy in every sense of the word, I believe the white man the superior of the colored man, mentally, morally and physically, I am one who believes when a white man consorts with a negro woman that the colored woman is a white winged angel as compared to that white man; I believe that when a white man plays cards, shoots craps or drinks shinney with a negro, he lowers himself far beneath the social status of the negro; I am one who believes that when some lecheraous lousy lout claiming to be a white man, invades the home of a law-abiding negro and seduces his daughters, that he ought to be lambasted until he would have to eat his meals from off the mantle piece; I believe that no man can be a real true American, or a real true Christian who holds to the dogma of social equality between the white and the colored races. When a white man begins to talk social equality between the races he ought to be bored for the hollow horn or put in a straight jacket. It is not so bad for an ignorant negro to talk that way for he knows no better. But when a white man does it he is responsible and should be dealt with accordingly.

I would not raise a finger to harm a negro or the negro race; I would grant him the same right I have, to make a living for his family and educate his children, the right to serve God as he wants to, but when he tries to poke his kinky head into my parlor on an equal basis socially then and there that nigger is going to get a reception that will awaken his ancestors in Africa. I believe that any church that teaches or practices social equality of the two races is not thoroughly American, and if any church persists in teaching it and practicing it they will sooner or latter bring down on themselves a catactlism that will wipe that church from off the face of the earth.

A WHITE MAN.

I don't know the gentleman's name, or address, who wrote the above letter to the Protestant Standard. I wish I did—for he is a man, after my own heart. He need not have signed, "A White Man," to his letter. I could tell that he was 100 per cent white (with all that the words imply) by reading the letter. For years and years, I have been writing the identical sentiments expressed therein—and his letter might easily have been mistaken for many such articles, as I use to print in **K. Lamity's Harpoon.** At any rate, I love him like a brother—and would be mighty glad to know his name and address.—EDITOR.

White American Womanhood Must Be Protected

K. Lamity Advocates A Sterilization Law

5-12-23

After all these long weary years of waiting, there has at last appeared a flash of daylight in the East—for sensible men have finally recognized, that something must be done in America and done at once—in order to protect the WHITE AMERICAN WOMEN IN THIS COUNTRY, FROM THE HANDS OF THE BEAST.

You seldom pick up a newspaper without being shocked with one or more glaring head-lines, which read about as follows:—

"A WHITE WOMAN ATTACKED BY A NEGRO BRUTE. HORRIBLY MUTILATED AND NOT EXPECTED TO RECOVER. HUNDREDS OF ANGRY MEN ON THE TRAIL. IF CAUGHT, A HANGING OR BURNING IS IMMINENT UNLESS THE OFFICERS GET THERE FIRST."

How often have you read such a head-line, and shuddered, while reading the particulars of the beastly attack? And while the guilty wretch is invariably captured, and punished,—legally, or illegally,—what effect has such swift and certain punishment had, so far as ending such horrible conditions, are concerned?

Nothing has been accomplished—so far as putting an end to such outrages is concerned. You shoot, hang, burn, or imprison these vicious and lecherous beasts today, and tommorrow the papers tell the same old tale.

Then, what's the use?

If law—or mob law—neither have the slightest effect, what remedy do you purpose? Is there any punishment known to mortal men, **sufficient** to put a stop to such brutal attacks upon the wives, mothers, and daughters of imperial America?

Years ago, the writer suggested another plan and his proposition was hooted to the skies. No one would even listen to such a proposition even though it was far less brutal than hanging or burning. The proposition was to emasculate the lecherous animal as soon as he was caught. We wanted the beast desexed, even before he was sent to the gallows, or the penitentiary. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush—but you are not really sure you can keep it in hand—until you clip its wings.

The writer advocated this law, under the firm conviction, that it would come nearer throwing a permanent fright into the hearts of such cattle, than all the other methods of punishment combined. We still think so, and are delighted to know that our lawmakers are seriously considering the passage of the identical law, which the writer, got cussed out for proposing, years ago. There is one thing certain—the damnable creature, masquerading under the name of "Man," who commits such a crime, and falls into the hands of the law suggested—**will certainly be a harmless bird forever after, and sing tenor the** balance of his miserable life. A press dispatch from Austin says:—

"Members of the special eleemosynary reformatory committee of the House, which has been inspecting the various insane hospitals, have reached the conclusion that there is an imperative necessity for the enactment of sterilization laws in Texas, according to Representative C. E. Beasley, chairman of the committee. The number of insane and feeble minded persons in Texas is increasing faster than the State has been able to provide for, and unless something is done to prevent the propagation of this class of persons, this condition will present an ever—increasing problem, Mr. Beasley said.

"Texas maintains and operates ten eleemosynary institutions for the purpose of taking care of the State's defective citizens. Three of this number belong in the class of educational institutions rather than eleemosynary institutions. The other seven exercise a greater or less degree of restraint over the inmates and are in reality hospitals for mental defectives operated and maintained with a view of protecting and treating the inmates and at the same time protecting society.

"In January of this year these seven institutions had the following number of inmates on their respective rolls, to-wit:

"State Colony for Feeble Minded, 254 inmates; East Texas Hospital for Insane, 718 inmates; Southwestern Insane Asylum, 2,266 inmates; North Texas Hospital for Insane, 2,146 inmates; State Lunatic Asylum, 1,920 inmates; Northwestern Texas Insane Asylum, 308 inmates; State Epileptic Colony, 722 inmates, making a total of 8,334 persons confined in these institutions. It should be remembered that all of these are mental defectives, except in the case of the State Epileptic Colony, and the majority of those in this institutions are more or less feeble minded. At the present time there are more than 400 insane persons confined in various county jails over the State for whom there is no room in the State hospitals for insane. The superintendent for the State Colony for Feeble Minded has now on file 300 applicants for admission to that institution which cannot now be taken care of there.

"From the records and family histories of inmates on file in the offices of the superintendents of the various insane hospitals and the State Colony for Feeble Minded, it is evident that more than sixty-five per cent of the inmates inherited their mental defects.

"Sterilization was first advocated in America 50 years ago by Dr. Gideon Linceum, before the Texas State Legislature, as a substitute for the death penalty. The ridicule which marked the reception of his suggestion then has given place to serious study and investigation.

"At last a law was enacted in the State of Indiana in 1907, providing for the sterilization of confirmed criminals, idiots, imbeciles and rapists. Since that time other States have followed suit and among them are Iowa, New Jersey, California, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Connecticut, New York, Utah, Nebraska, Michigan, North Dakota and Washington, and possibly other States."

The safety of American womanhood demands that such a law be passed and rigidly enforced, and the legislature that enacts such a statue, will be inmortalized.

We have all the idiots, and lecherous beasts we need in this country. Pass a law, for the immediate sterilization of every confirmed criminal, idiots, imbeciles, and **especially rapists.** If such a law is passed it may not immediately stop crime—but it will **stop the breed**—to a certainty, and fasten a permanent scare into minds of these lecherous and murderous brutes.

DO YOU OBJECT TO THESE PRINCIPLES?

The tenets of the Christian religion.
White Supremacy.
Closer relationship between American Capital, and American Labor.
Protection of our Pure Womanhood.
Preventing of Mob violence, and Lynchings.
Preventing unwarranted Strikes, by foreign labor Agitators.
Prevention of fires, and destruction of property by lawless elements.
The limitation of Foreign Immigration.
Closer relationship of Pure Americanism.
The upholding of the Constitution of these United States.
The Sovereignty of our State Rights.
The separation of Church and State.
Freedom of Speech and Press.
The much needed Local Reform.

The above, is the creed of the Ku Klux Klan. If you don't like it, you have the right to fight it. What chance you will ever have to destroy the above principles, may not be at all promising—yet if you oppose them, get out in the open, and bawl your objections to the house-tops.

A great struggle is now in progress in this country, to not only oppose, but absolutely destroy the principles set forth in the above declaration. Opposition to our religion, is the big kick in the long line of objections, and closely followed by our contention for White Men ruling America, and the next is the demand that Church and State shall be forever separated.

Another very serious objection by these chronic objectors, is the limitation to the vast hordes of undesirable crooks and worthless scum of European gutters, that has been dumped into America year after year—squat in back alleys of our larger cities—and menace civilization by their dirty presence. America already has a surplus of that kind of cattle, and wants no more of them. They have been a liability, instead of an asset, and you never find them failing to vote, or ever voting right. They can be bought by the bunch—like carrots—and no one but a crook, ever buys votes.

Every 100 per cent American in this country should clip the above creed from this paper, paste it on the head of his bed, and after saying his prayers, should repeat this pure American creed, and promise the Lord he will never rest, until this grand country, which God gave the Protestants, is fovever free from the dangers that now confronts American White Men.

The American Forum
San Antonio, Texas.
4-17-23

Causes of Impending Split.

To find the causes for the impending war that threatens to split Mr. Harding's party in Indiana an inquisitive person would have to go back almost to the civil war. The immediate causes for the rupture which is engaging the attention and participation of republican leaders at the moment have to do with the ambition of Senator "Jim" Watson to control the organization of the state which doesn't want to be controlled and promote his aspirations under certain contingencies for the presidential nomination of his party.

It is the contention of Mr. Watson's critics that in opposing the renomination of Harry S. New for the senate and betraying Albert Jeremiah Beveridge in the election last fall, Mr. Watson really builded a Frankenstein and not an organization. From present indications the Frankenstein will destroy Mr. Watson's organization, depose him from the role of boss and make him unacceptable as the candidacy of the presidency even if Mr. Harding should get out of his way. 5-20-23

As long as Mr. Harding stays in the race neither Mr. Watson or anybody else can win the support of the party in Indiana. To add to Mr. Watson's troubles the Ku Klux Klan has come along and is displaying a tendency to dictate terms and policies. Estimates as to the number of Kluxers in Indiana vary. Some of these estimates place the number as high as 400,000; 75 per cent of which is declared to be naturally republican.

Afraid of Influence.

The professional leaders of both parties while not attempting to explain the phenomena which resulted in the propagation of Klux propaganda in Indiana despite the fact that all its neighbors are against it are manifestly afraid of its influence. This holds true of the democratic as well as the republican party. The leaders of both manifest the greatest caution in expressing opinions about the klan.

In common with members of that race in other states those in Indiana reflect deep concern and apprehension over the potentialities of the expanding influence of the klan in Indiana politics. The democratic leaders privately express the opinion that its activities may drive into their party a substantial percentage of the colored voters and increase their chances for adding to recently acquired advantages which includes a United States senator and three additional members of congress.

By adroit manipulation and understanding of racial psychology the democratic leaders have succeeded in forging a tie between the republican organization and the leaders of the klan. One conspicuous achievement in this respect was the revelation that Lyons, republican state chairman, selected by Mr. Watson was a full-fledged member of the secret organization. The fact that he resigned from the organization after this disclosure did not save him from the wrath of republicans opposed to the klan and the democrats who while not openly attacking it struck directly through him at Mr. Watson, his boss.

The result of this situation prompted an immediate demand for the reorganization of the party. Another effect was to sever the partnership between Mr. Watson and Governor McCray that gave the former control over state patronage which in Indiana as elsewhere, is not to be overlooked. Postmaster General New and Mr. Beveridge did not hesitate to point out to the governor the undesirable effect on his administration of such an arrangement.

Induced to Discard Bill.

Mr. Beveridge is credited with having induced the governor to discard a bill favored by Mr. Watson for the aboilition of the presidential preference primary which compels the successful candidate to secure a majority of all the votes cast. Mr. Watson's motive in desiring the repeal the presidential preferential primary law was made obvious to the governor by Mr. Beveridge, it is said. The repeal of it would give Mr. Watson the control of the delegates to the next national convention.

In the contest three years ago General Leonard Wood secured a plurality over Hiram Johnson, Governor Louden and Mr. Harding respectively. But he did not secure a majority and the delegation divided, ultimately going to Mr. Harding. Even if all things were equal Mr. Watson certainly could not win a majority of the republican votes over anybody, at least that is the belief of both republican and democratic leaders.

Another development of the combination between Mr. Watson and Governor McCray that has not helped the former is the legislative program favored by the governor. Increased taxation, excess of government costs over revenues angered the farmers and pleased the republican critics of Mr. Watson and, of course, the democrats.

The one popular undertaking credited to Mr. Watson was his correct reading of the attitude of Indiana republicans regarding President Harding's suggestion that the United States become a member of the high court of international justice which was set up by the league of nations. The decision of the state regarding the league in the last presidential contest was naturally interpreted as hostile to the league itself.

Majority Approve Wilson.

The result was close enough to justify the Democrats in asserting that in an even contest the majority of the voters in the state would have approve of the Wilson formula. Mr. Harding's plurality over Mr. Cox's 85,006 fell far below the ratio in other states. This democratic contention may be true but it does not mean that the majority of voters would agree to adherence to the international court and Mr. Watson's opposition to it is generally accepted as reflecting correct understanding on the point.

Interest in the international court plan however is mainly academic. The democrats have seized upon it to harry the republicans. Mr. Ralston, the new democratic senator who is certain to receive the support of his state for president, will support the league of nations, and is said to look with favor upon the international court plan because of its acceptance of the league of nation's theory.

Mr. Ralston, former Senator Taggert, State Chairman Chambers, O'Brien and other democrat leaders of the state perceive the advantage of keeping the international court theory before the people in order to irritate the opposition. Mr. Beveridge, who is likely to figure in the next presidential contest under certain contingencies connected with Mr. Harding's plans, has expressed the opinion that in a showdown Indiana would vote its disapproval of both the league and the court projects, but the republican leaders also agree that even Mr. Watson's correct appraisement of state sentiment regarding the high court idea will not save him and his organization from defeat.

Klan Strong In State.

The influence of the klan is unquestionably strong in almost every section of Indiana. One reason for this is the candor of its leaders in legally organizing and publicly exploiting its wares. The klan secured a charter in 1920. It has demonstrated its power in several instances, and in such a way as to leave no doubt of the degree of its influences in dictating political results. It has openly espoused the cause of candidates acceptable to it. In one case it contributed 25,000 more votes to a candidate favored by it than were received by his associates on the same ticket.

The klan holds public parades in some of the large towns and indulges in its weird incantatics in corn fields and under the sycamores along the Wabash. If the klan as an organization has adopted a program to govern its future activities the fact is not known to political leaders. They are guessing about it as much as the uninitiated of disinterested. The methods pursued by the klan in the past suggest impulse in political ventures rather than deliberate plotting. It is this independence of action which makes the leaders of both parties careful about treading on the corns of the klansmen appearing under their hoods.

Prohibition Not Real Issue.

The prohibition problem is really not an issue at all among the republicans. The conviction of the republican mayor and 54 other officials and citizens of Gary, the steel town, seems to have had the effect of driving the republicans of wet tendencies to the dry column. The democratic leaders appear to be less apprehensive over the liquor than their opponents.

Whether the wet element of the democratic party will be strong enough to line up the party back of New York, Maryland and Massachusetts in advocating the repeal of the Volstead act is a moot question. The chances are that it will not. Senator Ralston is dry, the ku klux is dry and the majority of the farmers of the state are not even moist. The loudest demand for the modification of the Volstead law naturally comes from German, Polish, Italian and other substantial foreign units in the industrial centers notably those in the steel and bituminous coal sections of the state.

The leaders of both parties in Indiana agree that the voters generally do not reflect sympathy with radical ventures of the sort which finds expression in other parts of the country. They attribute loss of interest in socialistic proposals to the marked improvement in business conditions.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923. Illinois.

BREAKING INTO THE CHURCH

METHODIST MINISTERS in session at the Rock River conference for more than two hours spiritedly discussed the Ku Klux Klan, which means that among the number there were some in full accord with the objects and purposes of the hooded gangsters or actually members of the organization. According to reports, the Rev. John M. Williamson, former commissioner of law enforcement in Chicago, and the Rev. S. H. Wirsching, pastor at Belvidere, led the Klux forces.

THE PEOPLE of Chicago have had occasion many times before to express their opinion of the qualifications for leadership—in or out of the church—of Rev. Williamson, and the utterances credited to him in this particular instance surprise no one familiar with the gentleman's methods. The divine from the small town who succeeded in getting "mentioned" in the city press at a cost that may prove far in excess of his wildest imagiantion perhaps feels elated over the fact that he is moving in big political company; but do politicians and church folks make good bedfellows?

HERE ARE SOME of the "high spots" in the debate at the conference: "Whatever may be your theories about the supremacy of the white race practically you are for it." This Christianlike utterance emanated from our former commissioner of law enforcement. President Marshall opined: "The Ku Klux Klan exists because public officials have failed to do their duty. If you condemn the Klan you are condemning some of the noblest men in this country and among them many of your own ministers."

REV. WIRSCHING told them: "Some of you know that Masonry, of which many of you are members, has been unjustly accused and condemned; you resent the charges because you know better from experience. Act in the same way towards the Klan." Said Dr. Tuttle: "The Knights of Columbus have done certain things we do not like; therefore organize the Ku Klux Klan. This is the doctrine of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. To fight fire with fire is to produce a conflagration. If the Knights of Columbus need defeating the way to defeat them is by lifting up higher the standards of living and ideals. I condemn the Ku Klux as profoundly un-Christian. We can't settle the supremacy of the white race by resolutions. That race will be supreme, whatever its color, which follows Jesus Christ to the limit of its ability."

"WE MAY NOT KNOW all about the Klan," said the Rev. A. M. Pennewell of Evanston, "but we do know that a group of the Ku Klux Klan has come here to the church since this conference session began and threatened that we would suffer if we spoke out against it. The Klan is anti-Jew and as such would not only exclude such philanthropists as Julius Rosenwlad, but would exclude Jesus Christ Himself, who was a Jew." The pity of it all is that men of the cloth—men who pose as our spiritual leaders—should stray so far from His divine teachings. There is nothing more loathsome than a hypocrite, a wolf in sheep's clothing. Better that we live like heathens than follow the trail blazed by so-called Christians who spend their time sowing seeds of discontent and hatred among the different groups that inhabit the earth.

The K. K. K., The American Negro And Americanism

DANVILLE ILL. NEWS
OCTOBER 27, 1923

(By Rev. H. D. Martin, Colored)

To All Americans:

After listening to an address delivered by a Rev. Veral Blair, of Indiana, at the armory, Sept. 8, 1923, I feel it my duty as a minister of the gospel and an humble leader of my people to set forth the position of the negro people in the United States, lest we be misunderstood by the white people of the community, state and country through the K. K. K. representatives now touring and speaking against us everywhere. Mr. Blair claimed that the klan is not anti-negro, anti-Jew, anti-Roman, anti-foreigner, nor anti anything. Those were beautiful sentences and high sounding platitudes. And had they been true they would have formed a basis for a great speech. But nothing great can be built upon false premises. The body of the speech was wholly contradictory to the assertion that the klan is not anti. The fact is the klan is not only anti-negro, anti-Jew, anti Roman, anti-Catholic, and tnti-foreigner, but it is unrelentingly hostile to and unceasingly bitter against them. To my mind it is ridiculous that men would assume the position of arraying neighbors against neighbors, friend against friend, group against group, religion against religion, and citizen against citigen. It seems more ridiculous that men would organize to destroy religious tolerance, political tranquility and inter-racial good will. And the most ridiculous phase of it all is that preachers of the gospel of Christ would abandon that most lofty position to decend to the depths of sowing hatred in the hearts of their fellows.

In this writing I shall not attempt to defend the Jew, the Catholic, or the foreigner. They are able to defend themselves. I am writing in defense of the negro group of American citizens who have more to suffer from attacks of the K. K. K. than any other group on whom its guns are trained.

The speaker further said, that the klan is not against the negro but insists that the white blood and that of the black man shall never mix. I ask are not these bloods mixed already? That they are profusely mixed are the outstanding facts. And they will not down. And who did that mixing? Was it the black men or was it white men? Of the great number of mulattoes in the south, who are their fathers? Are they not all white men? Of course they are—almost without exceptions. And how was it effected? By the superior force of the white man. With his hounds, guns, whips, and weapons, offensive and defensive, with the whole machinery in his hand, he held colored man in deadly fear, and meanwhile forced colored girls and women to submit to his brutal lusts. The men cowed, the women had no redress. Should they defend themselves they might be killed by their assailants, who would not be punished according to the law by any Southern court. Many of our women defended their virtue and womanhood to the last, many of them lost their lives in defending their honor. Thousands of our men lost their lives at the hands of white men for no other cause than that of protecting their women and girls from attacks of white men. I thank God for the millions of our women who never bowed their knees to those libertine gods of the south. Too, I thank God for those white men who never used their power to abuse colored women. For under no condition was a colored person allowed to resist a white person.

On a smaller scale this condition exists in the south still. I now refer you to one case of recent date: Miss Marie Armstead, of Louisina told a heard rending story in Judge David's court, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 22, 1923. Miss Armstead had been seduced and held slavery in Louisiana for several years by one Joseph Graciano, an Italian Southern fruit grower. Several times she attempted to escape from her captor, but he as often frustrated her plans. Once he shot her three times and carried her back to his home. At another time she fled to New Orleans, but he sent his wife who returned the girl to the Graciano home again. Finally Miss Armstead escaped and went to Chicago to live with her aunt, but Graciano, with counsel, went to Chicago to have that poor helpless girl returned to concubinage and slavery. A thousand such cases, no doubt could be discovered in the south today. Again I ask who is doing the mixing? White men or colored men? Mr. Speaker, stop them from forcing colored women and there will be little or no mixing of the blood of the races. Colored men are content to live within the social realm of their own women, and the same is true of our women.

We do not seek what the klan and others call "social equality." We do not seek to participate in your social functions. But we do ask and demand every right of an American citizen. We do not ask for pity, but for fair and just dealings and untrammeled opportunity to develop just as white Americans have.

We have no organization in this country seeking inter-marriage or amalgamation of the races. Nor do we bar other groups from our secret fraternities because of race, religion or place of birth. Such a course would be un-Christian, un-American and sinful.

We need no man, or group of men, to lecture us on Americanism. And especially such as take the law into their own hands. We need none to dictate to us where we may live, or where we may not live. We are citizens of the United States, and will decide that for ourselves. We are one hundred percent, we have never conspired against this government, nor assassinated its presidents. But we have defended its flag to the death in five wars on a hundred battle fields, only to return home to be denied the protection of the flg we had so ably and loyally defended. Nevertheless, should the necessity arise and the government call in order "that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the eath" we will answer twelve million strong.

Recapitutation

Is it not better to preach the Fatherhood and the Brotherhood of Man" than to organize one group of our citizens for maltreatment of other groups, because of racial identity, religious tenets, or place of birth? Is it not better to preach the spirit of Jesus Christ than to sow seeds of hatred? Is is not better that blood of the races mix legitimately than illegitimately? Is not marriage preferable to illicit cohabitation? To the above questions, those who wish to dominate the colored race and force its women will answer negatively, but the decent and upright citizens of the country will answer affirmatively.

With love for all and hatred for none, I humbly invite you to study the true position of the colored people in the United States of America.

H. D. MARTIN,
Pastor Second Baptist Church
Danville, Ill.

BAPTIST CHIEF HITS KU KLUX, LIQUOR, WAR

Chicago

The Rev. Martin W. Twing Calls for Ban on Conflict and "Invisible Empire."

10-16-23

Urgent need of enlarging and intensifying the Christian Americanization work of the denomination into a constructive program chiefly to help abolish war, eliminate the "invisible empire," further prohibition enforcement and reduce inter-racial conflict was exhorted to-day by the Rev. Martin W. Twing, of Alton, Ill., president of the Illinois Baptist state convention, in his annual address at Oak Park.

The speaker grouped the objectives of the convention under two heads. In the first were included those of an unvarying character such as development and fostering the work of the denomination. A second group of objectives was described as including those which vary with conditions in the world. It was to these that the speaker devoted chief attention.

Lawlessness Under "Americanism."

"An insidious and widespread form of lawlessness of to-day is that which proclaims itself the embodiment of a superior grade of Americanism, patriotism and morality," Mr. Twing asserted. "The evil of this organization consists in the fact that it proclaims itself an 'invisible empire' and arrogates to itself functions which are prerogatives of the state alone.

"The result is that individuals suffer penalties not awarded by legal authority and the tendency is to engender and intensify race and religious prejudices highly detrimental to any attempts to apply principles of Christian citizenship. Light and liberty and Christian character are not the products of methods of darkness, of oppression and of hatred. Better methods must be found."

Mr. Twing declared that those who love peace and believe in the might of right must proclaim their conviction that there need be no more war and that that which has been gained in the enactment of prohibition "must be guarded with unyielding vigilance."

Deplores "Wet" Propaganda.

"Propaganda of the most insidious sort and of unmeasured volume is being disseminated through every available channel for the purpose of nullifying the victory which was gained at so great pains," he said with reference to the latter topic. "It is no time for the friends of prohibition to think they can rest and take their ease. We must defend what we have gained. The widespread disregard for law is a matter of concern for the church as well as the state."

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

Georgia.

CONNECTION WITH KLAN ADMITTED BY MACON ORGANIZER

Trial of Dentist Charged With Leading Flogging Bands Begun; Whipped Man Identifies Defendant

Montgomery Advertiser

SOUGHT TO HAVE CASE DROPPED, SAYS OFFICER

Prosecutor Claims He Offered to Take Band on One at a Time

9-12-23

MACON, GA., Sept. 11.—Admission of his connection with the Ku Klux Klan was made late today by J. P. Durkee, organizer for the order in Macon, on the stand here while testifying in the trial of Dr. C. A. Yarbrough charged with rioting in connection with the flogging of B. F. Mills in January last year. Durkee was yesterday arrested on a rioting charge in connection with the case.

Montgomery Alabama

Durkee said he came to Macon first in June 1922, and had office space with Dr. Yarbrough and said he obtained a letter from him. He identified two letters, one addressed to the "K. K. K." and the other to Dr. Yarbrough. He declared he showed these letters to M. O. Dunning chief of staff of the klan of Georgia and then turned them over to the sheriff.

Claims Letters Burned.

Defense objected to the question if there were a large pile of letters, the solicitor saying he sought to show many letters were burned by Dr. Yarbrough, after the flowing inquiry begun, but withdrew them.

"When you received these letters what did you do with them," the witness was asked.

"I read many of them or scanned then and turned them over to Dr. Yarbrough."

Durkee followed Mills, who testified that Yarbrough was a member of the gang that flogged him. At one point in his testimony he said he went to see a postal clerk named Middlebrooks "regarding who mailed the letter to the Ku Klux Klan in Atlanta." He testified that Durkee had represented himself to be a detective after he, Mills, had written a letter to the governor in Atlanta following his flogging. This letter, the state contends, never reached Governor Hardwick.

Wanted Case Dropped.

H. R. Perryman, a Ku Klux Klan detective, testified his business in Macon was investigation of whippings. He came here three weeks ago and said he saw Dr. Yarbrough on the day after he arrived and Dr. Yarbrough told him he knew nothing about the whippings. The second time he saw Dr. Yarbrough was on August 30, last, when the dentist came to his room. He said Dr. Yarbrough asked what headway had been made and that he (Perryman) told him "it looks pretty bad for some of the boys."

"He then asked me if it wasn't possible for me to find some reasonable excuse and leave town. I told him I couldn't do that."

H. F. Mills, chiropaedist, the first witness testifed that about 8:30 p. m. on the night of January 13, 1922 the telephone in his home rang and he He went to College and Appleton avenues to meet a car. As he reached the received a message calling him out him on a call. As he reached the corner, a small car drove up and he and his 12 year old son who was with him, got into the car. There were two men in the car, he testified but later a third man got into the car, and all were driven to a point on the Columbus road.

Recognizes Car.

On the way out, he said, he saw a car which later he recognized as Dr. Yarbrough's car.

Asked to tell what happened Mills said that a tall man in the car hit him on the head with a pistol and told him to hold up his hands. Mr. Mills said he did not put up his hands and was struck again.

Soon after this the party came up to a car standing beside the road, he testified. He said Dr. Yarbrough took him out of the car. He said that J. E. Bloodworth and another man held his arms while another man whipped him. He said there were five or six men in the party. All wore masks, he said, and he told them he could whip any individual in the crowd if he would unmask.

After he had been flogged, he was warned to be still until all left. Mills said that a few minutes later hes aw the men disrobing, near one of the cars and that he recognized Dr. Yarbrough and J. E. Bloodworth. He said he saw Dr. Yarbrough pass in front of one of the cars which had the lights on.

Mills was asked what happened to his business between January and November 1922. The defense objected and Solicitor Moore said that he proposed to show a conspiracy against Mills lasting over a period of Mills Mills lasting of a period of months, to connect Dr. Yarbrough, as he put it, with everything that happened to this witness while he lived in Macon." Judge Gunn overruled the defense objection.

Mills then stated that later a man came to his office and represented himself as a detective from Governor Hardwick's office and offered to aid in running down the floggers.

Mills testified that he wrote a letter to Governor Hardwick, but never received an answer.

Asked if he called Governor Hardwick on the telephone after he failed to receive a reply, Mills answered: "Yes."

Letter Is Identified.

A letter that Mr. Mills said was the one he wrote to Governor Hardwick was shown to him and identified but was not read. Mills said attorney Sinclair wrote the letter for him and he mailed it in a box in the Bibb Building.

He said that a few days later he was called upon by a man who said he was from Governor Hardwick's office, giving his name as Payne. At this point the solicitor asked: "have you seen this man since?"

"Yes", Mills replied. "I saw him yesterday."

"Who is he?"

"His name is Durkee, I believe."

J. P. Durkee, organizer for the Ku Klux Klan in Macon, was arrested yesterday on a charge of rioting and assault in connection with the attack on Mills.

Mills said he asked the man who called on him for his credentials. The man, he said, showed him a badge under his coat.

"What happened to you after you talked to Durkee or Payne?" the witness was asked.

"On the next Thursday or Friday I was taken out again," was the reply.

At this point the direct examination was closed.

Cross Examined.

Attorney Ross for the defense opened the cross examination by asking Mr. Mills about the letter he had identified.

Asked by the defense how the men who flogged him were dressed, Mr. Mills said they wore long black robes and masks.

"Were the men who took you out of the car masked?" Mr. Ross asked.

"Yes," replied Mills.

"Was the tall man in the car with you masked?"

"No."

Mills said he went to Barnesville, Ga., the next day to see a Postal Clerk.

Gives Name of Clerk.

Pressed for the name of this clerk, Mills asked Judge Gunn:

"Do I have to tell his name?"

"Yes, go ahead and tell it," the Judge replied.

"Well it was Middlebrooks," Mills said.

MORE DIXONS WANTED.

The attack upon the Georgia Training School for Boys near Milledgeville by an unmasked mob of midnight riders was a most atrocious crime, for it not only menaced the safety of a hundred wards of the state enlisted there, but the terrorizing could have resulted in most serious riot and bloodshed.

That the mob demanded the delivery of a negro man and woman employed there, for the administration of a thrashing only, does not relieve the heinousness of the offense, nor does it suggest any lessening of the efforts to bring the guilty parties to justice.

Georgia has been subjected to more bad advertising by the terrorizing methods of irresponsible groups of so-called "regulators" than the constructive actions of its overwhelming majority of upstanding, law-abiding citizens can overcome in a generation, and there is no rhyme or reason in temporizing with this element.

Atlanta Ga. 8-10-23

Governor Walker is to be commended for acting promptly in calling upon Sheriff Terry, of Baldwin, to suppress any further attempt to storm this institution at all costs, and from reports the officer and a squad of deputies are on the job prepared not only to repel any unfriendly trespass upon the state property but to protect the two negroes at the points of rifles.

In this particular case no offense is named against the two negroes sought, and no warrants for their arrest have been issued to indicate any alleged violations of law. This makes the situation even more reprehensible, and more acutely demanding the arrests of the terrorists.

Atlanta Ga.

"Night riders" who seek to "regulate" community matters, whether of a racial or any other nature, by mob violence, are the most dangerous and dreaded of criminals, for they not only terrorize the people generally, but strike at the fundamentals of government and the protection of society by orderly processes of law.

Such terrorists need just such examples of resistance as that recently displayed by Sheriff Merritt Dixon, of Chatham county, when he stood off a mob of would-be lynchers, in protecting the life a prisoner of his charged with capital offense. For the honor of the state and the integrity of its laws he threw himself between the mob and his prisoner and told the terrorists that he would uphold the law if it meant the sacrificing of his own life. It was a brave, courageous thing to do, but the only course of a patriotic officer who put duty before self.

The mob did not take the prisoner, and as an illustration of the utter uselessness of mob violence in this day of orderly court procedure, the prisoner has since been tried, adjudged guilty and hanged for his crime. Society was avenged, and the honor of the state maintained.

The same kind of spirit should be shown in Baldwin and everywhere else where the threatening force of the mob shows itself.

KU-KLUX CASES HAVE CALL IN MACON

Atlanta Georgian

Atlanta Ga.

Civil Trials Set Aside While the Court Prepares to Judge Flogging Evidence.

9-19-23

By International News Service.

MACON, Ga., Sept. 18.—All civil cases scheduled to come up in the municipal court here next Monday have been set aside and preparations today were under way to complete the hearing of flogging cases, according to an announcement made by the court clerk, Charles Smith.

This will mark the closing chapter of Macon flogging trials, it was said, although none of the court authorities were willing to give an estimate of the time it will take to complete all of the hearings.

The following cases are scheduled to be called:

S. R. Hudson, violating motor vehicle law, assault and battery, and being intoxicated on a public highway. C. R. Hudson, intoxicated on public highway. J. C. Hudson, intoxicated on public highway. S. R. Hudson, assault and battery, two cases. J. C. Hudson, assault and battery, two cases. J. F. Alexander carrying firearms, pointing a weapon at another, asasult and battery. W. F. Delamar, rioting and assault and battery. C. A. Yarbrough, assault and battery. J. E. Patrick, assault and battery and rioting. J. E. Bloodworth, assault and battery. C. A. Parbrough, pointing a weapon at another, rioting. J. P. Durkee, rioting and assault and battery.

Judge Will Gun refused to say which of the many cases will be called first. Each of the men held for more than one charge will be forced to face trial for every one, it was said

KU KLUX KLAN CONNECTED WITH INVASION OF TRAINING SCHOOL

Montgomery Advertiser

Investigation of Conference of Klansmen at Abandoned House Near Milledgeville, Ga., Will be Followed by Warrants, is Statement of Officers; Officer Promises Information

9-8-23

MACON, GA., Sept. 7.—Communications connecting Macon and Milledgeville members of the Ku Klux Klan with two invasions of the state training school for boys last month for the purpose of kidnapping two negro attendants have been obtained in an investigation of a conference of Klansmen at an abandoned house ten miles from here last Monday, county authorities announced here late today.

County authorities announced that warrants would be taken out immediately for several additional men in connection with flogging cases here. Roy W. Moore, city court solicitor, said he expected that more than half a dozen men would be arrested.

The nature of the information obtained by the officers at work on the case was not disclosed by the authorities, further than the alleged establishment of a connecting link in the activities of members of the Klan, it was said.

Montgomery Ala

M. O. Dunning, chief of staff of the Georgia Ku Klux Klan, notified county authorities here he was on his way from Milledgeville to Macon with information that may be of value to the investigators. He is scheduled to arrive here tonight.

Dr. C. A. Yarbrough, whom police say is a local Klan official and who has been charged with being "the whipping boss of Macon," and six other men are scheduled to go on trial here next week in connection with flogging cases.

Solicitor Moore said tongiht the state "had an inexhaustible supply of testimony which will be presented at the trials of the accused men."

Lengthy conferences were held by court officials and special investigators all producing information for the state in the prosecution of these cases, Mr. Moore announced.

The solicitor declared investigators at work on the Klan angle of the floggings uncovered information at the meeting in the abandoned house last Monday, which he said is alleged to connect the Macon flogging cases with the invasion of the state training school for boys.

New Arrests Expected

Five more arrests, possibly more, continued Mr. Moore, will be made tomorrow. Accusations have been made out in some of the cases, he added.

Important witnesses for the state came in tonight, the solicitor said, and the arrests scheduled for tonight were held up until conference with these witnesses may be completed. In addition to the new arrests more charges are to be made against some of those under arrest.

Involves Klan

In concluding his statement, Mr. Moore confirmed the statement made last night by Charles H. Garrett, solicitor general, that members of the local Klan are deeply involved in flogings, and that there was "organized activity" in the flogging operations.

The raids made on the state training school for boys followed the removal of J. J. Nolan, farm foreman of the instiution by Mrs. Orian Manson, superintendent.

The raiders demanded Tom and Mary Thomas, negro attendans and whipped Jim Douglas, negro, in an effort to locate the two. One negro inmate committed suicide during the raiding, it was said.

Machine guns were installed at the institution to prevent further raiding and they are still in service. Meanwhile the arrest of Nolan was made and his case is still pending.

CLAIMS FLOGGING WAS REPORTED TO KOUNCIL OF KLAN

Montgomery

Rhodes McPhail Charges Letter of Macon Man to Governor Asking Protection ~~Was~~ Waylaid in Mails

Advertiser

SAYS REPRESENTATIVE IN CITY AS CAMOUFLAGE

9/11/23

MACON, GA., Sept. 10.—Charges that a personal report on the second flogging of R. F. Mills, who was whipped on January 13 and November 4, 1922, was made to imperial headuarters of the Ku Klux Klan by a representative of the Macon klan, are made in statements issued by Rhodes McPhail, said formerly to have been connected with the klan as a publicity writer, which will be published by the Macon Telegraph here tomorrow morning.

It also is charged by the former klansman that letters written by Mills to Governor Hardwick, asking for protection never reached the governor.

Mr. McPhail is quoted as charging that M. O. Dunning, chief of staff for the realm of Georgia, who is here with two klan detectives, openly working with county officials in running down the floggers, "is in Macon as chief spokesman for H. W. Evans, present imperial wizard of the klan," and to "save the klan's hide."

Deserves Sympathy.

"I don't know anything about several of the more recent floggings in Macon, but I do know that R. F. Mills deserves every assistance for obtaining justice that the courts can possibly give him," the article quotes Mr. McPhail as saying, "his case was one of the most atrocious I ever heard of."

"Mills was flogged for the second time by the Klan one night in November, 1922. The next morning a representative of he Macon klan came to Atlanta to report the incident to headquarters. He had evidently handled the matter pretty well because the usual denial of responsibility or knowledge of the matter was issued and the usual reward for apprehension of the floggers was offered.

"It seemed that Mills' life had been made so miserable since his first flogging that he had his lawyer write Governor Hardwick an appeal for protection. A few days later a stranger called on him, and said he was from the governor's office and assured him he would be protected. It was a night or two after this that Mills was given the second flogging. He then communicated with Governor Hardwick by telephone and was told by the chief executive that he had never heard of his case until that moment and that no representative from his office had been sent to see him."

Mr. McPhail in his statement charges that the letter disappeared before it reached the state house mail sack. "My informant," says the statement, "at this juncture highly commended two mail distributing clerks and one inspector for their 'faithfulness'."

The article then goes on to state that Mills was flogged after Dr. W. H. Evans became imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan and charges that Dr. Evans "achieved fame among Texas floggers when he was head of the Dallas klan."

Charges Denied.

Mr. McPhail is not now connected with the Ku Klux Klan.

Mr. Dunning, when asked about the McPhail charges, branded them as "false," and asserted that McPhail was "sore about being fired." He declared that the charges were made merely to "muddy the water."

IDENTIFY ALLEGED LEADER OF MACON KIDNAPING PARTY

Atlanta

Warrant Against Fruit Store Proprietor Charges Flogging, of Ollie M. Perry on August 9.

Constitution

J. F. ALEXANDER HELD IN JAIL WITHOUT BOND

9-1-23

Effort Is Made to Obtain Bond for Three Hudson Brothers Held on Flogging Charge.

Macon, Ga., August 31.—Ollie M. Perry, flogged by a gang of unmasked men on the night of August 5, walked into a little fruit stand on Cotton avenue and positively identified the proprietor, J. F. Alexander, as one of the men who kidnaped him.

Three warrants, charging Alexander with pointing a pistol at another, flogging and with carrying a pistol concealed and without a license, were immediately issued in municipal court, and served on the accused man.

Alexander tonight is being held in the Bibb county jail without bond. Deputies said that Alexander's only remark, some time after his arrest, was "you've got the wrong man."

Perry told the sheriff and his deputies after the whipping that there was one man in the party he would be able to identify if he ever saw him again. Perry's eyes met Alexander's eyes in the fruit stand today. Not a word passed between them, but to Sheriff Hicks, a few minutes later, Perry said:

"There's the man."

According to Perry's story, as told by the sheriff, Alexander headed the gang that rushed into his store on August 9, Alexander covering him with a pistol, while another man handcuffed him. Perry then was dragged to the door where a sack was thrust over his head and he was hauled away in an automobile and whipped almost to death.

Important developments are expected during the night, it was indicated by the activities of deputies following the arrest.

Efforts were being made to obtain bond for the three Hudsons also held in connection with floggings.

MOB IS BALKED BY SCHOOL HEAD

St. Louis, Mo.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 11. —Unmasked men carrying rifles visited the Georgia Training School for Boys at Milledgeville, Ga., Tuesday night at midnight and demanded of Dr. H. C. Wood, acting superintendent, that he turn over to them a Negro and Negress, employees of the institution, Dr. Wood said Wednesday in a telephone communication.

Atlanta 8-12-23

The men left when Dr. Wood threatened them with a shotgun, he said.

The superintendent denied the report that the visitors whipped two Negro employees.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923. Georgia.

BELL BOY WHIPPED

Accused Of Serving As Hotel Clerk

Becaused they claimed he was serving in the capacity of a clerk at the Phoenix Hotel, Waycross, Ga., John Carter, 22, a bellman, was taken from his home by three men who claimed they were members of the Ku Klux Klan, thrown into a waiting automobile and carried about fifteen miles in to the country, where they beat him almost into insensibility.

It seems that Carter, who is from Fort Wayne, Ind., and a very intelligent young man, had been working at the hotel for about five months as bellman. The hotel management, observing his unusual intelligence in matters pertaining to office work, allowed Carter to serve both as bellman and clerk after the white clerk left every night. This, apparently, was displeasing to some of the patrons of the hotel and they decided to get rid of Carter and he was thus dragged out of his house Monday night about 11 o'clock by the three white-robed men and seriously man-handled.

Before the party reached the scene on the road where they were to show Carter how "white men treat a Negro who served in the capacity of a white man," they beat him with their fists and blackjacks. Upon arrival at the fifteen mile post, they took the young man out of the car, beat him, tied his hands and feet together and then gathered some branches and prepared to make ready for a fire in which they threatened to burn him. He begged not to be burnt and upon his promise to leave Waycross they decided not to apply the match to him, warning him never again to take a "white man's job." They jumped into their machine and left the young man in the woods. He managed to get back to Waycross and left on the first train. His head bears several scars from the blackjacks which the three men used on him and his body is covered with whelps from the sticks. Another indisputable reason why so many Negroes are leaving the South.

KAMELIA HOLDS PUBLIC MEETING

Colonel Simmons Tells Audience of 1,500 That Organization Has More Than 20,000 Members.

Between 20,000 and 30,000 American women have already entered the ranks of the Kamelia, the organization for American women founded less than two months ago, declared Colonel William Joseph Simmons, emperor of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, in his address Sunday afternoon to an audience of 1,500 persons at the auditorium.

The throng gathered to participate in a memorial service sponsored by Emma C. Sanson court of the Kamelia of Atlanta in honor of the confederate heroine for whom the local court is named.

Similar to Klan.

In his address Colonel Simmons explained the motives that prompted the formation of the Kamelia and declared that its mission and principles are similar to those of the Ku Klux Klan.

He emphasized the fact that the Kamelia is not an auxiliary of the klan, declaring that the womanhood of America has come to play such an important part in the nation's affairs that they deserve an organization of their own. There is no official connection between the Kamelia and the klan, he said, but stated that the Kamelia will operate as a companion order to the klan.

Twelve members of the local court attended the services garbed in white robes and hoods. The robes bore a large red "K."

Miss Grace Jones, former president of the White American Protestant Study club, of Oklahoma, which constituted the nucleus of the Kamelia, was introduced to the audience as the "reina" of the Kamelia.

Made Nucleus of Order.

Miss Jones reviewed the activities of the Oklahoma organization. She said that when the members heard that the Kamelia had been formally launched by Colonel Simmons, the organization voted to enter the latter body, and later was accepted and recognized by Colonel Simmons as the nucleus on which the national order is being built.

Dr. W. E. Thompson, former United States commissioner to the Balkans, presided. After the audience sang America and had been led in prayer by Dr. Caleb A. Ridley, imperial kludd of the Ku Klux Klan, Dr. Thompson paid a brief tribute to Emma Sanson, recounting the incident in which she was the heroine.

According to history, it was stated, the cavalrymen of General Nathan B. Forrest were in dire peril when the young woman, who lived near Gadsden, Ala., acted as guide to the horsemen until they were out of danger.

Later, Dr. Ridley, in an address on the klan and the Kamelia, eulogized the women of the confederacy and praised them for their conduct during the reconstruction period.

Judge H. T. Knight, a native Georgian who has resided in Oklahoma for some time, was presented by Dr. Thompson as the executive secretary of the Kamelia. He spoke briefly, predicting that the Kamelia will meet with phenomenal success in its undertakings. He said that he has returned to make his permanent residence in Georgia.

KLAN AUTHORITY PLACED IN BODY

Executive Council of Klan Is Supreme, Rules Judge E. D. Thomas at the Hearing.

Placing executive authority in the imperial kloncilium, or executive council of 17 members, Judge E. D. Thomas, in Fulton superior court, Monday signed an order of settlement agreed upon between the parties, in the recent Knights of the Ku Klux Klan litigation.

The court held that H. W. Evans, the imperial wizard, is the chief executive of the organization, but that his acts are subservient to a two-thirds vote of the kloncilium.

Simmons Is Head.

William Joseph Simmons, founder of the organization, is legally its emperor, and as such will receive a salary of $1,000 per month for the remainder of his life, it was decreed.

In consideration of the remuneration, Colonel Simmons will transfer title to all copyrights held by him, on rituals, names, parapernalia, etc., to the order, the court held.

Those are the principal stipulations in the agreement reached by the litigants, which Monday became the order of the court. The terms are said to be satisfactory to all parties concerned.

The order of settlement was prepared by attorneys representing both sides in the recent controversy over control of the Ku Klux Klan. Colonel Simmons was represented by the law firm of Little, Powe, Smith & Goldstein, and Attorneys Ben H. Sullivan and J. V. Poole. Acting for Imperial Wizard Evans were the law firm of Etheridge, Sams & Etheridge, the law firm of Branch & Howard, and the law firm of Randolph & Parker.

Original Charter Upheld.

It was held that the original charter granted in 1916 by Fulton superior court, is the supreme law of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and that no lawful amendment has been made to it. Next in authority is the constitution and by-laws adopted by the klonvocation in 1922, except insofar as the constitution is inconsistent with the charter, the court held.

SIMMONS ASSAILS IMPERIAL WIZARD OF KU KLUX KLAN

Gives Out Statement Attacking Him for Alleged Interference With the Growth of the Kamelia.

Colonel William J. Simmons, founder and emperor of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and founder of the Kamelia, a woman's organization, in a statement given out Saturday night, charged that Dr. H. W. Evans, imperial wizard of the klan, received more than $100,000 in fees within a period of six months.

Colonel Simmons' charge was made following a series of reports that klan leaders in Arkansas are assailing the Kamelia, undertaking to arrest growth of the order in that state. J. A. Comer, the present grand dragon of the realm of Arkansas, and Dr. Evans have been in collusion to discredit the Kamelia and to establish under their supervision an organization of American women under similar conditions, Colonel Simmons claims, according to reports he has received from that state.

Evans Out of City.

Dr. Evans could not be located Saturday night for a statement. It was said at his home that he was out of the city on an indefinite visit. Paul S. Etheredge, imperial klonsel for the klan and a member of the kloncilium, or inner governing body of the order, when shown a copy of the statement by Colonel Simmons, branded all of the charges as false.

"The charge has been made through the press of the country," said Colonel Simmons, "that leaders of the Kamelia are 'fee grabbers,' and are seeking profits for their own purses. This charge comes with poor grace from Hiram Wesley Evans and J. A. Comer. To my knowledge, the only men who have sought to subvert the order of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan to the purpose of enriching themselves are Evans and his associates, with whom he has divided fees which should have gone into the organization's treasury.

"A recent audit made by Ernst & Ernst will show that Evans, during a period of six months, received in fees a sum of money largely in excess of $100,000, and that this money was deposited to his personal credit and devoted to his own use.

$15,000 a Year Salary.

"During this period he was receiving, as imperial wizard, $15,000 per annum in salary, and was charging to the order every solitary item of his living expenses, including house rent, grocery bills, light and fuel bills and automobile maintenance.

Colonel Simmons continues his charges, not confining them to alleged practices of members of the klan in Arkansas, but taking in Illinois, as follows:

"In addition to the foregoing, there is abundant evidence to establish beyond the shadow of a doubt that Evans was splitting fees with his personal representative in the state of Illinois, who holds a position similar to that of Comer in Arkansas.

"Evans and Comer have no more right to interfere with the orderly development of the Kamelia than they have the right to interfere with the orderly processes of a woman's missionary society or with the Order of the Eastern Star. As officers of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, they are explicitly prohibited by contract and decree of court from either favoring or opposing a women's organization of any description. Neither of them would dare issue edicts in violation of contract and in contempt of court, if he were within the jurisdiction of the superior court of Fulton county, Georgia."

Simmons' Statement.

Colonel Simmons' statement follows:

"Information has come to me through the public press as well as by telegraphic and telephonic communications that conspicuous klan leaders in the state of Arkansas are assailing the Kamelia undertaking to arrest the growth of the order in that state. J. A. Comer for the time being grand dragon for the realm of Arkansas, and H. W. Evans, in the meantime imperial wizard of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, are represented as being in collusion to discredit the Kamelia and to establish under their supervision and control an organization of American women.

"The charge has been made and dis-

seminated through the press that the leaders in the Kamelia are "fee grabbers" and are seeking their own personal ends and profits. This charge comes with poor grace from Hiram Wesley Evans and his confederate, J. A. Comer. To my knowledge, the only men who have sought to subvert the order of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan to the purpose of enriching themselves is Evans and his associates with whom he has divided fees coming through the regular channels of the order and which fees should have gone to the treasury of the order.

"A recent audit of Ernst & Ernst will show that Hiram Wesley Evans during a period of six months received in fees a sum of money largely in excess of one hundred thousand dollars and that this sum of money was deposited to his personal credit and appropriated to his own use. During this period he was receiving as imperial wizard, $15,000 per year in salary and was charging to the order every solitary item of his living expenses, including house rent, grocery bills, light and fuel bills and automobile upkeep and gas.

"In addition to the foregoing, there is abundant evidence to establish beyond the shadow of a doubt that Evans was splitting the fees with his personal representatives in the state of Illinois, who holds and occupies official position similar to that of J. A. Comer in Arkansas.

No Right to Interfere.

"Evans and Comer have no more right to interfere with the orderly development of the Kamelia than they have the right to interfere with the orderly processes of a woman's missionary society or with the Order of the Eastern Star. They, as officers of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, are explicitly inhibited by contract and by court decree from either favoring or opposing a woman's organization of any description whatsoever. Neither of them would dare issue edicts in violation of contract and in contempt of court if he were within the jurisdiction of the superior court of Fulton county, Georgia.

"The Kamelia cut athwart the plans of Evans and his confederates to establish by themselves and for themselves a woman's organization to be exploited as they have exploited the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. This order of patriotic American women, founded by myself is thoroughly safeguarded. There is no man and no combination of men who can use the organization for selfish, sordid or ulterior purposes. The foundation of the order was accomplished just 24 hours before Evans and his associates had planned to project a woman's organization under their domination. It is high time in the interest of all parties concerned for the passion and the chagrin of the disappointed promoters to subside.

"The Kamelia is a patriotic, benevolent order, composed of white, native-born American women of the Protestant faith. They are dedicating themselves to the preservation of Americanism and consecrating themselves to the tenets of Christianity. To assail them is to attack the principles embodied in the constitution of the United States and the precepts of service of sacrifice enunciated by Jesus Christ.

"Vehement and designing men are as impotent before this mighty movement of American women as are 'sand fiddlers' before the rush and sweep of the ocean's mighty tide.

"To the devoted women of the nation I wish to say that from Kansas, Missouri, Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Maryland, Delaware, New York, New Jersey, Maine and even from Arkansas, applications for membership in the order of Kamelia are coming so rapidly that our field forces are at present inadequate to receive them. Within a short space of time, the order in its independence and unrelated with any kindred organization and undeterred by any hostile combination will be established in every state in the union and shall become the most powerful organization for the preservation of American institutions and American ideals on the American continent.

"WILLIAM JOSEPH SIMMONS,
"El Magus, the Kamelia."

Etheridge Makes Answer.

Paul S. Etheredge, chief attorney for the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, a member of the Imperial Kloncilium or governing board of the order, and a member of the board of arbitration which recently framed the agreement under which the court order ending litigation in klan matters was based upon being acquainted with the details of the statement issued by W. J. Simmons, said:

"The charges made by Colonel Simmons in his statement are absolutely false from beginning to end.

"However, in the light of the doings, actions and utterances of Colonel Simmons and his friends, including W. E. Thompson, during the past six weeks, nothing that the colonel could say or do would occasion any great amount of surprise to those who are in a position to know the facts.

"I do not consider that this matter is worthy of being dignified by discussion in further detail."

REV. ROY E. DAVIS, KU KLUX LEADER, OPENS REVIVAL

Fitzgerald, Ga., June 3.—(Special.) Rev. Roy E. Davis opened revival meetings at Kennedy Memorial Baptist church here today. He is president of the Farmers' Union of Georgia and the leader of the klan activities in Lowndes county, which are attracting just now the entire state's attention. He is accompanied here by J. M. McDonald, who was recently the object of a personal encounter with aldosta citizens. The revival services are to continue the entire week, and have been extensively advertised throughout this county.

Atlanta Constitution 6-4-23

SUPERIOR COURT TAKES CONTROL OF AFFAIRS AND FUNDS OF KU KLUX

June 9 Set for Hearing Motion on Appointment of Receiver; Petition Charges Gross Mismanagement of Moneys of Order by Imperial Wizard and His Associates

ATLANTA, GA., May 31.—The Fulton county superior court today assumed temporary control of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan ordered temporary distributance of the expenditure of its funds and set June 9 to hear a motion for the appointment of a receiver for the order.

Atlanta Constitution 5-31-23

This action followed filing of a petition by David M. Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia, and others alleged gross mismanagement of the klan's funds by Imperial Wizard H. W. Evans and his associates, charged that he and Emporer Joseph Simmons had turned the klan into a "personal machine for the enrichment and personal aggrandizement" of themselves, and declared that the organization was breaking up through threats of "some of the realms" to secede and establish independent orders.

The petition alleged also that Imperial Wizard Evans had called a meeting in Washington, D. C., tomorrow and Saturday "of his personal henchmen throughout the invisible empire. It was charged that Dr. Evans and others intended to spend between $100,000 and $150,000 of the klan's funds to pay the expenses of the Washington meeting. They were temporarily enjoined from such expenditure by order of the court.

The employes of the Imperial Place, as the general headquarters of the klan on Peachtree road in this city is called, said on being informed of the suit that all of the imperial officers were in Washington. Imperial Wizard Evans, Emporer Simmons and other high officials of the klan were said to have departed for Washington before the court action began.

The imperial kloncilium appointed by Imperial Wizard Evans in April were named defendants in the petition for a receiver, together with certain employes of the imperial palace.. One of the members of the kloncilium, according to the petition, is Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor who is to carve the Confederate memorial on the face of Stone Mountain. The membership of this body, the petition stated are, H. W. Evans, William Joseph Simmons, Fred L. Savage, H. E. Ramsey, H. C. Montgomery, Brown Harwood, Gutzon Borglum, P. S. Ethridge, E. H. Sullivan, N. B. Forrest, C. A. Ridley, all of Atlanta; T. J. Shirley, of Birmingham; A. Booth, New Orleans; D. C. Stephenson, Columbus, Ohio; Charles J. Orbison of Indianapolis; J. A. Comer, Little Rock; Henry A. Grady, Clinton, N. C.; and Debarr of Oklahoma City, Okla. These with Tom Akers, T. J. McKinnon and N. N. Furney of Atlanta, constituted the defendants.

The action was brought by David M. Rittenhouse, Frank D. Collins, Robert A. Bradshaw, William Goudie, R. Oaks and B. F. Graham of Philadelphia; John Jefferies, New York; G. H. Lewis, J. D. Norris and John D. McDonald of Little Rock; F. C. Dugan, George C. Alley and George Perry of Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. O. Dunning, Columbia, S. C.; M. O. Dunning of Sanford, Fla.; Lee Rogers, Charleston, S. C., and T. C. Smith of Atlanta. They described themselves as members in good standing of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, "and occupy in law as such toward said corporation the relation of stock holders."

There are one million, five hundred thousand members of the klan, with branches in every state in the union, the petition stated, adding that the supreme legislative body of the "invisible empire" is known as the Klonvocation, composed of the imperial officers, grand dragons, great titans and such other delegates as may be selected to represent the provinces and klans.

The supreme judicial body, it was stated, is the imperial kloncilium. It was further stated that the receipts of the order in November, 1922, over and above the cost of propaganda was one million dollars a year, in addition to which each chartered klan pays annually a per capita tax on each of its members of $1.80 which aggregated for the year of 1922 the sum of nine hundred thousand dollars. They declared these funds were in addition to the property and paraphernalia including among other things flags, banners, uniforms, costumes, literature, jewelry, newspapers and newspaper plants and other items of real and personal property "of great value."

In the month of November last, the petition said, H. W. Evans and William Joseph Simmons "together with other confederates, conceived and put "into operation a scheme to pervert said corporation from its original and worthy and laudable design and purpose into a personal machine for the enrichment and personal aggrandizement of said defendants. In pursant of said scheme they pretended and attempted, without authority, to change radically the constitution and laws of said corporation. They created, without authority from any source, and in violation of the fundamental law of said corporation, as contained in its character, an additional office to be known as emperor of the invisible empire, in which office the said William Joseph Simmons was illegally installed, and the said H. W. Evans was placed in the position of imperial wizard. Said Evans and Simmons were not even duly elected to the said offices, in accordance with the laws providing for the election of officers of said corporation, in that they were nt selected by secret ballot, as required by the laws of said corporation.

KLAN IS GRANTED PERMIT TO PARADE BY MACON COUNCIL

Macon, Ga., May 30.—City council last night overruled the protests of Mayor Luther Williams and granted permission to the local Ku Klux Klan to parade through the streets of Macon, June 19.

Atlanta Constitution 5-31-23

The mayor objected on the ground that he did not believe in masked men appearing on the streets. The petition as granted will allow the organization to parade in full regalia.

Afterwards they will stage a ceremonial at Central City park.

BORGLUM A KLUXER AND YET A CATHOLIC

Kloncilium Member Lined Klan Up for Memorial.

Atlanta Constitution

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 29.—Some official of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan looked in 'Whose Who in America' today and discovered that Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor who carving a Confederate memorial on Stone Mountain, near here, is a member of the Catholic Church.

Inasmuch as Borglum served for months as a member of the imperial kloncilium, or governing body of the klan, the discovery started a real racket, both within the klan and on the outside.

Ku Klux officials said they were surprised and mortified to learn that a Catholic had been a member of their inner circles. It was officially announced that Borglum did not stand for re-election to the kloncilium at the last election, although he has continued to take an active part in Ku Klux activities and has succeeded in lining up the klan almost solidly behind the memorial project, on which two millions dollars will be raised and expended partly at his discretion.

Memphis Press

Prominent Atlanta Catholics expressed the belief that Borglum would be quickly excommunicated, unless he has already been dropped from the church or has voluntarily retired. Borglum is in Stamford, Conn., on a visit and interesting developments are expected on his return here next week.

Aug. 30-1923

Sponsors of the memorial fear that klan opposition to the project will develop as a result of the discovery and the impression is general that the Catholics and the kluxers will make it hot for Borglum when he returns.

The sculptors last important work in the klan was during the recent breach between William Joseph Simmons, emperor, and Hiram W. Evans, imperial wizard. He served on a board of arbiters which sought to compose the differences between the leaders of the rival factions.

While Klux officials are scurrying about trying to see what steps to take in the situation Atlanta generally is taking the revelation as a good joke on the klan.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Georgia.

ARRESTS KU KLUX KLUDD ON CHARGE OF DRUNKENNESS

Times-Picayune

"Cop" Finds Liquor in Car of Former Pastor, He Declares.

New Orleans,

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 17.—The Rev. Caleb Ridley, known as the imperial kludd of the Ku Klux Klan, and former pastor of an Atlanta church, was arrested here late today by the police on a charge of being drunk and operating an automobile. The arrest was made by Motorcycle Officer Shumate, who said that in the machine driven by Dr. Ridley were two small bottles of whisky.

In police station Dr. Ridley stated he had driven out into the country when he was accosted by a man who offered to give him some whisky. He said he accepted the whisky and before starting to town he took a drink. 10-18-23

Officer Shumate, who made the arrest, said he saw the automobile zigzagging down Peach Tree street, one of the main thoroughfares, and stopped it, and finding Dr. Ridley apparently under the influence of liquor arrested him. Dr. Ridley, the officer said, admitted having more liquor in the automobile and produced two small bottles.

White Man A Born Leader, Says Simmons

Pittsburgh Courier

10-20-23

ATLANTA, Oct. 18.—(By A. N. P.)—Roscoe Conklin Simmons, the noted orator, admitted here in a speech last week that the white man was the natural ledaer in the world today and advised the colored people to fall in line and help him to glory in that leadership. "Your duty rests in keeping the white man in the lead," he declared to the large audience of colored and white people, who had gathered to hear the speech. Ex-Governor Hugh M. Dorsey said the speech was the greatest he had ever heard fall from the lips of a colored man.

A combined choir of 200 voices recruited from the colored churches furnished music for the meeting, which was held for the benefit of Big Bethel A. M. E. Church, which was destroyed by fire last spring. It was one of the largest gatherings seen in Atlanta this year.

White Man Loses Job Leads Gang To Destroy State Institution.

The Times-Star

(Preston News Service)

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Aug. 17—Following two raids on the Georgia Training School by masked bands Governor Walker has ordered guards placed at the institution here. It is said that the raiders were seeking Thomas Thomas and his wife, who are in charge of the Negro department of the institution. It is said that the masked marauders could not find Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and finally they came across a Negro said to be a brother of Thomas and severely whipped him.

8-17-23

According to Mrs. Orain Manson, superintendent of the institution, said that one of the leaders of the raiding party was a former employee of the school. She also said that she could see no reason why there should exist any reason to molest Mr. and Mrs. Thomas or any of the other Negro attendants. All of the Negroes connected with the institution are loved and respected by all the inmates, both white and colored.

SEIZES KLAN CHAPLAIN, AS INTOXICATED IN CAR

Atlanta Policeman Says the Rev. 'Imperial Kludd' Also Had Liquor With Him.

N. Y. Times

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 17.—The Rev. Caleb Ridley, known as the Imperial Kludd (Chaplain) of the Ku Klux Klan and former pastor of na Atlanta church, was arrested here today on a charge of being drunk and operating an automobile. The arrest was made by Motorcycle Officer L. E. Shumate, who said he found two small bottles of whisky in Dr. Ridley's machine. 10-18-23

In police station Dr. Ridley said he had driven out into the country, when he was accosted by a man who offered to give him some whisky. He said he accepted the liquor and took a dring before starting to town.

Shumate said he saw the automobile zigzagging down Peachtree Street, one of the main thoroughfares, and stopped it, finding Dr. Ridley apparently under the influence of liquor. Dr. Ridley, the officer said, admitted having more liquor and produced the two bottles.

KLAN KLUDD HELD IN LIQUOR CHARGE

Associated Press Report.

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Herald 10-18-23

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QUICK VERDICT IN FLOGGING EXPECTED

Dr. Yarbrough Makes Statement to Jury and Testimony Ends.

Atlanta Georgian

MACON, Ga., Oct. 23.—Defense for Dr. C. A. Yarbrough, on trial for the second time on charges of rioting in connection with the flogging of W. O. Barnett, closed its case at 3:30 this afternoon and the defendant read a short statement in which he said that he was a member of the Ku-Klux Klan and in which he denied having any part in the alleged whippings which have taken place in Macon in the past two years. 10-23-23

Solicitor Roy Moore began the argument for the state at 4 o'clock, and will speak for 45 minutes. He was followed by W. A. McCelan for the defence. McCellan was followed by John P. Ross, chief counsell for the defense, and the Solicitor spoke last for the state. Each side was allowed one and a halh hours.

The jury was charged about 6:30.

The state rested its case shortly before noon, and the defense began calling character witnesses in an effort to impeach the testimony of Barnett, principal witness for the prosecution and alleged victim of the whipping gang.

No startling evidence was revealed Monday. Barnett told how he was taken out and whipped, and that he recognized Dr. Yarbrough as the leader of the flogging gang. His story was identical with the one he gave on the stand in the September trial of Yarbrough.

On one occasion Monday John P. Ross, chief counsel for the defendant, got Barnett to make statements as to the date he was whipped, and conflicts were noted in some of the evidence. Barnett later retracted these statements, saying that he was not positive as to the date.

Small crowds attended the afternoon session Monday, while few people were in the court room at the beginning of the second day's proceedings. Yarbrough continues to appear confident that he will be acquitted.

Announcement was made by Judge Will Gunn to the effect that the trial of J. F. Alexander, under $6,000 bond on charges of rioting in connection with flogging episodes of the past ten months, will be carried over to the December term of court.

Judge Gunn stated that he had tried to get Judge Holmes Johnson, of Gray, to president, but Judge Johnson is away on a vacation. The Alexander case was to come up this week, but had to be postponed on account of Judge Gunn, who is a distant relative of Alexander, being unable to obtain another judge to preside over the trial.

EVANS REPLIES TO SIMMONS CHARGES

Atlanta Georgian

Klan Wizard Shocked by Coburn Tragedy—Says Order Is Solid as Stone Mountain.

11-17-23

The first public utterance by Dr. Hiram W. Evans, Imperial Wizard of the Ku-Klux Klan, since the slaying a week ago Monday of Capt. W. S. Coburn, Klan attorney, by Philip Fox, editor of a Ku-Klux Klan publication, was made to newspapermen at the Imperial Palace in Peachtree Road Tuesday. Following is the text of the statement:

"I was shocked to learn of the death of Captain Coburn while in New York.

"Immediately upon completing my speaking engagements already announced, I hastened to Atlanta.

"I am not in possession of the facts which brought about the tragedy.

"The request for a peace warrant against me was promptly dismissed by Judge Hathcock upon my voluntary appearance in his court this morning.

"No basis of fact for its issuance was sponsored by the complainant.

"Colonel Simmons' statement that the Klan is 'on the rocks' could only mean that it is resting spiritually on the 'rock of ages' in all that that implies and financially upon the 'rock of solidity,' as solid as Stone Mountain."

NO MARTIAL LAW IN MACON REQUESTED

The Montgomery Ala. Advertiser 8-20-23

Adjutant General of Georgia Asks Governor Not to Act on Floggings

MACON, GA., Aug. 19.—Adjutant General Charles H. Cox, after a conference with local police authorities, the sheriff and General H. D. Russell, commander of the Georgia National guard, left for Atlanta late today, and will recommen for Governor Walker that there be no martial law in Macon at this time, growing out of flogging conditions.

Adjutant General was ordered to Macon last night by the governor after police engaged in a running pistol battle with alleged floggers and J. B. Hartley, a World war veteran, reported to the police he had been flogged by a gang of men. The Hartley flogging was the last of about a score of whippings reported to the police during the last ten days.

No arrests were reported in Hartley case today. Rewards totaling $2,100 have been offered by the state and county for the arrest and conviction of the "floggers," and appeals will be made this week to all civic clubs in Macon to increase the rewards.

The adjutant general said he would issue a statement on the Macon mob situation after he reported to the governor. City and county officers in conference late today decided to round

up all automobiles not bearing state license tags. Kidnapers' automobiles have borne no tags.

Appeals were made to citizens to report all kidnapings promptly. More secret work will be done in both departments, it was stated, to combat the secret activities of the kidnaping gangs.

The only event of the day that brought out the "police anti-flogging" squad was an attempt to hold up and rob a United States mail truck between the terminal station and the postoffice.

The police squad was organized recently to work exclusively on flogging cases.

Governor Walker declared here early tonight he was in communication with Adjutant General Charles H. Cox, who had been sent to Macon to investigate flogging cases for the purpose, if necessary of declaring martial law there. The military commander reported the situation quiet in Macon and that he did not believe at this time martial law is not needed, the governor said.

MACON, GA., Aug. 19.—The first gang of alleged kidnapers and floggers which have been terrorizing Macon for the last six months was captured tonight by Sheriff officers. Three white men, brothers, S. R. Hudson, C. F. Hudson and J. C. Hudson, were taken to jail tonight after they had been captured, officers said, while in the act of flogging two negroese.

The capture of the trio is said to be due to the daring work of a negro, Emory Roberts, whom the gang tried to pull from an automobile for the purpose of whipping.

Another negro was whipepd by the same gang a few minutes before, it was stated.

When one of the men jumped onto the running board of the negro's automobile and commanded him to stop, the negro stepped on the gas and left the two brothers at the road side. The white man in the car whistled for his brothers to join him, but before they could do so the big automobile was plunged into an embankment.

Persons passing the scene in other cars phoned the sheriff's office and immediately twenty men were rushing to the scene in automobiles and motorcycles. The whole city and county anti-flogging squad was on the way.

Three miles out from the city the sheriff's force claim to have come upon the members of the gang, struggling with the negro. Farther back on the same road was an untagged seven-passenger automobile, in which the brothers were said to have used. Still further back was a coupe which also is said to have been used by the same gang.

There may have been others in the whipping party of tonight. The authorities are still investigating.

In the tonneau of the larger car the sheriff's deputies found three leather masks and one cloth mask. Another mask was said to have been worn by one of the Hudsons as he jumped onto the running board of the negro's machine.

There was a piece of heavy felt, which was wet, and which the sheriff's deputies said was for use as a gag.

There also was a small sledge hammer and several revolvers.

The sheriff's force reported that the Hudsons had given them considerable trouble in recent years.

It was the opinion of the sheriff's office that the Hudsons were not attached to any organized flogging band, but were operating on their own hook.

Because of the past record of the Hudsons, it was learned at the sheriff's office an hour after the arrests, an investigation is being made to determine if they are paid gangsters, receiving a certain amount of money for each flogging.

Sheriff Hicks stated that revolvers which the negro said the man had, apparently were thrown away during the excitement. The deputies are hunting with flash lights for the guns.

KLAN LOSING POWER IN ITS BIRTHPLACE

Georgia Is No Longer a "100 Per Cent." Training Ground for Kleagles.

ATLANTA NOW ANTI-KLAN

Citizens Assert That Not More Than 10,000 in the City District Are Klansmen.

BUT INFLUENCE IS STRONG

Hooded Brotherhood Is Still to Be Reckoned With in State Political Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 17.—Georgia—the State in which the present-day Ku Klux Klan was born, the State known to Klandom as "the training ground of Kleagles," the State in which the hooded organization developed the program of propaganda and expansion that has resulted in the great growth of the Klan in States west of the Mississippi—is, strange to say, no longer a "100 per cent." State. In fact, it is doubtful if there ever was a day in the last three years when a majority of the voters of Georgia were members of, or in sympathy with, the masked order.

Atlanta, the seat of the "Imperial Palace," those who know Atlanta say, today is an anti-Klan city, so far as voting goes. It is probable that in the entire Atlanta district there are not more than 10,000 Klansmen, and that is [illegible] to be a generous estimate, for those [illegible] Klan [illegible] ship if the hooded brothers would stand up and be counted, would not exceed 5,000. In the entire State no person with whom THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has talked has placed the voting strength of the Klan at more than 100,000, and when all the Democrats in Georgia go to the polls they number more than 300,000.

The power of the Klan therefore is to be found in its present ability to swing elections via the balance of power route.

In Atlanta they know more about the Klan and the way it works than do the people in any other city in the country. It was here first, and it is still here. Here the Klan has fought its legal battles, and here it is preparing to fight more of them. In other words, as a distinguished citizen expressed it, "it has been our misfortune to be the tub in which the Klan has, from the beginning, washed most of its dirty linen."

Awaiting Trial of Philip Fox.

Just now the city is on tiptoe awaiting the disclosures which it is expected will follow the trial of Philip Fox, former publicity manager of the Kloncilium, for the murder of W. S. Coburn, who was the legal adviser of the Simmons faction in the masked organization.

The Klan has spread into other States and has attained its present great membership, they say in Atlanta, mainly as the result of ill-advised anti-Klan propaganda. The only way to head off the movement, these people add, is to tell the naked truth about it, and nothing else, and then go to the polls and defeat it. The one dish the Klan cannot digest is a political defeat, as is shown by the cries one sees in the Klan organs regarding what happened in Memphis last week, when the Klan municipal ticket was overwhelmed by a majority of more than 3,000 votes.

The first definite indication Atlanta had that the Klan movement was on the wane was several months ago, when a young man named Ellis, who was backed by the Klan, decided to be a Judge, and missed connection by between 2,000 and 3,000 votes.

That the Klan has been able to make its influence count in the political affairs of Georgia is conceded on all sides. Clifford Walker, Governor of the State, defeated Thomas W. Hardwick last year largely as a result of the support of the Ku Klux machine, and the present Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, R. B. Russell, also was backed by the masked voters.

Both the Governor and the Chief Justice attended a conference last Tuesday at which H. W. Evans, the Imperial Wizard, Nathan B. Forrest, the Grand Dragon of Georgia, and Ben H. Sullivan, counsel for the Wizard, were among those present. The meeting, it is stated, was called to discuss tax reform legislation. As the story goes, the Governor wanted the support of the Klan members of the Legislature for his tax program.

Governor Walker's Attitude.

Governor Walker, following the publication of the story, denied it was a Klan meeting. He explained that he understood that among those present were some who did not owe allegiance to the "Peachtree Street throne." He was asked if he addressed the meeting as a Klansman or as Governor of Georgia. He replied that what he said was said as Chief Executive of the State.

The friendship of the Governor for the Klan is a matter of common knowledge in Atlanta. One of his closest advisers is General Forrest, the Dragon of the realm of Georgia. And what is true of Governor Walker is true of several other State officers, among them N. H. Ballard, Superintendent of Education, and J. J. Brown, the head of the Agricultural Department. All are in the "Friendly Enemy" class. The Legislature, while it includes a strong Klan personnel, is not in the control of the masked machine.

As in other States of the Eastern South, the Klan in Georgia is strong in spots and weak in others. For instance, Macon is generally conceded to be a Klan stronghold, while Savannah, the second city of the State, is just as strong the other way. Indications are that in the rural communities the Klan is today in the minority. Its strength in Georgia is in certain cities and towns. It still holds the balance of power, and unless the opposition votes as a unit, as does the Klan, the odds again will be in favor of a Ku Klux victory in 1924.

Waning Power Conceded.

The fact that the Klan is not the power in its birth State that it is in a dozen other States is conceded in the last issue of The Searchlight, the official organ of the Georgia organization, and a mouthpiece of the Kloncilium.

"On the face of it," says The Searchlight, "it would appear that Georgia, being the home of Klankraft from the beginning, would have led all the realms of the invisible empire in point of numbers and efficiency. But though Georgia is the birthplace of Klankraft, it has been cradled elsewhere and drawn on its place of birth for material in spirit and experience for support while it grew and prospered in other fields."

The same issue of The Searchlight prints the text of a speech the Imperial Wizard made at a meeting of Grand Dragons held in Asheville, N. C., some weeks ago. In that talk he told the Dragons that the Klan was functioning everywhere as a unit and his message to them was to "pass the word down the line for co-ordination."

As do the State organizations, the national headquarters here denies at every opportunity that the Klan is in politics, but it does not take much investigation to prove the error of this contention.

The Klan in Politics.

The Klan is very much in politics and Atlanta knows it. The "Imperial Palace" is about the best informed place in the country, so far as politics is concerned, particularly in such States as Indiana, Texas, Ohio and Oklahoma, where the "invisible horde" has managed to get a stronghold or is able to hold the balance of power.

Here in Georgia the Klan appears to be on the McAdoo bandwagon. One of the principal McAdoo missionaries is a prominent Atlanta lawyer who has figured as counsel for the Imperial Palace" crowd in certain lawsuits. This man, it is asserted, has engineered several conferences at which the wheels were set in motion to secure the Georgia delegation for the former Secretary of the Treasury.

A final word regarding the Klan situation in Georgia involves the future headquarters of the Kloncilium. The Wizard and his staff officers deny that a transfer of the Imperial Palace to Indianapolis is being considered, but the report persists, and in responsible quarters, too; that the evacuation of Atlanta is under consideration and that Indianapolis probably will be the new capital of the "Invisible Empire." It is said on high authority that the Kloncilium will not be swamped with protests from the citizens of Atlanta if the change is made. Atlanta is "tired" of the publicity she has had in the last few years due to the location on Peachtree Street of the Imperial Palace and of Klancrest, as the private palace of the Wizard is called.

In a nutshell, the Georgia Klan situation appears to size up as follows: The Klan probably controls one-third of the votes of the State; as matters now stand, it certainly has the balance of power, and nowhere is the Klan working harder than here in Georgia. The Kloncilium is fully alive to the fact that the collapse of the organization in the State of its birth would mean a loss of prestige from which it would be hard to recover.

ALEXANDER FOUND GUILTY AT MACON IN FLOGGING CASE

Convicted of Assault and Battery in Connection With Whippings Past Several Months; King Put Under Bond

MACON, GA., Dec. 6.—J. F. Alexander was found guilty of assault and battery in connection with a series of flogging cases covering a period of several months, by a jury in city court at 8 o'clock tonight. The jury recommended him to the mercy of the court.

The jury retired on the case at 3:35 o'clock this afternoon and at 5:30 o'clock asked for a recharge on the question of punishment. The jury deliberated only a short time after the recharge.

Judge Holmes Johnson announced that he would sentence Alexander at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The specific charge against Alexander was assault and battery upon Ollie M. Perry, which occurred on August 9 of this year. Perry, according to evidence introduced at the trial was beaten over the back until the skin was worn off.

Klan Hand Charged In Macon Election

MACON, Ga., Oct. 25.—Charging that "a klan, or an invisible empire," is making an effort to defeat the increase of salary for the judge of City Court in the election Thursday, Dr. C. C. Harrold, at the Kiwanis Club luncheon Wednesday at the Hotel Dempsey, urged every member of the organization to go to the polls to vote.

The election discussion was brought up by General Walter A. Harris, who said it is the duty of every citizen to vote on the issue.

Bibb County voters will go to the polls Thursday to vote on the increase in salaries of the City Court and the Municipal Court judges.

The increase in the salaries of the two judges was brought up in the General Assembly and the matter was compromised by leaving it to a vote of the people of the county.

Ku Klux Klan—1923. Georgia.

TRY TO ENMESH K. K. K. IN FLOGGERS' TRIAL

Durkee, on Stand, A[illegible] Has Klan Conn[illegible]

YARBROUGH I[illegible]IFIED

Morgen Tuskegee Inst. Ala. 20 Oct 23

Alleged Klux[illegible] Black Robe[illegible] During Flogg[illegible] Letter Mailed to Gov. Hardwick Intercepted Flogged Man Tells Story.

(By the Associated Press.)

MACON, Ga., Sept. 11.—Evidence intended to show that Dr. C. A. Yarbrough, on trial in city court here on the charge of rioting in connection with whipping of R. F. Mills, a chiropodist, had knowledge of letters written by persons seeking to have other persons punished for various offenses featured today's session of the trial.

In one instance a state witness, an employe in Dr. Yarbrough's office, told of reading a letter in which a mother a day or two before her son was flogged expressed a wish that something could be done to her son.

Employes of the Ku Klux Klan also testified regarding letters and other matters designed to connect Dr. Yarbrough, who has been called the "whipping boss" of Macon, with the series of floggings that have been going on in Macon and Bibb County for approximately two years and which for several weeks had the city and county in a turmoil.

It also was charged during the day's testimony that J. P. Durkee, organizer of the Ku Klux Klan in Macon, visited the prosecuting witness in the case and pretended that he was an officer sent by Gov. Thomas W. Hardwick to aid in running down the men who had flogged Mills.

Five witnesses testified today, the state announced the names of 54 witnesses at the opening of the case this morning, including the names of former Gov. Thomas W. Hardwick, while the defense announced the names of more than 100. Indications tonight were that this case, the first of seven charges against Dr. Yarbrough, would last three or four days at least.

Flogged Man Testifies.

R. F. Mills, twice victim of the Macon floggers, was the first witness called by the state, he told how he was called from his home on Jan. 13, 1922, and how when he got into an automobile he supposed friends had come to meet him. He was taken to a certain point, placed flat on the ground and held there by two men while another man flogged him. He said there were five or six men in the gang and that they were dressed in black robes with white caps and masks.

Mills testified that although he had been warned that he would be killed if he did not keep his face to the ground, he had turned it in such a way that he saw several men disrobing near an automobile and that he saw Dr. Yarbrough walk into the lights of the machine. His story was not shaken on cross examination.

Mills created a stir in court when he was being questioned about a letter he wrote to Gov. Hardwick asking for protection. He had testified that a day or two after the letter was written on Oct. 31, 1922, a man who gave his name as Payne called on him and said he was from Gov. Hardwick. He said that the man on being asked for his credentials showed a badge.

"Have you seen this man since," he was asked by Solicitor Roy W. Moore.

"Yes," he replied, "I saw him yesterday."

"Who is he?"

"His name is Durkee, I believe."

Now Free on Bond.

J. P. Durkee, organizer for the Ku Klux Klan in Macon, was arrested last night in connection with the Mills case and is now free on $5,000 bond.

Mills testified that a few days after this man called on him he was again taken out and whipped. He has since left Macon.

The defense several times during the day sought to get into evidence matters reflecting on Mills' past actions or character, but each time Judge Gunn sustained state objections.

Mills on cross-examination was asked particularly about his actions after he was flogged. He was asked if he did not tell someone that his uncle did the whipping.

"I'll admit that he wrote the letter," Mills replied. This letter was one that was read to Mills at the time he was first flogged.

Asked if he did not threaten to kill his uncle, he said that he did not make any such threat, but that he gave "give him 10 days in which to admit it."

On redirect examination this afternoon Solicitor Moore asked Mills to state his reason for going to Barnesville, Ga. He replied that he had gone there to see a man then working in the postoffice to try to find out if he could tell him who mailed "that letter" to the Ku Klux Klan in Atlanta.

Durkee on the Stand.

After Mills was excused J. P. Durkee was called to the stand. Durkee was asked by the state if he had been arrested in connection with the case and stated that he had been. He then identified letters which he said he had obtained from Dr. Yarbrough or from a desk in Dr. Yarbrough's office. One letter was addressed to Dr. Yarbrough personally and the other was addressed to the Ku Klux Klan.

Durkee testified that many letters were received by him and that he read some of them and others he merely scanned and that he gave them to Dr. Yarbrough. On cross examination he was asked whether or not Dr. Yarbrough read the letters and he said that he knew the dentist read some, but he did not know whether he read all of them. He said that the letters identified by him had been shown to M. O. Dunning, chief of staff of the Ku Klux Klan for the realm of Georgia, and that he then turned them over to Sheriff Hicks.

Deputy Sheriff J. Lane Mullally, who arrested Dr. Yarbrough, H. L. Perryman and J. E. Simpson, the latter two Ku Klux Klan investigators, testified regarding actions of Dr. Yarbrough.

Miss Elizabeth Culpepper, the final witness of the day, testified that she had been an assistant in Dr. Yarbrough's office for three years. She told of a letter being received by Dr. Yarbrough from a Mrs. Perry and of its being given to her to read.

"Who gave you the letter to read," she was asked. Before she could reply, however, the defense objected and the objection was sustained because the proper ground work had not been laid by the state.

Asked if she had seen the letter since she read it, she replied "no," She added that she handed the letter to Dr. Yarbrough after reading it.

Asked What She Would Do.

"Did Dr. Yarbrough make any comments about the letter?" she was asked.

"He asked me what I would do in such a case," she replied.

"What did you tell him?"

"I told him I did not know, it was pitiful."

She then was asked what was in the letter and said that it was from a Mrs. Perry, who expressed a wish that something might be done to her son, Ollie M. Perry, and saying that she had no husband and that the son had been selling whisky.

Miss Culpepper then was asked "Do you know Mrs. Lynwood Bright."

"I've seen her but don't know her," she replied.

"State if one the day before Lynwood Bright was whipped Mrs Bright didn't spend the afternoon in Dr. Yarbrough's office," Solicitor Moore told the witness.

"Yes," was the reply.

"Did she have dental work done?"

"No, she just came up to see him."

"Do you know W. F. De Lamar?" the prosecutor continued.

"I have seen him in Dr. Yarbrough's office."

"Did you see him there often?"

"Yes, we did some dental work for him."

"Did he come into the office when you were not doing dental work for him?"

"Yes."

"Did you ever see J. D. Patrick there?"

"Yes, several times."

All Under Arrest.

She also testified that she had seen J. E. Bloodworth, J. F. Alexander and Attorney Goodrum in the office a number of times. Most of these men, she said, had dental work done by Dr. Yarbrough but they made some trips to the office when they were not having work done. All of the men named, except Attorney Goodrum, who is one of the defense attorneys in the trial of Dr. Yarbrough are under arrest on various charges.

"How long would they stay there," she was asked.

"I don't know," was the reply.

"Who did they talk to?"

"Dr. Yarbrough."

"What is your usual hour of leaving the office?"

"Seven o'clock."

"Were they often there when you left?"

"I don't remember, sometimes there was somebody in the reception room but I don't know who was there."

Miss Culpepper was asked how many rooms Dr. Yarbrough has in his office and stated there were two dental offices and a private room. She said Dr. Yarbrough received the men named in the private room.

Had Many Patients.

On cross examination she was asked about the business of Dr. Yarbrough and testified that he waited on from 20 to 40 patients a day and often had engagements booked for all evening. She also was asked if she did not know a drive for members was being conducted by the Ku Klux Klan and replied that she did not know this.

In connection with the presence of Mrs. Bright in Dr. Yarbrough's office the defense asked her if she did not know that Dr. Yarbrough signed a bond for Mrs. Bright and that she had come to the office to thank him for it. She said she had heard that that was the reason for the visit. Miss Culpepper also was aked about Dr. Yarbrough's reputation and declared that it was good.

Mills Tells Story.

R. F. Mills, a chiropodist, the first witness, testified that about 8:30 p.m. the night of Jan. 13, 1922, the telephone in his home rang and he received a message calling him out. He went to College and Appleton Avenue, to meet a car that was to take him on a call. As he reached the corner a small car drove up and he and his 12-year-old son, who was with him, got into the car. There were two men in the car, he testified, but later a third man go into the car and all were driven to a point on the Columbus road.

On the way out he said he saw a car which later he recognized as Dr Yarbrough's car.

Asked to tell what happened, Mr Mills said that a tall man in the car hit him on the head with a pistol and told him to hold up his hands. Mr. Mills said he did not put up his hands and was struck again.

Soon after the party came up to a car standing beside the road, he testified. He said Dr. Yarbrough took him out of the car. He said that J. E. Bloodworth and another man held his arms while another man whipped him. He said there were five or six men in the party. All wore masks, he said, and he told them he could whip any individual in the crowd if he would unmask.

Recognized Yarbrough.

After he had been flogged he was warned to be still until all had left. Mills said that a few minutes later he saw the men disrobing near one of the cars and that he recognized Dr Yarbrough and J. E. Bloodworth. He said he saw Dr. Yarbrough pass in front of one of the cars which had the lights on Mills cars.

Solicitor Moore said that he proposed to show a conspiracy against Mills lasting over a period of months and to connect Dr. Yarbrough, as he put it, "with everything that happened to this witness while he lived in Macon."

Mills then asserted that later a man came to his office and represented himself as a detective from Gov. Hardwick's office and offered to aid "in running down the floggers."

Mills testified that he wrote a letter to Governor Hardwick but never received an answer.

Asked if he called Governor Hardwick on the telephone after he failed to receive a reply, Mills answered:

"Yes."

Letter to Gov. Hardwick.

A letter that Mr. Mills said was the one he wrote to Gov. Hardwick was shown to him and identified but was not read. Mills said Attorney Sinclair wrote the letter for him and he mailed it in a box in the Bibb Building.

He said that a few days later he was called upon by a man who said he was from Gov. Hardwick's office, giving his name as Payne. At this point the solicitor asked:

"Have you seen this man since "

"Yes," Mills replied. "I saw him yesterday."

"Who is he?"

"His name is Durkee, I believe."

J. P. Durkee, organizer of the Ku-Klux Klan in Macon, was arrested yesterday on a charge of rioting and assault in connection with the attack on Mills.

Mills said he asked the man who called on him for his credentials. The man, he said, showed him a badge under his coat.

"What happened to you after you talked to Durkee, or Payne?" the witness was asked.

"On the next Thursday or Friday I was taken out again," was the reply.

At this point the direct examination was closed.

Attorney Ross for the defense opened the cross-examination by asking Mr. Mills about the letter ne had identified.

Asked by the defense how the men who flogged him were dressed, Mr. Mills said that they wore long black robes and masks.

"Were the men who took you out of the car masked?" asked Mr. Foss.

"Yes," replied Mills.

"Was the tall man in the car with you masked?"

"No."

The jury selected was composed of 12 men who swore under oath in court that they were not members of the Ku Klux Klan and that they never had made application for membership. The question was propounded to each talesman over the objections of defense attorneys. A total of 23 talesmen were examined.

The Jury.

The jury as selected follows:

W. B. Abbott, tinner; M. W. Jackson, merchant; W. C. Butler, merchant; G. W. Schaefer, railroad man; J. P. Edwards, merchant; R. F. Johnson, railroad man; F. T. Abel, merchant; G. P. Humble, cotton mill worker; James W. Johnson, Jr., bookkeeper; J. F. Strozier, merchant; A. A. Josey, car inspector, and J. E. Sandifur, carpenter.

Effort of the attorneys for the defense to bar Sheriff Hicks from having charge of the jury was overruled by Judge Gunn, the lawyers alleging the sheriff had taken an active part in the prosecution of the case. Solicitor Moore in reply said the state was prepared to prove that the attorneys for the defense were also partisan and at least some of them are members of the Ku Klux Klan.

SWEEPING DENIAL FROM YARBROUGH FEATURES TRIAL

Atlanta Constitution

Accused Dentist Admits Membership in Klan Disclaims Participation in Any Floggings.

1-14-23

DECLARES KU KLUX STANDS FOR ORDER

Final Arguments Slated for Today—Character Witnesses on Stand in Thursday Session.

Macon, Ga., September 13.—(By the Associated Press.)—A general denial of all charges made against him prefaced by the statement that he disapproved flogging and all forms of lawlessness, was made in city court late today by Dr. C. A. Yarbrough on trial charged with rioting in connection with the flogging twice last year of R. F. Mills, former Macon chiropodist and barber. The defendant took the stand as the last witness for the defense and was not sworn, reading his statement from prepared notes.

Dr. Yarbrough, who is accused of having been the leader in a number of the floggings that have been going on in Macon for nearly two years and that for a time threw the city and county into a turmoil, admitted that he was a member of the Ku Klux Klan. He declared that the klan stood for law and order and that it did not stand for flogging.

Immediately after Dr. Yarbrough's statement was concluded, the defense rested. The state then was permitted to reopen its case and three anonymous letters which the state alleges were written on a typewriter in the office of Dr. Yarbrough and which were excluded yesterday were introduced. A letter admittedly written on Dr. Yarbrough's typewriter was not introduced and will not go to the jury. A. H. Delaney, a typewriter expert, testified that in his opinion the three anonymous letters and the letter admittedly written on the dentist's typewriter were written on the same machine.

Rebuttal Witnesses.

The state introduced a number of rebuttal witnesses before court adjourned to counteract testimony of defense witnesses regarding the character and reputation of state witnesses. At 6:20 o'clock, when the court adjourned until 9:30 tomorrow morning, the state still was introducing rebuttal witnesses. Solicitor Roy W. Moore, however, said that he expected the jury to get the case before court closed tomorrow.

The Mills flogging case, which is the first of seven charges against the Macon dentist, will be the only one of the flogging cases put on trial this week. Judge Will Gann, of city court, this morning excused witnesses in all other cases until next Monday morning and excused all jurors except those engaged in this case from further attendance on this term of court.

1-14-23

Asked About Klan.

Today's session was taken up almost entirely with introduction of character witnesses either to prove the good character of the defendant or to prove bad character for the prosecution's witnesses. A number of the defense witnesses either admitted that they were members of the Ku Klux Klan, that they had made application, that they had been "affiliated" with the organization or said in response to questions designed to establish their connection that "they would prefer not to answer."

The defense, which yesterday called a number of barbers to attack the character of R. F. Mills, called a number of other barbers as well as witnesses from Barnesville, Ga., where Mills formerly lived, to attack his character. They also called witnesses to attack the credibility of W. W. Arnold, R. A. Hartley and W. O. Barnett, all of whom have charged Dr. Yarbrough with having aided in flogging them.

Tells of Early Life.

In his statement this afternoon Dr. Yarbrough told in detail of his life on a small farm in Randolph county, Alabama, where his parents raised nine children. He told of the hardships of the little farm and how his parents sent their children to the country school as much as possible. He declared that he had been taught to leave cards, liquor and bad companions alone and how he married at the age of 23, rented a farm and the next year bought it. Later he carried mail and after a time sold out and went to Oklahoma to farm. His wife's health failed there, he said, and he sold out and entered dental college. Graduating from dental college as president of his class, he said he came to Macon in 1912, "broke and in debt." The first few years, he said, had come hard, but he had worked and built up his practice until today it was second to none in Macon.

He declared that he had worked for the betterment of the city and community.

Member of the Klan.

"I am a member of the Ku Klux Klan," he said, and continued with an explanation of what he said the klan was. He declared that on the rolls of the Macon klan were teachers, doctors and lawyers.

Explaining a letter written by R. F. Mills to former Governor T. W. Hardwick and alleged to have been mailed in Macon but intercepted before it reached the governor, Dr. Yarbrough said that the letter produced in court had been handed to him with the explanation that it was a copy of a letter written by Mills. He did not remember who gave it to him but said that he handed it to J. P. Durkee, Ku Klux Klan organizer.

Dr. Yarbrough said that Mrs. Lynwood Bright made two or three visits to his office "one of them," he said, "was to thank me for securing an attorney for her in this city. And the second was to thank me for going on her bond when she was served with a bail trover."

Liquor Sales Cited.

Explaining a statement he is said to have made to Deputy Sheriff J. Lane Mullally when arrested he said that articles in the newspapers, a speech made by Charlie Hall before the Kiwanis club in which he said a prominent dentist was the whipping boss and the fact that some of his friends came to him and said the Hall statement referred to him caused him to make the statement.

Regarding a conversation with W. C. Quarterbaum the defendant said that during the visit he and Rev. H. H. Connell made to Quarterbaum's house it was said that a good deal of liquor was being sold in Pellevue and that section of Macon. "I told Mr. Quarterbaum," he said, "in the presence of Mr. Connell, that I had a friend on the sheriff's force and that whenever such things occurred if he would phone Mr. Connell he would get in touch with me and we would have these things looked after. A short time after that Mr. Marshall phoned me and said he had phoned the sheriff's office and there was something wrong and I told him to phone Sheriff Hicks at his home. I have reported several cases to the sheriff's office in that community and have got splendid results from the sheriff's force.

The defendant denied ever having seen R. F. Mills until the day he saw him in court and also said that he did not know W. O. Barnett and R. A. Hartley whom he is accused of having aided in flogging. He said that he knew W. W. Arnold but had always been friendly with him.

Sweeping Denial.

In conclusion he spoke of his family and a daughter he said would enter Bessie Tift college this fall and denied that he had ever had a hand in any floggings.

In conclusion the defendant said: "I want to make a complete denial of the whole thing, don't know anything about it; and from the stand I have always taken for law and order and if for no other reason, I couldn't afford to take a chance on that kind of thing when I have a family of five children and my wife to support. My oldest daughter is eighteen and she will enter Bessie Tift next month.

"I know nothing about it. This is the truth, so help me God."

Dr. J. H. Heard, a member of the county commisison, called by the defense as a character witness for Dr. Yarbrough when cross-examined by the state, told of a visit to Dr. Yarbrough and J. P. Durkee had made to him seeking information mentioned in an anonymous letter about a man named Fielder. Dr. Heard said he told the two klansmen that he thought Fielder, whose mother was a relative, ought to be nearly whipped to death and driven out of the country. He said that the klansmen said that was not their policy and that later legal proceedings were started and Mrs. Fielder's estate taken out of the hands of her son. Asked what had become of the son Dr. Heard said he had "picked up another man's wife and left the country." He said he had spoken to a number of other persons about the same matter he discussed with the klansmen.

Rebuttal Introduced.

A. B. Sheffield, a dental supply house worker, testifying that he regarded W. W. Arnold's character as bad, admitted that he had made application for membership in the Ku Klux Klan. W. R. Holmes, owner of a dental supply house; W. W. Harnett, a contractor, and W. J. Yarborough testified at the afternoon session that Dr. Yarbrough's reputation was good. They supported the testimony of a large number of witnesses heard at the morning session.

In rebuttal the state introduced O. E. Layfield, a patrolman, who assailed the character of G. T. Roberts, who had testified against the reputation of W. W. Arnold; G. E. Buchanan, merchant, and C. F. Giddings, banker, of Americus, who testified that the character of W. O. Barnett had always been considered good in his former home; Dr. J. A. Corry, J. E. Bush, a druggist; Mayor W. T. Summers, C. H. Willis and T. C. Tyus, all of Barnesville, Ga., who testified that the reputation of R. F. Mills always had been good.

P. F. Brock, an attorney, of Macon, and a member of the Civitan club testified that the general reputation of Dr. Yarbrough was bad in Macon. He based his statement, he said, on common reports about town during recent works that Dr. Yarbrough was the "brains" behind the organization of floggers.

Editor on Stand.

W. T. Anderson, editor of the Macon Telegraph, who was the first rebuttal witness called by the state was asked regarding the reputaiton of W. W. Arnold, which he said was good, in so far as he could observe. He testified that he did not know Dr. Yarbrough personally but that the defendant's general reputaion was bad. Questioned by the defense about whether or not he was prejudiced against Dr. Yarbrough, the editor asserted that he was not prejudiced against him. He was asked about a first page editorial assailing the floggers recently published in the Telegraph and denied that he had mentioned any man or profession in the editorial in question.

C. F. Calhoun, an automobile supply dealer testifying about the character of W. W. Arnold said that it was good. On cross examination he said he had had complaints but they were the kind that often came to him. He mentioned the fact that the suspicion that money had not been turned in for supplies had been reported to him and that one man had reported that he suspected Arnold. Attorney Ross for the defense pushed this line of questioning and finally Mr. Calhoun said "we'd have the same complaints about you if you worked for us."

Attorney Answers Hotly.

"No you wouldn't. Not about me," said the attorney.

"Yes, about anybody."

"Is that your opinion of me?" the attorney asked.

"Yes," was the reply.

"Well, you can come down," the attorney retorted hotly.

Mr. Calhoun was questioned also about when W. W. Arnold told him about being flogged and also the date on which Arnold said the whipping occurred.

Attorneys for both sides, tonight agreed that each side should be allowed two and a half hours for argument.

SEEK REDUCTIONS OF "FLOGGING" BONDS

The Constitution

Macon, Ga., August 24.—Lawyers for S. R. Hudson, J. C. Hudson and C. F. Hudson, arrested Sunday by sheriff's deputies as "floggers," will make application before Judge Will Gunn in city court tomorrow morning for a reduction of the bonds. Sheriff Hicks is demanding $5,000 bond in each case. 8-25-23

There have been no additional floggings since Sunday night, but the sheriff said that he is investigating the whipping of George Ross nearly three weeks ago, which had never been officially reported to him.

Ross, the sheriff said, was carried into the woods and whipped at night. When he did not return home next morning, the sheriff said he had been informed the same automobiles that carried him away returned to the scene of the whipping, found Ross still there, and picking him up carried him home.

According to the sheriff, Ross has refused to give any information concerning the affair.

"If people will cooperate we will put an end to all this," said the sheriff. "We must have information upon which to work."

WHITE MAN LOSES JOB; LEADS GANG TO DESTROY STATE INSTITUTION.

The Washington

(Preston News Service.)

Milledgeville, Ga., Aug. 15.—Following two raids on the Georgia Training School by masked bands, Governor Walker has ordered guards placed at the institution here. It is said that the raiders were seeking Thomas Thomas and his wife, who are in charge of the Negro department of the institution. It is said that the masked marauders could not find Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and finally they came across a Negro said to be a brother of Thomas and severely whipped him.

According to Mrs. Orain Manson, superintendent of the institution, said that one of the leaders of the raiding party was a former employee of the school. She also said that she could see no other reason why there should exist any reason to molest Mr. and Mrs. Thomas or any of the other Negro attendants. All of the Negroes connected with the institution are loved and respected by all the inmates, both white and colored.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923. Georgia.

YARBROUGH CASE GOES TO JURORS AT NOON TODAY

Atlanta Constitution

Final Arguments Start. Rebuttal Testimony Occupies Friday—Many Placed on Stand.

9-15-23

WITNESS DESCRIBES WHIPPING STRAP

Neighbors of Barnett Testify He Mistreated Mate, But She Denies Such Allegations.

Macon, Ga., September 14.—(By the Associated Press.)—The jury will get the case of Dr. C. A. Yarbrough charged with being implicated in the flogging of R. F. Mills here last year, at noon tomorrow. City Judge Will Gunn, at 6 o'clock tonight adjourned court until 9:30 o'clock Saturday morning.

Arguments in the case were started late this afternoon and when court adjourned the solicitor, Roy W. Moore, had talked fifty minutes and Attorney W. A. McClellan, associate counsel for the defense had spoken one and one half hours. Each side is to have two and one half hours, leaving half of the arguments for tomorrow.

Rebuttal Is Heard.

Taking of rebuttal testimony continued early today in the trial. W. W. Noyes, an accountant, was the first witness and testified that he had known W. O. Bennett, one of the state's witnesses, 20 years and that his reputation was good. He knew Barnett when both lived in Americus.

Jennings Adams, president of the Adams cotton mill, also testified to the good character of Barnett. The defense cross questioned both witnesses regarding their opinion of a man who would mistreat his family.

J. Clay Murphy, real estate man, testified to the good character of R. F. Mills. Charles McDraerty, barber, called to testify for Mills, and was asked by the defense about his religion. He said he was a Roman Catholic and a third degree Knight of Columbus. Attorney Ross, for the defense, attempted to question him about the Knights of Columbus, but was halted by Judge Gunn.

Mrs. Sarah B. Darling, Griffin, Ga., daughter of W. O. Barnett, who had been subpoenaed as a witness, was always home nights during her mother's last illness. The defense had intimated by questions throughout that Bennett had mistreated his family, whipped his wife while ill and refused to pay funeral expenses. Mrs. Darling declared that he did not mistreat his family in any way and that he made funeral arrangements. She said he was at home every night during his wife's last illness.

Tells of Conversation.

The witness then told about the conversation with Attorney Ross in which he asked her what her testimony would be, and when she told him he told her he would not call her. Later he came to the Lanier hotel, paid her $2 a day for each day she had been here for the trial, four cents a mile mileage and urged her to leave early the next morning.

She also told of a visit to Ross' office a year ago with her sister. At that time, she said Ross had stated that "Barnett would be a good man for the Ku Klux Klan." She said her sister gave her her father's home and business address.

She was closely cross questioned by Attorney Ross about the conversations over the telephone.

9-15-23

J. A. McDaniel testified as to Bennett's character and Dr. G. T. Miller, Barnett's physician, was called. Dr. Miller told how solicitous Barnett was of his wife during her last illness. He then told how on February 17, 1923, he treated him for bruises on his wrists. These bruises, it was claimed, were caused by floggers placing handcuffs on Barnett. He said he had a letter written on Dr. Yarbrough's typewriter. This letter was one used by the state for comparison with anonymous letters received by Barnett and Police Lieutenant Griffin.

Whipping Stand Figures.

Judge Gunn asked the witness why he had the letter for comparison with the anonymous letter received by Barnett. He then was excused.

George Schelling, a shoe repairer, was called and asked if Carl Pilcher, a defense witness, did not bring a whipping strap to him to be repaired. The defense objected but was overruled and the witness replied:

"I don't know whether it was a whipping strap or not."

"Describe the strap."

"It was about three inches wide and 24 to 30 inches long."

"What did you do with the strap?"

"I cut the end into two or three parts at one end an punched several holes in it."

All questions and answers except the statement that Pilcher brought the strap were ruled out on objection of the defense, but Attorney Ross for the defense, again brought it all out again on cross examination.

The state then rested.

Testimony Stricken.

On resuming the session after a brief recess Judge Gunn on his own motion had stricken from the record all testimony by George Schelling relating to a whipping strap being brought to his shop.

Mrs. C. G. Wilson, W. G. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Yann and Mrs. C. F. Robinson, former neighbors of W. O. Barnett, testified to alleged mistreatment of his wife and daughters. Ma. and Mrs. R. C. Spear, of Americus, Ga., also a former neighbor of the Barnetts in that city was called for the same purpose.

John P. Ross, chief counsel for the defense, took the stand to testify regarding a visit W. O. Barnett's daughter made to his office. He said the younger daughter told him Barnett was cruel to his family. He said he was taking the stand because of testimony given today by Mrs. Sarah B. Darling of Griffin, daughter of Barnett, who denied that her father mistreated or neglected his family.

Klan Mentioned.

He said that incidentally the Ku Klux Klan was mentioned. He said he told them he knew no members of the klan and that the matter should be handled legally but that if there ever was a case for the Ku Klux Klan this was one.

Attorney Ross denied on cross examination that he had taken down Barnett's address. Asked if he was a member of the Ku Klux Klan, he answered "yes," explaining that he joined the order on July 4, 1923. He asserted he was not a member at the time Barnett's daughters visited his office.

The defense moved to rule out the anonymous letters introduced by the state and all other evidence not directly connected with the whipping of Mills. The motion was overruled.

The defense then closed.

Cruelty Is Alleged.

The defense discovered that Miss Margaret Barnett who had been mentioned in previous testimony, was in the courthouse. Attorney Ross asked to be permitted or reopen the case and call the witness. This was allowed. She admitted that she went to see the attorney about her father. She admitted telling the attorney her father struck her mother while they lived in Americus. She admitted telling the attorney that her father was cruel to her.

D. W. McCoy, an attorney who has an office near one formerly occupied by R. F. Mills, was called to testify but was taken off the stand and Mills called and asked if he ever talked to McCoy about being whipped. He said he did and McCoy was recalled.

Prior to calling McCoy Attorney Ross asked that the defense be allowed to keep its case open until after lunch but Judge Gunn declared he wanted to finish evidence before lunch.

McCoy said Mills told him he had been unable to identify any of the floggers.

Asked if he had not seen a memorandum which was shown him he said.

"I did not."

"As his attorney, didn't you advise him about this?"

"I did not."

Refuses to Answer.

"What are you trembling about?"

"What did you ask me such question for?" McCoy asked.

"Are you a klansman?"

"I don't care to answer that."

"Did you ever sign one of these blanks?" he was asked by the solicitor.

"I don't care to answer."

Solicitor Moore insisted that the witness reply and Judge Gunn ordered him to do so and he answered "I am."

Responding to a question by Attorney Ross he said he joined the klan last July 4.

Court then recessed until 3 p. m. as the defense counsel insisted they had another witness they wanted to see.

Defense Closes.

The defense at the opening of the afternoon session handed to Judge Gunn a series of charges they sought him to lay before the jury. Miss Ruth McCrary, an employe of the middle Georgia sanitarium, was called to testify as to when Miss Margaret Barnett started attending the nursing school which was May 16, 1921. Chief Defense Counsel John T. Ross then took the stand and explained and declared that Miss Barnett's visit to his office was prior to that time.

The defense at 3:05 announced it had closed its case.

R. F. Mills was recalled and asked if he had conferred with Walter Miller regarding who had whipped him on January 13, 1922. An objection to the testimony was raised by the defense and Mills was not allowed to answer.

W. O. Barnett, recalled, denied that he ever had beaten his wife or failed to provide for his family.

Dr. Stephen Wright, a druggist, testified that he saw Dr. Yarbrough and W. O. Barnett in his store. Dr. Yarbrough was at the soda fountain and Barnett was in the rear of the store and walked to the front while Dr. Yarbrough was there. Barnett on Wednesday testified that the first time he ever saw the man who led his floggers was in Wright's drug store. The state then closed its case and immediately Solicitor Moore began to address the jury.

THE WHIPPING HYENAS

The Savannah News

Saturday and Sunday newspapers in the east and central west, reaching Atlanta Monday, had the news stories of mob violence in Georgia spread all over their front pages.

And so it is in all of the thousands of daily newspapers, large and small in every state of the American union and even abroad—for mob rule in Georgia has gotten to be even an international scandal. 8-23-23

The Saturday newspapers carried the lynching of two Negroes in one day, one in Bleckley county and another in Houston county. The Sunday newspapers carried further stories of the floggings in and around Macon, which have reached such stages of terrorizing that the whole nation is talking of and the newspapers of other sections are editorializing on the "Georgia disgrace."

The truth about the whole lamentable situation is that it is the truth that hurts. Savannah News

There is no error in the news dispatches that the courts and constituted authorities in Bleckley county were defied by a mob of around 50 armed and disguised men, traveling in automobiles from which the license tags had been detached, and that the jail was entered and a prisoner, awaiting an orderly trial according to the laws of Georgia, taken therefrom and "hanged and riddled with bullets."

There is no error in the news dispatches that a Negro was taken from officers in Houston county, almost at the same hour, "by a mob of about seventy-five men," and hanged and riddled.

Both of these men, whether guilty or not guilty of the crimes charged, were in the custody of constituted authorities and when kidnaped and murdered, thereby destroying any extenuating plea of possible escape from legal justice.

There was no error in the news dispatches of Sunday telling of the further barbaric escapades of the human hyenas at Macon who have terrorized that community for months with indiscriminate floggings, administered to both white and black, without any apparent charges of wrongdoing against the victims, but were illustrations of bloodthirsty inhumanities under the very night-lights of one of the most refined and cultured cities in the south.

It is the truth that hurts. It is the truth that is making Georgia today the most publicly abused and censured state in the American union—holding her up to the ridicule of nation-wide public opinion, and disgracing her in the estimation of

/ght-thinking people throughout the world.

And yet, while such is the misfortune of having an element, however small, of human beasts in any community to disturb and upset the peace and serenity of upright, law-abiding citizens, the further truth is that the overwhelming majority of the people of Georgia, in every section rural and urban, are as militantly opposed to mob violence and night riding as is the most sedate apostle of law among the puritan critics.

All the more lamentable that any situation shall exist in Georgia by which a few irresponsibles, as compared to the entire citizenship, shall be permitted to defile the whole in public appraisement, like the one drop of impurity may destroy the value of the full vessel of liquid.

It is a grievous condition and it must be stopped.

That the measure of a people's greatness is their respect for law is an axiom as old as the civilization that is founded upon law and the integrity of constituted government.

Governor Walker is to be commended for his firm pronouncement that every resource of the state would be employed to stamp these hyenas from the face of Georgia, and in the undertaking he should have the undivided cooperation of right-thinking, upstanding men and women of the state.

Georgians are too good a people as a whole—too law-abiding and patriotic—to have this mob stigma hanging like a cloud of hate over their heads. The material welfare of Georgia is too great an issue, too valuable to the prosperity and contentment of our people and our prosperity, to have it thus harassed and obstructed by minority elements of moral degenerates who, like skunks, befoul the atmosphere of every community in which they reside.

Civilization founded upon the religion of Christ and made secure by the sacrifices of our fathers, is too priceless a possession to have it menaced and threatened by men, who make the law a mockery and judiciary the debris of government wreckage.

The conscience of Georgia must become aroused, militantly aroused, in rebellion against such ach-enemies of our government, and of the honor and integrity of our people.

If it is necessary to call into service a volunteer army to stamp such marauders out of Georgia a solid phalanx of determined Georgians will fall into a line that will reach from the Blue Ridge to the Atlantic.

It is civilization against barbarism. Which shall rule in Georgia?—Atlanta Constitution

YARBROUGH CASE MAY GO TO JURY THIS AFTERNOON

Atlanta Constitution

Alleged Victims Accuse Yarbrough — Stories of Whippings Are Given on Witness Stand.

9-13-23

STATE RESTS CASE LATE IN AFTERNOON

Women Tell of Letters Written to Ku Klux. Sharp Clashes Feature Second Day's Hearing.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Macon, Ga., September 12.—The prosecution late today rested its case in the trial of Dr. C. A. Yarbrough, Macon dentist, charged with rioting in connection with floggings in Macon during the past two years, and the defense began its effort to break down the credibility of the witnesses offered by the state. When court adjourned at 5:55 o'clock tonight the defense had placed on the witness stand eight witnesses, two of whom attacked the credibility of W. W. Arnold and five the reputation of R. F. Mills, who is the prosecuting witness in the case on trial. The eighth witness was put on the stand to testify regarding the reputation of Mills but stated that he could not say whether it was good or bad.

Three Call Him Flogger.

Today's trial was marked by introduction of testimony by three alleged victims of the floggers, all of whom identified Dr. Yarbrough as having been in crowds that "took them out." Two women also identified letters they had written, one addressed to the "K. K. K." and the other to "the Ku Klux Klan, Macon, Ga." These letters, however, were not admitted in evidence when offered just before the state closed its case.

When court adjourned at 5:55 o'clock until 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning, there were slight prospects that the case might reach the jury tomorrow night. Defense attorneys said that they doubted wherner or not the trial would be finished tomorrow, while Solicitor Roy W. Moore said he hoped to be able to give it to the jury before adjournment tomorrow.

Letters Not Seen.

Julian McCurry secretary to Thomas W. Hardwick when the latter was governor of Georgia, testified that he had never seen a letter R. F. Mills, the prosecuting witness, claims to have written to the governor and mailed, asking for protection from floggers. This letter is alleged to have been intercepted before it reached the governor's office. In response to cross-examination Mr. McCurry said that sometimes Miss Myrtle White opened letters in the governor's office and that sometimes, in his absence, letters were received and answered that he personally did not see.

Police Lieutenant G. R. Griffin of the Macon police department identified two anonymous letters he had received and following him A. H. Dlaney, typewriter expert, was recalled but was not allowed to testify because the state had failed to show the letters to the defense prior to the trial. All of his previous testimony to the effect that a letter written on a typewriter belonging to Dr. Yarbrough and an anonymous letter received by W. O. Barnett, one of the floggers' victims, had been written on the same machine also was ruled out for the same reason.

Tells of Attack

W. W. Arnolds, a garage worker, followed Lieutenant Griffin on the witness stand. He testified that he was whipped on May 8, 1922, by a crowd of men among them Dr. Yarbrough. He said he knew Dr. Yarbrough well as the dentist had done work for both him and his wife and he had worked on tires on Dr. Yarbrough's car.

Arnold told how he was lured from the garage where he was employed, seized, handcuffed and thrown into a car which he said he believed belonged to Dr. Yarbrough. He then was taken to Ocmulgee park where he was struck several times while laying prone on the ground. He testified that he told no one about being flogged until several months later because the floggers had "dared me to tell it" and that "flogging was not as much looked down upon here as it is now." This latter expression was ruled out by the judge.

Arnold was closely questioned on cross examination on his connection with Dr. Yarbrough. He told of having work done by the dentist and the defense brought out that he had talked to the dentist a number of times since the flogging and paid up all of his account. The witness said that the reason given him by the floggers for whipping him was that he was making only about $80 a month and that he could not afford to eat at restaurants and must carry his lunch thereafter. He said that after he had been flogged they told him that he also was accused of running with women and selling liquor. He denied that this was true.

Tells of Visit.

Dr. J. M. Hartley, uncle of R. A. Hartley, who testified this morning that he had once been taken out by floggers and given a talking to and that on another occasion he had been struck four times with a strap, told of a visit he made to the office of Dr. Yarbrough. He said that he told Dr. Yarbrough that if he would cure his nephews, R. A. and J. S. Hartley of their penchant for causing trouble he would be glad to have them whipped but said that Dr. Yarbrough did not make any comment.

R. F. Mills, the prosecuting witness, was recalled and asked a number of minor questions. W. W. Arnold also was recalled and identified J. R. Roberts as the man he had first told about being flogged.

The state then closed its case but immediately reopened it to introduce in evidence letters which had been mentioned previously in the case and identified. The letter R. F. Mills says he wrote to Governor Hardwick was admitted over the objection of the defense but a letter written by Miss Ora Goodin and identified by her today was not allowed to be introduced.

The defense also attempted to have ruled out evidence of W. W. Arnold, R. A. Hartley and W. O. Barnett, but failed.

Defense Witness.

J. R. Roberts was the first defense witness called. He denied that W. W. Arnold ever had told him that he had been flogged and asserted that he would not believe Arnold under oath. John A. McCann, an automobile accessory dealer, for whom Arnold formerly worked, testified that the first he ever knew of Arnold being whipped was when he saw it in the newspapers recently and that he would not believe the witness under oath. He declared he knew Dr. Yarbrough and considered his character good.

On cross examination Mr. McCann was asked, "haven't you heard it rumored here for months that Dr. Yarbrough was the whipping boss of Macon?"

"No. I saw something in the papers that a prominent dentist was reported to be," he replied.

"What did you think of it?"

"I gave it little thought."

"Are you a member of the Ku Klux Klan."

"No, sir."

The witness was then excused.

Questions Overruled.

W. W. Doles, a barber, was called by the defense in an effort to impeach the testimony of R. F. Mills and declared his reputation was bad. After a series of questions he was asked by the state if the reason he did not like Mills was not because the prosecuting witness had discharged him at one time. Doles denied this and then the defense attempted to ask a number of questions regarding his reasons for believing Mills' character was bad but Judge Gunn overruled them pending search for authorities on which to base such questions. Carl Pilcher, another barber, testified that Mills' character was bad and just before leaving the witness stand Solicitor Moore asked him.

"You're the man who took a whipping strap over to George Schelling's to be fixed aren't you?"

"No," Pilcher replied.

W. G. Avon, another barber, was introduced by the defense to testify regarding Mills' character but on being questioned by the defense he said he could testify only to hear-say and that he had heard things about him "both ways."

Refuses to Answer.

W. O. Poynter and E. T. Burnett, two more barbers, testified that things that they had heard about Mills caused them to believe his reputation was bad as did W. H. Jackson, a sixth barber. All of the defense witnesses were asked by the prosecutor whether or not they were members of the Ku Klux Klan and all answered "no" except Jacskson. When the question was asked Jackson, he sat silent for perhaps thirty seconds.

"Don't you want to answer," the solicitor asked.

"I prefer not to," the witness replied.

He was then excused.

Mills, the prosecuting witness against Dr. Yarbrough in the case now being tried, former owned barbershops in Macon and later was a chiropodist. He was flogged twice and after the second flogging moved to Hapeville.

The defense still had a large number of character witnesses to introduce, while the state still has a number of rebuttal witnesses to be heard, attorneys stated tonight.

MACON FLOGGING SITUATION QUIET

The Constitution

Macon, Ga., August 22.—Sheriff J. R. Hicks declared tonight that there had been no change in the flogging situation here in the past twenty-four hours. There have been no floggings reported since the arrest of the three Hudson brothers.

The Hudsons are negotiating with W. A. McClellan and former Judge John P. Ross, the latter in Atlanta today, as counsel, but will make no selection until tomorrow.

As soon as a lawyer is obtained a commitment hearing probably will be demanded, with a view of obtaining bail for the three men.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

Georgia.

GANG SENTENCE FOR ALEXANDER

Macon, Ga., December 7.—J. Frank Alexander, Macon grocer, found guilty last night by a jury in the city court of assault and battery as the result of a flogging given Ollie M. Perry, a storekeeper, on the night of August 9, 1923, was sentenced this morning by Judge Holmes Johnson to serve six months on the chaingang, five months of which sentence he can be relieved of by paying a fine of $500 and costs of court. Alexander received the sentence without comment. His attorneys immediately gave notice of a motion for a new trial and Judge Johnson fixed Alexander's bond at $2,500.

Atlanta Georgian 12-8-23

Alexander went on trial in the city court last Wednesday morning and the trial continued until yesterday afternoon, going to the jury shortly before 4 o'clock. The jury was out nearly four hours before returning a verdict of guilty with recommendations of mercy.

Alexander has several other charges resting against him which grew out of the flogging of Perry. He will be tried on these charges after. He was charged in this trial with heading a band of men who seized Perry at the latter's store and carried him to the woods and gave him a severe flogging. Perry exhibited his back to the jury which still showed effects of the lashing he received.

Extension of Trials.

The arrest of Martin T. King, city foreman of construction for the Western Union Telegraph company, late yesterday on a warrant charging assault and battery and rioting in connection with the alleged flogging of Willie B. Bullock last July, caused court officials here to predict today a further extension of the already lengthy series of trials which have resulted from alleged flogging operations in this section of Georgia.

Bullock and his wife operate a small store on the outskirts of the city. In the information upon which the warrant was issued, Bullock alleged that a number of men posing as revenue offices entered his store, handcuffed him, took him in an automobile to a secluded spot and flogged him. Bullock said he was given instructions to leave the city and went to Miami, Fla. He did not return, he said, until after the first arrest was made in connection with the series of flogging cases.

Following his return to Macon, Bullock alleged, he was attacked on the street and stabbed in the neck. He placed the responsibility for the alleged stabbing on the "flogging gang."

King, a nephew of Chief of Police Martin Thompson, denied the charges and was released on $5,000 bond.

Klux vs. Klux

The trial of a high ranking klansman for the murder of another klansman is under way in Atlanta, capital of the "Invisible Empire." The crime involved was sensational. Its inspiration has been more or less convincingly traced to the more or less frankly admitted feud between rival klan leaders and their factions. Perhaps it is for this reason that visible and constitutional government has been suffered to take up, unhindered, the task of administering justice under the terms and forms of the written law. That feature of the Atlanta case is rendered worthy of note by its sharp contrast with report of lawless conduct toward which the klan directs its holiest hatred and against which it forges and launches its sharpest bolts.

Atlanta Georgian 12-8-23

Without attempting to prejudice the case we may with all propriety comment upon certain of its developed features that bear upon klan psychology and klan philosophy. The plea of delusional or emotional insanity has been filed by the defense. Witnesses summoned by it from Texas have testified the accused was subject to delusions and to fits of despondency during which "he was liable to do anything." One of them characterized these spells as "periodical insanity." A mind slightly off-balance might readily enough be influenced by the "Invisible Empire's" peculiar propaganda. But many readers will wonder why a person subject, according to his friends and associates, to "delusions" or to periodic insanity should be elevated to a high place in the "Invisible Realm," placed in charge of its "publicity"—seemingly a delicate and important task requiring balanced as well as brilliant mental powers. This revealed choice of instruments throws a new and interesting light, it may be, upon the psychology of the klan leadership.

Atlanta dispatches quote the prosecuting attorney as charging that the accused "was on a three-day drunk just prior to the murder"; that he had been arrested for alleged misconduct in a hotel.

Should the charge be substantiated by legal proof, it must be counted another mystifying revelation. For the "Invisible Empire's" noblest boast is that of its reverence for law. And one of the most persuasive pleas in its behalf runs to the effect that it wars upon bootleggers and justifies its existence by suppressing these evil-doers and their evil associates. Yet here is a klansman of his standing in the invisible orders, entrusted by its supreme officers with most responsible tasks, who is not only on trial for murder but is formally accused in open court of participating in those lesser forms of lawless conduct toward which the klan directs its holiest hatred and against which it forges and launches its sharpest bolts.

If these things surprise those earnest seekers after truth and light who have not been initiated into the klan mysteries, how much more must they perplex and shock well-meaning subjects of the "Invisible Empire" who enlisted in all good faith for its "holy war" against the very evildoing which, according to solemn indictment and the open charge of the prosecuting officer, a klansman of high rank, a member of the inner circle standing close to the invisible throne, has been guilty of!

KLAN CHAPLAIN ILL.

Drunk Charges Against Postponed on Doctor's Certificate.

Atlanta, Oct. 23.—The case of the Rev. Caleb A. Ridley, chaplain of the Ku Klux Klan, arrested here last week on charges of drunk and operating an automobile, which has twice been postponed, was put off again today until November 6, when called in police court. Ridley was not present due to "physical inability," according to his attorneys, who presented a physician's statement he is in a "precarious condition, both mentally and physically."

Atlanta Georgian 10-24-23

PROMINENT KLAN LAWYER SHOT TO DEATH IN OFFICE

Coburn Killed by Man Said to be Publicity Agent of Evans Faction; Fox, Alleged Slayer, Held Without Bail

Montgomery Advertiser

NEWSPAPER EDITOR CHARGED WITH MURDER

Report From Texas Says Fox Once Worked There and is From Alabama

11-6-23

ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 5—Philip E. Fox, publicity man for the Ku Klux Klan, late today shot and killed W. S. Coburn, Atlanta attorney and counsel for the faction fighting Imperial Wizard H. W. Evans and other officers of the order. Fox is held at police headquarters without bond under charge of murder.

Coburn was shot five times, and toppled over dead in his chair. The bullets were said to have been fired from the doorway of Coburn's office by Fox. The latter was arrested and taken to the police station.

Fox is said to have gone to the office of Coburn on the ninth floor of the Atlanta Trust Company building this afternoon to talk over Klan matters and was told by Coburn to come back later as he had several clients waiting.

Then, according to versions of the trouble, Fox returned, opened the door of Coburn's office and commenced firing. Three of the bullets are said to have struck Coburn in the head, while another lodged in his stomach.

Attorney Makes Arrest

Fox then went down to the fourth floor, it was said, where he was arrested by Attorney Spence, counsel for Chief of Police Beavers, who took him at once to the station house.

As attorney for W. J. Simmons, emperor of the Klan, Coburn filed suit in Fulton county court today asking for an injunction to prevent the organization of the women of the Ku Klux Klan.

Mrs. W. A. Holbrook, stenographer for Coburn, said that Fox came to the office and wanted to talk to Coburn about the Klan case in which Coburn is representing what is called the insurgent element.

When taken in custody Fox is quoted as saying:

"I am sorry to have had to do it, but I am glad he is dead. He was planning to ruin me, and I had just as soon be hung as hurt. What I did has no connection with the Ku Klux Klan. Coburn had threatened to ruin me and to publish affidavits affecting my character that were untrue."

Slayer Is Publicity Man.

W. T. Rogers, an employe in the office of Coburn, said that Fox is a publicity man for the klan and the editor of the Knight Hawk. He told the police that Coburn was talking over the telephone late this afternoon when Fox came to the office and asked to speak to Coburn, saying to Rogers:

"I am through with it all, and I am going home tonight."

Rogers said he wrote a note to Coburn saying: "talk to him," indicating Fox. On the same scrap of paper, Rogers said, Coburn wrote this reply: "I will, you wait outside."

The employes said he went into an adjoining room and shortly five pistol shots rang out. Rogers declared he saw Fox come out of Coburn's office door and throw a pistol back into the office. He said Fox ran down the steps to the next floor, Rogers following. There, he added, Attorneys Nat and George Spence stopped Fox and held him until he, Rogers, came up.

Dr. Fred B. Johnson, of San Antonia Texas, who is visiting at the home of W. J. Simmons, emperor of the klan told the police that Fox came to Simmons' home last night.

FOX KNOWN IN TEXAS.

DALLAS, TEXAS, Nov. 5.—Phillip E. Fox, reported in a dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., this evening to have shot and killed W. S. Coburn, Atlanta attorney, was formerly managing editor of the Dallas, Texas, Times Herald. He is believed here to have been born in Alabama.

This spring Mr. Fox resigned to take up some publicity work. He went to Washington.

GOV. WALKER DISHONORS HIS OFFICE AND BRINGS RIDICULE ON HIS STATE.

Atlanta Georgian

When it was announced that Clifford Walker, chief executive of the state of Georgia, had dined with the heads of the infamous masked klan, and had appealed to these klansmen to help him solve the problems of the state, there were many persons who were incredulous. They knew that Clifford Walker, in order to obtain the governorship, had stultified himself by joining the Ku Kluk Klan—an act by which he made himself subservient to the Emperors, Wizards, Kloklaks, Klabees and Kludds, and subscribed at the same time to the klan's code: **Racial Prejudice, Religious Intolerance and Private Vengeance.** 11-23-23

But, there were few Georgians who dreamed that the governor of this commonwealth would dishonor his office and bring ridicule on his state by attending a dinner at the bidding of klan officials; or that when once at the dinner he would put the problems of the people be-

fore the representatives of a super-government which is seeking to undermine the constituted authorities. Indeed, so surprised at this situation was a reporter of the Atlanta Constitution that he asked Gov. Walker:

"Did you speak as a klansman in making your appeal?"

Let the Constitution be quoted again:

"The governor said that he did not, but **simply as the governor of the state,** calling upon citizens of the state for their support on a matter vital to the state's welfare."

There you have a perfect picture of the spineless, futile individual who is now the governor of Georgia. There you have a demonstration also of the power of the klan, the existence of which remains yet undiscovered by the newspapers of Atlanta. And now you understand why Simmons, the discarded founder of the original masked gang, fought so hard to prevent Evans from throwing him out of the imperial headquarters.

Not only money was at stal when Simmons denounced Evan as "a liar, a thief and a blackmailer." Far below the surface was a bigger fight—the battle for the control of the governor of Georgia and, through the governor, the control of the state. It is small wonder, then, that Simmons fought on bitterly, that Evans retorted in kind. With such a stake, a slaying or two is less than nothing. So with "Coburn murdered" (to quote Simmons) it is not surprising that the discarded emperor called for a bodyguard.

Perhaps a great many Georgians do not take the klan seriously—do not realize how deep the roots of this miserable organization have struck in state, county and local politics. If this masked order did not possess a powerful influence, is it likely that a chief justice of the supreme court would smudge his ermine by attending a dinner at the bidding of a klan dragon? That is what Richard B. Russell did. His craving for office led him to attend, and mingle with those who sneer at the authority he represents.

What, too, of the presence of N. H. Ballard, state superintendent of schools, who holds an elective office—an office for which courage and intelligence are assumed to be prerequisites. We cannot see M. L. Brittain, former state superintendent of schools, attending a meeting given under Klan auspices. As for J. J. Brown, state commissioner of agriculture, and G. H. Howard, judge of the Fulton superior court—well, Brown and Howard have never claimed to be anything except politicians.

But the governor of Georgia—a klansman and a klan servant! That may be what the people of Georgia want; if they do, they have it.—Enquirer-Sun.

THE COBB FLOGGING.

It is gratifying that Cobb county officials, headed by Solicitor Wood, of the Blue Ridge circuit, are working with such dispatch and determination to bring to the justice the parties guilty of flogging a white woman near the Cobb county line on that county a few nights ago.

The mob spirit is promoted by the slowness of justice, and when court and enforcement officials expedite their obligations as they have in this case, it is worthy of commendable comment.

It is proper to bring the accused—those who have already been arrested—to trial at the earliest possible moment for two reasons: first if guilty, **to serve as a lesson that Georgia will not tolerate such mob practices as alleged,** and will promptly and commensurably punish such violations through constituted authority and to the full extent of the law; and second, if not guilty, as the defendants claim, most if not all of them alleging alibis, then the quick establishment of that innocence is due the young men, or any one or more of them from among those who stand charged with the crime.

It is a serious thing to be charged with the offense of flogging a woman; or with superseding constituted authority in any way and manner through alleged attempts at punitive "regulation" of community affairs.

When the law is made into waste-paper, and constituted authority is slapped in the face by self-appointed vigilantes, **then government ceases, and anarchy begins.**

Georgia has had too much of that sort of thing; and the state has been advertised throughout the world as tolerating it until it is time to call a halt, **if it takes the combined military at the command of the governor to protect the integrity of the law, and to hold sacred and supreme the constitution upon which our government is based.**

A crime of any kind—a violation of the statutes of a major or a minor nature, of a social or a material nature—should be promptly punished by the law that inhibits and prescribes the penalty.

The machinery of jurisprudence and of law enforcement, is set up for that purpose, and there are no extenuating circumstances to crime and no justification for crime.

A crime is a crime. If an alleged offense is legally justified it is not a crime.

There is no middle ground, and **the law is no respecter of persons, whether dealing with social sins or the great civic problems of men of affairs.**

The law is supreme and must be respected—

And it can never be so long as any irresponsible element is permitted to "regulate" the affairs of a community in defiance of law.

Nor can it be so long as enforcement officials permit criminal practices to be flaunted in their very faces without their full and solemn duty as prescribed by the oaths they take.

The Georgia mob spirit is passing, for which every good citizen is thankful.

The past twelve months made a new low water record for lynchings.

Courts are being speeded up, and the situation as to constituted enforcements is getting better.

The ground that has been gained in the interest of law and order must not be lost by any toleration of these inexcusable crimes of flogging.

The guilty must be brought to justice, and the innocent, if accused wrongfully, must be set right before their neighbors, and before the world.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

Alabama.

ERNEST G. JACKS IS ACQUITTED BY JURY LATE ON THURSDAY

Ketona Dairyman, Accused of Participating in Flogging of Dr. Dowling, Is Given Freedom

SOLICITOR'S PLEA FOR CONVICTION IS DENIED

Demonstration in Court Room Arouses Ire of Judge; Verdict in 45 Minutes

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May —Earnest G. Jacks, Ketona man, was acquitted of the of kidnapping in connection with the flogging of Dr. J. D. Dowling, city and county health officer, by a jury verdict brought into court shortly after five o'clock this afternoon.

Montgomery Advertiser 6-1-23

The jury deliberated upon the case about 45 minutes. A demonstration in the court room aroused the ire of Judge O. A. Steele, trying the case.

Members of Mob Excoriated.

Members of the whipping mob were excoriated as slanderers, propagandists, cowards and liars, who under cover of night's blackness lured a man of mercy from his home on the pretense that he was to relieve human suffering.

The health officer was pictured as a brave official, enforcing the laws of health without fear or favor. This, the counsellor declared, brought the enmity of the defendant.

Mr. McCoy stressed that "civilization is in a bad fix if a public official can be taken out in the dead of night and flogged unmercifully". He told the jury that "shafts of poisonous slander" by the mob and its sympathizers had failed to shake the testimony of the state's star witness, Charlie (Bo) Tison, confessed member of the mob who testified that Jacks also was a member of the gang.

Propaganda Reaches Court Room.

"His evidence stands out as a monument to civilization", the solicitor continued.

Further in his argument the state's counsellor charged that the "propaganda" had reached the court house, even to the grand jury.

"Recall, gentlemen", said Mr. McCoy, "one of these grand jurors asked Dr. Dowling 'how many women he had in his employ?'"

"That reeking, insidious propaganda has even penetrated this court. There are men in this court enemies of Dr. Dowling.

Attacks Star Witness.

Launchingan attack upon the state's star witness, Tison, Jim Burgen, attorney for the defendant, characterized the witness, "a half-wit and army deserter."

Spectators were severly reprimanded by Judge Steele when Mr. Burgens' shafts of irony and facetious utterances caused ripples of laughter to spread over a court room packed with an eager crowd that sought to catch every word that was said. The court threatened ejection of the next person to laugh audibly.

Mr. Burgen condemned mob rule and he said the defendant bore like sentiments, they both agreeing with Mr. McCoy fully on that question. Continuing he asserted that there was no evidence to connect the defendant with the outrage and he asked for acquittal. The attorney decried the testimony of the mob's victim in the recognition of men by their voices.

Hugh Locke, former judge of the court in chancery, defended the reputation of the defendant and excoriated state's witnesses.

"Gentlemen," he asked, "is there any man in the world who could have come into this respected court and presented a fairer reputation?"

Jacks has yet to stand trial on charge of assault with intent to murder in connection with the same offense. Solicitor Jim Davis, after the verdict, stated that this charge and charges against eight other men under indictment in the case will be prosecuted to the full extent of his power, regardless of the first verdict.

Demonstration Staged

A demonstration by spectators broke out as the verdict was read. Judge O. A. Steele rapped for order.

"Close that door, sheriff," he commanded. "I want those who made that demonstration to come to the front. I hope you will have manhood enough to admit taking part."

No one moved.

Two persons in the rear of the court room were ordered to the front by Judge Steele. They were sworn in, but were unable to identify any of the offenders. Judge Steele told them he had noticed they had taken no part in the applause, and thought he might get information from them as to who did.

"If you have any manhood in you," Judge Steele addressed the spectators, "you will come to the front."

Judge Commends Spectator

One man came forward. He said his name was H. M. Russell, that he had followed the lead of others in applauding, that it was his first time in court and that he had intended no violation of the law.

Judge Steele congratulated him upon his courage and declared that in view of the action of other offenders he would not make an example of him.

Arguments upon the case got under way shortly after court opened this morning.

Trial Started Monday

Jacks went on trial Monday morning. Chief witnesses for the state were Dr. Dowling, who declared he recognized the dairyman as one of the men in the flogging party, and C. W. Tyson, a dairyman, who admitted he had taken part in the affair and declared Jacks was also involved. The defense sought to establish an alibi for Jacks, and to show that Dr. Dowling had testified before the grand jury shortly after the offense that he had recognized none of the members of the band. They also attacked the testimony of Tison, alleging him to be mentally incompetent.

Advertiser Bureau,
Birmingham, Ala.,
By Hugh Sparrow.

Ernest G. Jacks, Ketona dairyman, charged with kidnapping in connection with the whipping of Dr. J. D. Dowling, city and county health officer, May 17, 1922, was acquitted Thursday afternoon at 5:05 o'clock in circuit court after a jury had deliberated approximately 40 minutes.

The jury was released for deliberation at 4:25 o'clock, immediately after Judge O. A. Steele had completed his charge.

Shortly after 5 o'clock, the court was notified that a verdict had been reached and the 12 men were led into the courtroom.

R. J. Keefe, the foreman, stood out and answered for the body.

"Gentlemen, have you reached a verdict?" asked the judge. "Yes, sir." replied Keefe, then read the following the verdict, "We, the jury, find E. G. Jacks, the defendant, not guilty."

Reading Followed by Applause

The words were scarcely uttered when a number of spectators cheered and applauded. At this juncture Judge Steele ordered the bailiff to bring the persons guilty of the disturbance before him. No one voluteered and the court summoned several sitting in different parts of the court to come before him. Each was asked who took part in the applause. Answers in each case was negative.

Finally, however, H. M. Russell, a youth, volunteered that he had been guilty of applauding. The court commended him for his truthfulness and condemned the many others who would not admit participation in the demonstration. Judge Steele, further referring to the demonstration, declared that "it seemed that the people had lost all respect for the courts and for the law." Earlier in the afternoon, the judge had warned the spectators that the court would not tolerate a demonstration of any kind and that the digrity of the court would be maintained. Judge Steele then discharged the jury.

JUDGE H. D. CLAYTON ATTACKS KU KLUX IN SPEECH AT EUFAULA

Declaration of Federal Jurist Followed by Hooded and Robed Klansmen Parade Quarter Mile Long

MASONIC BAND FURNISHES MUSIC FOR FESTIVITIES

Many Touching Scenes Witnessed as Old Friends Warmly Greet Each Other

BY ATTICUS MULLIN

EUFAULA, ALA., June 13.—Parading three hundred strong in full regalia immediately following an attack on the Ku Klux Klan by Judge Henry D. Clayton, in an open air speech tonight, furnished a striking coincidence in the Eufaula centennial celebration.

Montgomery Advertiser 6-14-23

Addressing five thousand people gathered in the beautiful Cowikee Community open park, Judge Henry D. Clayton, in a masterly speech declared that there is no place in the United States government for an invisible empire. Judge Clayton said "no man should be tried by a secret conclave."

Judge Clayton was addressing his hearers on the early history of Eufaula and digressed from his subject to state that he did not believe in the Ku Klux Klan under the present form of government in the United States and decried the movement which seeks to set up an invisible government.

Parade Quarter Mile Long

Immediately following his address, which closed at 9:55, a long line of white robed and hooded men began the march past the amphitheatre where the citizens and visitors were assembled. There was no one who believed that the parade was staged as a protest against the remarks of the jurist, but that it was just merely a conincident that the parade which had evidently been arranged several days ago should come off just after the speech. The parade was about a quarter of a mile long and attracted a bit of comment.

Before the throngs began to journey to the country club for the big dance which closed the Wednesday evening's program, announcement was maue that the Christ Child float was the winner in the parade during the day in which a large number of contestants were entered.

Homes Open to Visitors

From 6 until 12 Wednesday evening twelve Eufaula homes were thrown open to visitors and practically every visitor within the city limits passed through the portals of these hospitable homes.

The festivities come to a close Thursday evening with a grand ball at the country club folowing a great pageant at Carnegie library earlier in the evening.

The feature address of the day iwll be delivered at 11:15 Thursday morning in the First Methodist church by Governor William W. Brandon who has been in the Bluff City mingling with the celebrators.

During the early afternoon a luncheon will be served at the country club. Music by the Cowikee band and an "Old Settlers' Tea" at five o'clock are among the features of the closing program.

Spectacular Parade Is Feature

A spectacular parade through the streets of Eufaula was one of the many features of the program Wednesday. It was a parade which would do credit to any city in the country.

Eufaula Attracts Attention

If Eufaula is as neat and trim at all times as it is for the centennial, then indeed we have a miracle city. Eufaula has broad streets and down the center of the main streets are parkways. The parkway lawns are neatly kept there are flowers and plants and every evidence is given of someone's attention besides mother nature's.

Women Form Organization.

The secret is the women of Eufaula. While the men were planning and working on details for the centennial the women, or some of them were equally as active. There is an organziation here known as Rotary Anns. The Rotary Anns are wives of members of the Rotary club of Eufaula. The Eufaula Rotary Anns are one of about 15 clubs of like character in the United States.

The Rotary Anns are organized on the same lines as their husbands. They have the same committees. They have the same weekly luncheons. When their "hubbies" are lunching at the Bluff City hotel, "friend wife" is equally engaged at the tea room.

Rotary Anns Clean up Town.

The Rotary Anns concieved the idea of civic helpfullness and activity. Hear what Mrs. Sig Bloom says of the Rotary Anns and their work. "We felt we could do some good so we organized, we wives of members of the Eufaula Rotary club. We went to work to clean up Eufaula, not only for the home-coming but for all time as well. We met almost perfect cooperation. The results you can see for yourself. Of course we did not get by at first without some bumps. But we determined to put over a "cleaned up Eufaula" and you can see whether or not we succeeded."

And they have certainly succeeded and Eufaula is one of the cleanest and prettiest towns in the country. More power to the Rotary Anns, even

if they are not recognized by the international Rotary body.

The floats were pretty the music furnished by the Masonic Home band of Montgomery and the Cowikee mills band of Eufaula, added just the touch necessary to make the occasion a great success.

Early Wednesday morning the crowds began to gather in Eufaula for the parade. The wide and beautiful streets of the Bluff City were filled with automobiles and with visitors. The Eufaula spirit was in the air. The sun shone brilliantly with just a trace of cloud. And if in atonement for the wretched start of the centennial Tuesday night from a weather standpoint, a cool breeze tempered the sun's rays.

Familiar Greetings.

"Hello Bill", "Hello, Bob", hello this and that and the other could be heard on every hand. Hundreds of Eufaulans had gathered on their native heath. They greeted one another cordially. Old boyhood recollections were recounted. Friends and boyhood playmates met who had not seen each other in a span of forty years. Eufaulans came back from the four points of the compass. Men and women came greeted each other on the streets. Men greeted staid matrons whom they had not seen in years and years. Perhaps they were childhood sweethearts. Perhaps the man had grown sons and daughters of his own and perhaps the beautiful daughter of Eufaula, beautiful still in spite of the passing years was a grandmother. It made no difference. The bloom of youth came back to faces long since wrinkled by the hand of time.

Many Touching Scenes.

To attempt to tell of the scenes on the streets of Eufaula Wednesday would perhaps lie beyond the power of a writer far more able than this correspondent. Not an Eufaulan himself, he at times almost felt sorry that fate had not ordained his birth on the bluffs of the Chattahoochee. The spirit, the Eufaula spirit is wonderful, never more wonderfully known and expressed than at the home-coming.

Colonel Hamp Graves led the parade. It was no new thing for Colonel Graves. He has led parades before but perhaps he never led one which caused him greater pleasure and pride than that of Wednesday morning.

The parade was made up of floats and automobiles in the following order, automobiles containing the city officials of Eufaula including Mayor H. H. Conner. This was followed by the automobile containing the ex-mayors of Eufaula. There followed this the machine carrying the circuit judge and county officials.

Many Floats in Line.

Floats in order follow: Alabama Pecan Company; Foy Brothers, Elks, Rotary, Kiwanis, Sapp Clothing Company, Whitlock Jewelry Company, Roth Clothier, Gift Shop, Eufaula Bakery, Queen Caroline II and court, American Legion, Oppenheimer, Cowikee Mills, county health department, Central of Georgia railway, Buick Auto Company, Pierian club, Holleman and Glenn, "The Christ Child Circle", Service Star, U. D. C., Lanier Club, Symposium club, D. A. R., Music Lovers club, James T. Kendall, Gulf Refining Company, Thompson Nurseries, Grade Crossings, Fire department.

Perfect Order Maintained.

Perfect order was maintained before during and after the parade. It moved without a single hitch. The broad streets of Eufaula furnished ample room for the great throng to view the parade. There was no jostling and pushing, no crowding into the center of the streets as so often happens in similar events in Montgomery. Comment was frequently made on the good order being maintained during the home-coming.

FLOGGING TRIALS MAY BE CONTINUED

Solicitor in Birmingham Expected to Ask for Continuance in Cases

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., June 4.—Special to The Advertiser.—Trials of five men charged with flogging Dr. J. D. Dowling, city and county health officer, set for Tuesday morning, in all probability will be continued, it was indicated here Monday afternoon.

Sam Cargo, Frank Prosch, G. G. Williams, George C. Moore and Charles Tison are the six men whose trials are scheduled to begin Tuesday morning. Porter Newman and W. M. Yerby, two others, are slated to face trial during the week of June 11.

Ernest G. Jacks, Ketona dairyman, acquitted last week on a charge of kidnapping, in connection with the Dowling case, also faces the additional charge of assault with intent to murder, growing out of his alleged connection with the whipping.

Solicitor Davis, it is believed, will ask for a continuance when the cases are called Tuesday, and in event it is granted, they will probably be passed until the fall term of the circuit court

NEWMAN ACQUITTED IN FLOGGING CHARGE

One More Verdict in Connection With Assault on Dr. Dowling is For Defense

Advertiser Bureau,
Birmingham, Alabama,
By Hugh Sparrow.

Porter N. Newman, plumber, charged with kidnapping and assault with intent to murder, growing out of the abduction and flogging of Dr. J. D. Dowling, city and county health officer, was acquitted by a jury in the circuit court Saturday night at 7:25 o'clock, one hour and 45 minutes after the jury had been relieved for deliberation.

Newman is the second defendant to be acquitted of charges in connection with the Dowling whipping, E. G. Jacks, dairyman, having been found not guilty by a jury here two weeks ago.

Following completion of Judge Harrington P. Heflin's charge, the case was given to the jury and the body retired for deliberation at 5:40 o'clock. At 7:25 o'clock the bailiff was notified that a decision had been reached, and Judge Heflin was summoned to the court. He arrived a few minutes later and received the verdict of "not guilty."

Prior to the return of the jury, Judge Heflin warned the few people congregated in the court room against any demonstration, and as a consequence the verdict was received without display. Newman was formally released after the written verdict had been rewritten and altered to make it comply with the law, and the defendant then held a brief reception in the courthouse in which attorneys and friends congratulated him for the acquittal.

Newman Speaks

Newman made a short address in which he declared that because of his innconce he had felt no anxiety as to his fate.

Testimony was completed Saturday morning at 11:30 o'clock, after Newman had occupied the stand virtually the entire morning and had categorically denied all knowledge of the attack on the health official.

Argument was opened shortly after noon Saturday, when John P. McCoy, assistant solicitor, began an hour's resume of the case. Mr. McCoy bitterly attacked the defendant's alibi, terming it foolish and an insult to intelligent jurors. The speaker was strong in his denunciation of "outside influences" which he said had been constantly at work in behalf of the defendant and had taken an active part in the defense of the first defendant.

In referring to the note introduced by the defense purporting to have been written by Mrs. W. M. Frazier, summoning Newman to her home to repair an electric light, the handwriting of the date, "May 17, 1922," he declared, obviously was not that of the body of the note.

George Frey, local young attorney, opened the defense's argument. The speaker carefully went into the details of the case and settled upon the testimony of C. W. Tison, as the basis for a vitriolis verbal assault. He was followed by Vassar Allen. The latter severly assailed Dr. Dowling, especially criticising him for what he termed withholding of information and facts from the grand jury that first investigated the flogging.

Solicitor Jim Davis, representing the state, closed with a ringing plea to the jury to try the case on its legal merits and weigh all evidence in the case without fear or favor. "Then", he said, "you will find the evidence from start to finish shows the defendant giulty of taking a hand in this foul attack on Dr. Dowling, and even greater crime against civilization itself."

Judges' Charge.

Judge Heflin delivered a brief ten minute charge, beginning at 5:15 o'clock, in which he summed up the case and instructed the jurors as to the legal phases. Judge Heflin also dwelt on the duty of a juror and admonished them as to fairness in weighing the evidence.

Newman's testimony in the main was a complete denunciation of Tison's accusations, and an explanation of his supposed presence at the home of Mrs. Frazier. He said that he had sold her an Aladdin lamp on May 10 of 1922. On the day of May 17 he said, she had sent him a note explaining that the light would not work and asking that he repair it. He went to the home and remained until 9 o'clock. After that he returned to his home and retired.

With the acquittal of Newman, seven others indicted in connection with the attack, remain to be tried. In all probability the remaining cases will be passed over to the fall term of the circuit court or else will be nol prossed.

1500 KLANSMEN IN PROTEST PARADE

Demonstration at Tuskegee Against Negro Officers in U.S. Hospital for Veterans.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—Tuskegee Wednesday was tense with excitement after a demonstration of 1,500 klansmen Tuesday night against the installation of negro officers at the new million dollar negro veterans' hospital here.

Led by a white-clad masker carrying an American flag, closely followed by another bearing a fiery cross, the long line of masked figures paraded the streets, then drove in automobiles for a repetition of the demonstration at the Tuskeegee Institute. There they paraded around the grounds in cars, then on foot.

A negro who gave his name as John J. Calhoun, Jr., who arrived Tuesday morning to take charge of the hospital accounts, relieving a young white woman, boarded a northbound train at 7 o'clock at night. No threats had been made against him, it was reported.

KLANSMEN PARADE TUSKEGEE STREETS

Silently Protest Placing of Negro Personnel at Hospital

Tuskegee, Ala., July 3.—More than 1,000 white robed Ku Klux Klansmen, said to be representative of every section of Alabama, tonight filed through the streets of Tuskegee in silent protest, to the placing of a Negro personnel at the Negro war veterans' hospital hre.

Numbers of cars came from Montgomery filled with silent white robed figures to take part in the parade of protest.

Alabama Klansmen Parade in Protest On Tuskegee Streets

Tuskegee, Ala., July 5.—Streets lined with Macon county citizens tonight a thousand silent troopers of the Ku Klux Klan as they stealthily marched the streets of Tuskegee, in protest against negro officials at the government hospital for disabled negro veterans here. The parade was declared to represent the spirit of 50,000 Alabama klansmen.

The klansmen, in automobiles, toured the public highways of the countryside before beginning their march through the city streets. Intense interest has been shown here recently over the threatened move of the federal government to place negro officials at the hospital here.

While the klansmen paraded, in the distance was the flare of a fiery cross 45 feet high, symbol of the Ku Klux Klan.

MAN BEATEN, POISONED BY MOB IN ALABAMA

Forced to Drink Poison After Flogging.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 4.—Police were today trying to solve mystery attached to the maltreatment and poisoning of James W. Roff, Fairfield citizen, last night by a gang of men who abducted him. Roff was bound with wire and forced to drink a liquid which doctors said was poison of some character. Prompt action of hospital attaches saved the man's life.

Roff told the police that he believed the attempt on his life was a climax to threatening letters he had been receiving for a month.

An emblematic ring was torn from the man's hand after he had been stripped to the waist and otherwise maltreated. He was carried some distance in an automobile, then dumped into the yard of a relative of his employer.

Slowly, but surely nevertheless, the Ku Klux Klan is driving the government into a position where, like the Grant administration of many years ago, it will be compelled to take a hand to suppress the lawless and disloyal organization. Witness its effort at Tuskegee, Ala., this week, to thwart the publically expressed will of the President of the United States in the matter of the personnel of the official staff of our U. S. Veterans' hospital at Tuskegee.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

General

KLUX SAY KLUX STOLE

RECEIVERSHIP APPLIED FOR GEORGIA COURT TIES UP KLAN'S MONEY PENDING HEARING. SAY "EMPIRE" CRUMBLING FROM STEALING BY IMPERIAL WIZARD—MAY SPLIT

The Atlanta Constitution 6-2-23

ATLANTA, Ga., May 31.—Receivership for the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan was asked in a petition filed in the Fulton County Superior Court today by David M. Rittenhouse and others of Philadelphia, who charged gross mismanagement to W. H. Evans imperial wizard. 6-2-23

The petition also charged that the imperial wizard and W. J. Simmons, Klan Emperor, entered into collusion in settling the recent controversy involving control of the organization.

Judge Humphreys signed an order temporarily restraining the use of any Klan funds and citing the defendants to show cause before him June 9 why the petition should not be granted. Judge Humphreys also restrained the use of Klan money to pay expenses of the meeting of the Kloncilium called by Imperial Wizard Evans to meet in Washington, June 1 and 2.

Can't Remove Headquarters

The defendants, likewise, are temporarily enjoined from removing the headquarters of the Klan from Atlanta. Twenty other Klansmen are named in the petition in addition to Imperial Wizard Evans and Emperor Simmons. The petition also charges Mr. Evans and Col. Simmons with having violated the Klan's patriotic principles by trying to convert the organization into a purely money-making machine.

Dr. Evans is charged with having appointed Bertram G. Christian, head of the department of propagation in Illinois under an alleged agreement that he and Christian would split $5 of the initiation fee on a 50-50 basis.

Imperial Wizard Evans, the petition alleged, maintains a large espionage system and on one occasion, the petitioon alleged he authorized an expenditure of $68,000 to agents who were to give him information which would aid him in retaining supreme power over the Klan.

It was further charged that this and similar acts on the part of Dr. Evans and his associates is disintegrating the Invisible Empire and causing rebellion in many quarters. The petition alleged he authorized an leged careless manner in which the Klan's funds are handled; that the imperial wizard has called a meeting of the imperial kloncilium in Washington, D. C., for June 1 and 2 and that between $100,000 and $150,000 of the Klan's money will be spent for the expenses of those attending unless the courts forbid such action.

Secession Threatened

The petition reviewed alleged dissatisfaction among klansmen and asserted that secession is being considered in many quarters and that plans are on foot in a number of States to withdraw from the order, and establish separate organizations.

In the allegations the plaintiffs charged Imperial Wizard Evans with using large sums of the Klan's money for his personal use in addition to his salary of $15,000 a year. It is charged that Dr. Evans authorized the expenditure of $50,000 in a recent political campaign in Chicago and that other money was spent in attempting to influence the press in that city.

The petition stated that prior to 1921 the Klan had annual total receipts of $1,000,000 and in 1921 received $900,000.

The plaintiffs include: David M. Rittenhouse, Frank D. Collins, Robt. A. Bradshaw, Wm. Goudis, R. Oaks and B. F. Graham of Philadelphia, Thad D. Collins, and John Jeffries of New York.

Those named as defendants: H. W. Evans, W. J. Simmons, Fred L. Savage, H. K. Ramsey, H. C. Montgomery, Brown Harwood, Tom Akers, T. J. McKinnon, M. N. Furney, Gutzon Borglum, P. S. Enteridge, B. H. Sullivan, N. B. Forrest, O. A. Ridley, T. J. Shirley of Birmingham, A. B. Booth of New Orleans, B. C. Stephenson of Columbus, O., Charles J. Arbison, Indianapolis, J. A. Comer, Little Rock, Henry A. Grady, Clinton.

The State and Secret Societies.

Unauthorized use of state property by members of the Ku-Klux klan at Springfield is a matter which demands the investigation ordered by a unanimous vote in the Illinois house of representatives. The klan is a secret organization, the methods and purposes of which require further elucidation, and no public official is justified in permitting it to use public property or expend public money for objects not known to or sanctioned by the duly constituted authorities.

The klan's right to absolute secrecy, by the way, will be passed upon by the courts in a test case of unusual interest and importance. The New York legislature has enacted a law requiring all secret, oath-bound societies to file with the secretary of state sworn copies of their respective constitutions, by-laws, oaths and lists of membership. This measure, general in form, was intended to reach the Ku-Klux klan and do away with its secrecy and irresponsible character.

The leading klansmen of New York have taken the position that secrecy on the part of voluntary organizations is a fundamental right of which the legislature cannot deprive them. They declare that they will refuse to comply with the law. The klan, they say, must remain secret or lose its function and influence.

Refusal to file the prescribed statement will lead to a test of the law. If the law is upheld, the klan will have to obey it. In that case other states doubtless will enact similar statutes.

The Klan vs. the Law.

Springfield Illinois Journal 5-29-23

All that has been published in the news columns of the American newspapers relative to the Ku Klux Klan's connection with outbreaks of mob law in various parts of the country, and all that has been charged against that organization in the way of its assumption of superiority over the law are more than justified by the Chicago Tribune story of Klan gatherings in New York State last Saturday night, wherein it was decided to ignore the new law of the state that requires all secret orders within the state to furnish the authorities with the names of their members. At these meetings, we are told, open defiance to the new statute was preached and decided upon and the announcement was given out that "no law must tear down the veil of secrecy that surrounds the identity of our klansmen."

This law, of course, applies not to one nor to two but to all secret orders within the state. If any were exempted the others would have a right to protest against the discrimination. But since all are treated alike in the scope of the act they must all be treated alike in the enforcement of it. Now we have not seen where any other order outside of the Klux has decided to ignore or defy the law and for this reason the motive of the Kluxers must seem strangely incongruous with their professions. Surely ought they to be proud rather than ashamed of their names if they are standing four square behind their professions of 100 per cent Americanism. No good American can believe that his Americanism is something to hide or something to be masked with hoods and gowns. If there be any person or persons unwilling or ashamed to profess his or their idea of American principles open and above board then all such are unworthy to be American citizens and are a disgrace to such citizenship.

The Ku Klux Klan has the right to oppose the new statute, but, since it is the law of the state, there is only one course of opposition open to it or to any other individual or body that is really American. Any opponent can appeal to the courts of the land and leave it to the judicial branch of the government to decide whether or not the law conforms to the federal constitution. But the law is the law and it is binding upon each and every man in the state until the highest court of the nation should say it is in conflict with the constitution. And if the United States supreme court should admit such a suit and should pronounce the law valid then there would remain but one final recourse to its opponents. They could appeal to the voters of the state to elect a Legislature that would repeal the enactment.

If the Ku Klux Klan might be successful in one or the other of such attempts why, of course, it would then be absolved from the necessity of continuing to comply with the requirements of the statute. But, unless and until the law is either declared unconstitutional or else repealed, the Klan, and every other secret organization, are bound absolutely, and without escape to observe it in its entirety as well as in its smallest detail. To resist the law as it stands or as it shall continue to stand would be for the resisters to set themselves up in rebellion to the state of New York. And the state of New York could not do otherwise than bring to bear every power at its command to suppress such a rebellion and to punish adequately the rebels.

In the many lawless acts already committed throughout the country either by klansmen or else by persons operating under the guise of the klan, the law of the land has been trampled upon without any one being punished, because of various reasons it has been difficult to procure individual convictions. But there can be no mistaking the guilt or guilty if the Ku Klux Klan as an organization sets out to ignore or to defy a plain law. Nor should there be any mistaking the course the state of New York would be compelled to follow in suppressing this threatened rebellion.

SAY KLAN USED COIN AT CHICAGO ELECTION

Petitioners for Ku-Klux Receivership Charge $50,000 Was Spent by Wizard.

[By The Associated Press.]

Atlanta Constitution 6-2-23

Atlanta, Ga., May 31.—Receivership for the Knights of the Ku Klux klan was asked in a petition filed in the Fulton county Superior court to-day by David M. Rittenhouse and others of Philadelphia, who charged gross mismaangement by W. H. Evans, imperial wizard. The petition also charged that the imperial wizard and W. J. Simmons, klan emperor, entered into collusion in settling the recent controversy involving control of the organization.

It is charged in the petition that Dr. Evans authorized the expenditure of $50,000 in a recent political compaign in Chicago and that other money was spent in attempting to influence the press in that city.

Dr. Evans is also charged with having appointed Bertram G. Christian, head of the department of propagation in the State of Illinois, under an alleged agreement that he and Christian would split five dollars of their initiation fee on a fifty-fifty basis.

Use of Funds Restrained.

Judge Humphries signed an order temporarily restraining the use of any klan funds and citing the defendants to show cause before him June 9 why the petition should not be granted.

The defendants likewise are temporarily enjoined from removing the headquarters of the klan from Atlanta. The petition charges Dr. Evans and Col. Simmons with having violated the patriotic principles of the klan and having tried to convert it into a purely money-making machine.

In the allegations the plainti charged Imperial Wizard Evans with using large sums of the klan's money for his personal use in addition to his salary of $15,000 a year. Evans, the petition alleges, maintains a large espionage system and on one occasion, the details of which are not given, the petition allegedfl he authorized an expenditure of $68,000 to agents who were to give him information which would aid him in retaining supreme power over the klan.

Say Klan Disintegraes.

It was further charged that this and similar acts on the parto f Dr. Evans and his associates is disintegrating the invcisible empire and causing rebellion in many quarters.

SIMMONS SAYS INNER CIRCLE TO SAVE KLAN

Charges Imperial Wizard Evans Broke Faith—Knights Kamelia Original Plan, Claim.

The Georgian 6-7-23

The fight between William Joseph Simmons, founder and emperor of the Ku-Klux Klan, and H. W. Evans, imperial wizard, for control of the organization, was reflected Wednesday in a statement by Emperor Simmons, charging Evans with breach of faith and proclaiming establishment of the Order Knights Kamelia as an inner circle of klansmen, a "primary order of knighthood."

"To save the Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan from spoliation and destruction," the proclamation asserts, "I have determined to establish the Knights Kamelia, and thereby give the klansmen of the invisible empire at least the opportunity to transfer to this primary order of knighthood and establish themselves upon the foundation as laid in the beginning."

In a brief interview with The Georgian, supplementing his proclamation, Emperor Simmons said Wednesday morning that organization of the Knights Kamelia was merely the fulfillment of his original plans for the klan, which contemplated four orders of knighthood—the first, or probationary order, the only one so far established; the Knights Kamelia as the second, or primary order of knighthood, and two higher orders not yet established.

PERSONAL POWER.

"In this action," he told The Georgian, "I am merely carrying out my work of developing the organization—fulfilling the powers which are vested in me as emperor and in no one else."

At the same time, the proclamation was interpreted by klansmen as definitely indicating a continuance of the contentions between Emperor Simmons and Wizard Evans, thought to have been settled by agreement which ended litigations between the two in the Fulton Superior Court. One of the publicly announced provisions of this agreement was that opposition to establishment of the Kamelia, an organization for women, fostered by Emperor Simmons, would be withdrawn by Wizard Evans and his administration.

However, at the Washington meeting of the klan, authority was given by a majority of members of the kloncilium, or governing body of the klan, to affiliate a number of women's organizations with the klan under the title "Women of the Ku-Klux Klan." This order left out the Kamelia, Emperor Simmons' organization for women. In this connection the emperor's proclamation Wednesday said:

VIOLATES CONTRACT.

"This action on the part of the imperial kloncilium in repudiating by explicit designation the Kamelia and by adopting other numerous organizations of women, was not only in violation of contract between H. W. Evans and myself, but was also in violation of a decree entered in the Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia, and further still was a violation of the original charter which defines that male members only shall be admitted to the order.

"The Kamelia is as much my child as is the Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan—one is my daughter and the other is my son.

"I am, therefore, establishing a new and separate order of klansmen with which the order of Kamelia may co-work and from which the order of Kamelia may expect and receive protection and co-operation."

At the imperial palace, in Peachtree Road, the seat of the klan's administrative authority, it was said that all imperial officers were in Washington. The inquiry of The Atlanta Georgian as to the attitude of Wizard Evans' administration toward Emperor Simmons' latest move drew from a representative of the imperial officers this statement:

"We have no statement to make at this time in connection with Colonel Simmons' decision to found a Knights Kamelia. It is only a prolongation of the unhappy controversy that has occupied public attention for some time past.

"We believe that the public is sick and tired of the constant public airing of matters which properly belong within the klan itself, and in view of this belief, we have no comment to make upon Colonel Simmons' statement."

At the palace, word from Wizard Evans was expected some time in the day. Information of the emperor's proclamation was sent him Tuesday evening.

EVANS FAVORED.

News dispatches have made it apparent that the Washington meeting has been distinctly favorable to the administration of Wizard Evans, resulting in resolutions approving the Evans administration and in such actions as that which ignored Emperor Simmons' cherished organization for women coadjutors of the klan.

Emperor Simmons' move was the proclamation founding the Order Knights Kamelia. Development of the Kamelia, his organization for women, will continue, according to a statement by him Wednesday, supplementing his proclamation, in spite of the kloncilium's failure to indorse it.

Emperor Simmons explained that the Kamelia, the women's organization, is a separately chartered institution, independent of the klan, and not to be affected by any action of the kloncilium. He explained that the Order Knights Kamelia, which he had just established, is also to be separate from the government now directing the affairs of "the first or probationary order of Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan." In this connection the proclamation said:

"The members now on probation in the Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan are under the administration of the imperial wizard and the imperial kloncilium, while the Order of Knights Kamelia will be under my control and direction, with such men as I may designate as members of my cabinet.

"I am impelled to promulgate the Knights Kamelia because of the restiveness that obtains among probationary klansmen throughout the country. There has been no way opened to advancement—no progress has been made—no constructive work has been done. Klansmen identified with the organization from its foundation have been held in a state of probation for years. They have not been indoctrinated with the principles or the philosophies of the order. They are unfamiliar with the great purposes of the founder. They have been given no definite objects to be attained.

"Everything that I have striven to build during the years gone by is in peril of being subverted to personal, political and sordid ends.

"This Order Knights Kamelia will also afford a refuge to klansmen who are exposed to the exercise of arbitrary and capricious power. A large number of excellent klansmen of the probationary order have already been banished without trial and without defense, simply because they did not yield in subserviency to authority running mad or lend themselves without protest to policies of tyranny."

Condoning Crime.

The Commercial Appeal 5-23-23 Memphis, Tenn.

That distinguished impresario of the nightshirt and pillow slip brigade, Captain Skipwith, has recently been touring Mississippi reciting the Iliad of the kluckers. The captain should get in line with the rest of his bunch who do business around Mer Rouge. These men generally deny for the Klan knowledge of or conspiracy with the Mer Rouge murders.

They got to the point where they denied that there were murders. But Skipwith in several of his speeches, notably at Clarksdale, stated that Wat Daniel and Richard defied the Klan to take them. The Klan, he said, accepted the defi and took them. They were taken by twelve klansmen and when last seen that number dwindled to six. Then the captain adds "I do not know whether they are dead or not and to be honest with you, I don't care."

This is a strange statement from a man protesting that he is for the supremacy of the law and that he believes in the law. It is lawlessness. It is tantamount to a confession of sympathy for murders. He does not know whether the men are dead or not, but he does not care.

If these men are dead, they are dead by violence. It is just as bad for a kluxer to murder as for a non-kluxer. Murder is murder and the status of the individual murdered cannot be considered by law courts and was not considered by the framers of the constitution.

No good American rejoices or is indifferent when murder is done. But even so, Skip is no worse for condoning the murder than those who know the thing was done to deny it. Each position is anarchistic.

Daniel was single, Richard was married. Daniel's watch and belt buckle were identified on the body. Certain clothing was identified. An eminent pathologist made an examination of the bodies. The evidence showed, and it was admitted, that Daniel and Richard were kidnaped and lectured. They made light of their assailants. The father of Daniel was whipped. The two men were seen to have been taken away by masked men. They have never since been seen alive.

If the kluckers are as far reaching in their organization as they say they are, it would be a great triumph for them to turn up Daniel and Richard alive. The widow of one and the father of one would be relieved. But any one reading the record is driven to the conclusion that these two men were killed. Probably Captain Skipwith has taken a more logical course, if there is any such thing as logic in lawlessness. But it is just as bad to be indifferen tto crime or to palliate it as to take part in it.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

POWERFUL BODY OF CITIZENS IN COUNTRY STARTED

Chicago Defender 2-10-23

L. L. L.'s Originated With Those Who Oppose Views of Hated Ku Klux Klan

Something is in the air.

Something highly important, which commands instant attention wherever a hint of it is whispered.

Many people have heard rumors. Numerous inquiries from those who want to know more about the reports which are coming to their ears have reached this office.

At present little is known about the matter except this one positive, pertinent fact: A fraternal order, more secret than King Pharoah's tomb, more powerful than the Ku Klux Klan, more widespread than any other group or combination of human beings of any kind, degree or circumstance, has been formed and its membership is growing by leaps and bounds.

With the irresistible rush of a western prairie fire this order is sweeping across the continent and Chicago and its vicinity have already begun to feel its influence.

Efforts to learn something of its origin, extent and purpose resulted in gleaning these facts:

The order is known as L. L. L.

What that means is not revealed and it is understood it is never revealed to any but members, but this much is known: It is the opposite to everything that K. K. K. means, and everybody knows what those dread symbols stand for.

The L. L. L. originated with those who oppose the horrors of the Ku Klux Klan, its night riding, its seizing upon citizens in their homes and the resulting abductions, floggings and murders. The L. L. L. believes that no organization which declares against the Colored Race, Jews and Catholics as a whole can be American in character or patriotic at heart.

Advancement of any people can only be secured by mutual co-operation, by education and training, by bearing and forbearing, by recognition of kindred rights and by rendering mutual service.

These views, as contrasted with the doctrine of hatred and repression, have so appealed to people generally that it is reported more than a million members have already been enrolled in the L. L. L., and now comes the news that the great order has widened the scope of its influence and has begun admitting those who are as much interested and perhaps more than any others could be—the citizens of the Colored Race.

Branches are springing up in all the large cities and many of the smaller ones. The influence of the order is felt everywhere. The man who waits upon you in hotels, departments stores, groceries, insurance, railroad ticket offices, restaurants or dining cars may be a brother. The man who shaves you or presses your suit or drives your machine or cuts your lawn or sits next to you on the street car or train may have the password. He won't even hint at it unless he sees that you are a brother and worthy of confidence.

It is positively uncanny the way this new idea is spreading. Equal rights, protection for all, constant watchfulness, supreme intelligence—these are its manifestations. The supreme headquarters is constantly gathering information, sending out warnings, thwarting trouble, turning aside vengeance and all the time promoting the welfare and working out the advancement of the Race.

One of the most baffling situations is that of the man who subscribes to all these doctrines and becomes anxious to join, who wants to affiliate himself with this great onward movement which is sweeping like a whirlwind. He doesn't know to whom to apply. The silence of eternity envelops the whole proposition. Its head is unknown, and yet it must have a head—some great genius whose virile power is behind every move, silently directing. It must have a headquarters to handle the great bulk of records, reports, instructions, etc., but nobody knows either the head or the headquarters.

It is understood membership at present is only by invitation. The lucky individual receives a communication stating that he has been recommended for membership, and is privileged to join. If he does not take advantage of the opportunity it passes to some other person, and the mysteries are withheld from him.

An eye which never sleeps is the emblem of the order. The only name by which it is known to the uninitiated is the L. L. L. It is understood to be the greatest benefactor to the African Race since the sainted Abraham Lincoln decreed that men shall not hold men in bondage but that under the Stars and Stripes of America all men shall be free and equal.

In the meantime we can't help wondering—what in the world is it?

General

AMERICA'S SUPER-ATTRACTION

"MURDER WITHIN THE LAW"

Staged by: The Ku Klux Klan. Time: The Present. Place: The Land of Liberties.

New York Amsterdam News

NEWARK CHURCH WELCOMES KLAN

(Crusader Service.) 3-14-23

NEWARK, March 13.—Forty robed and hooded members of the Ku Klux Klan strode down the main aisle of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in Newark during services, and filed into seats reserved for them, while the choir and congregation solemnly chanted "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

The church was crowded as Rev. Parris E. Greely, pastor, had announced at the morning services that the Klansmen would visit the church for the purpose of revealing the true aims of the organization.

When the organist finished the hymn, the Klansmen left their seats and mounted the pulpit, where one was introduced by the Rev. Greeley as the "speaker of the evening, Mr. Exalted Cyclops."

ALBANY, N. Y., March 13.—The Walker Bill, designed to unmask the Klan in New York, has been set for a hearing March 21.

THIRTY N. Y. POLICE IN KLAN

It became known last night that detectives of the bomb squad, under Lieutenant James J. Gegan, during the last three weeks had secretly investigated a report that detectives and uniformed policemen were members of the Ku Klux Klan. It was also revealed that one detective sergeant recently had been reduced to patrol duty and sent to an obscure precinct in Brooklyn because of his activities for the Klan.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT UNMASKED

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 10.—Chief R. E. O'Brien and a large detail of police raided the local headquarters of the Ku Klux Klan here one day last week. All the documents, records and regalia of the order were taken. In looking over the roster of members, the names of George E. McCord, superintendent of the city schools, and Dr. S. R. Hutchings and H. C. Copenhaver, members of the School Board, were found.

TWELVE LEAVE MOREHOUSE PARISH

MONROE, La., March 10.—Twelve residents of Morehouse Parish have departed within the last few days for Marfa, Tex., in the Rio Grande Valley, to make their homes, it was learned today at the sheriff's office at Bastrop. Among them were several who figured in the Morehouse hooded band investigations, most prominently of whom were Care and Laurie Calhoun.

KU KLUX KOPS

(Editorial from N. Y. Tribune.)

Indiscriminate persecutions of men merely because they are members of the Ku Klux Klan merely enables them to pose as martyrs and excites sympathy for an organization which could be better attacked by ridicule. Issuing orders to "drive the Klan out of town," as Mr. Hylan did in a moment of excitability, is not an effective means of suppressing Klanism.

But the discovery that thirty members of the sheet and pillowcase organization have been patrolling beats as metropolitan policemen appears to call for action. The Klan is un-American in its purpose and prone to be lawless in its methods. It is rather disquieting to learn that men who wear blue uniforms by day sport white robes and hoods by night, even if they do not engage in mob violence.

It may pain Mr. Hylan to ask Mr. Enright to get rid of such members of the force as are proved to belong to the Klan. But in the circumstances that seems to be the only course open to him.

AMERICA'S SUPER-ATTRACTION

"MURDER WITHIN THE LAW"

Staged by: The Ku Klux Klan. Time: The Present. Place: The Land of Liberties.

New York Amsterdam News

FEAR KLAN

TIFFIN, O., March 1.—Twelve farmers, claiming to have received threatening letters signed K. K. K., appealed to officials to investigate.

3-7-23

HOUNDED

Hounded, he says, by the Ku Klux Klan because he defied it even after a horsewhipping, James Carlton Lee, held in the Tombs on a charge of larceny after trust, has appealed to Gov. Smith to save him from extradition to Atlanta, Ga.

CLOTHED WITH AUTHORITY

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., March 6.—Three candidates out of the alleged slate of five men said to have had the support of the Ku Klux Klan were nominated in the municipal primary election recently.

WANTED FOR WHITE SLAVERY

HOUSTON, Texas, March 6.—An indictment charging violation of the white slave act has been returned by the federal grand jury here against Edward Young Clarke of Atlanta, former acting imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, it was revealed this afternoon. Orders have been issued for the arrest of Clarke, it is understood.

Clarke is said to be in Atlanta.

The young woman named in the bill against Clarke is a Houston resident, it was stated.

The specific charge is that Clarke transported a woman from Houston to New Orleans on Feb. 11, 1921. On receipt of information that Clarke was at his office in Atlanta, Ga., T. B. White, of the Department of Justice, telephoned Atlanta instructions for his arrest.

UNMASK

CHICAGO, March 6.—An appeal to Americans to organize in unmasking the Ku Klux Klan, and a warning that the Klan may soon subvert constituted Government by a "hostile mob of Kluckers acting as prosecutor, judge, jury, executioner, and permitting no defense," was voiced tonight by Governor John M. Parker of Louisiana in opening the week rally against the Klan in Chicago tonight.

N. C. SENATE FOR KLAN

RALEIGH, N. C., March 6.—Taking up various measures designed to regulate masked bands, the North Carolina Senate last week voted down the Milliken bill to make secret organizations register the names of their members, refusing a substitute to make appearance in masks a misdemeanor, and then, 36 to 11, passed the Armfield Bill, advocated by those who praised the Ku Klux Klan. The galleries were crowded and there was frequent applause at complimentary references to the Klan.

Leaders of Klansmen Clash Over Relations to Kamelia

The proclamation to klansmen to the effect that they should not participate in the formation of women's organizations was issued in accordance with instructions of the national klonvocation of the Ku Klux Klan, which met here last fall, it was declared Saturday in a statement authorized by W. H. Evans, imperial wizard. Atlanta Constitution

The imperial wizard's statement was in reply to the statement made earlier in the day by William Joseph Simmons, emperor of the klan, in which he took issue with the recent proclamation of the imperial wizard forbidding klan members to identify themselves with any woman's organization. 4/1/23

"Last October it was brought to attention of the convention that a number of women's organizations existed, some of which sought to be recognized as women's auxiliaries to the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan," said Wizard Evans.

"The klonvocation, which is the law-making body of the klan, ruled that the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan should form no woman's auxiliary and should recognize no woman's organization formed on klan principles until a special committee should investigate and report to the imperial kloncilium on or before May 1, 1923.

"The same resolution gave the imperial kloncilium full power to act in this matter. It named a chairman of the investigating committee and empowered the imperial wizard to appoint the rest of the members. This committee has not yet reported."

The statement from Emperor Simmons was issued in the form of a proclamation signed by him as "founder and El Magnus" of the Kamelia, a woman's organization fostered by him and as "founder and emperor" of the Ku Klux Klan

"I now proclaim that any klansman and that every klansman has the same inalienable and indisputable right to participate in the affairs of the Kamelia that I exercised in founding that order, the proclamation from the imperial palace to the contrary notwithstanding," it read.

Klan Statement.

The statement from klan headquarters, declared to have been authorized by Mr. Evans, follows:

The imperial wizard in issuing a proclamation to klansmen stating that they should not participate in the formation of any women's organizations in connection with the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, carried out the instructions of the national klonvocation of the order which met in Atlanta last November.

At this time it was brought to the attention of the convention that a number of women's organizations existed, some of which sought to be recognized as women's auxiliaries to the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

The klonvokation, which is the law-making body of the klan, ruled that the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan should form no woman's auxiliary and should recognize no woman's organization formed on klan principles until a special committee should investigate and report to the imperial kloncilium on or before May 1, 1923.

The same resolution gave the imperial kloncilium full power to act in this matter. It named a chairman of the investigating committee and empowered the imperial wizard to appoint the rest of the members. This committee has not yet reported.

Colonel Simmons' Statement.

Colonel Simmons' statement follows:

My attention has been drawn to the proclamation issued from the imperial palace and directed to klansmen throughout the invisible empire forbidding the identification of a klansman with any organization of women within the bounds of this country.

The proclamation is as follows: "Whereas, it has come to the knowledge of your imperial wizard that certain klansmen in the nation are becoming connected with, or fostering, or leading aid and encouragement to various women's organizations; some giving sanction to the claims of these organizations to being auxiliaries to our great order, in direct conflict with the expressed actions of the klans in klonklave assembled: Be it known that any klansman who represents any woman's organization, or assists in the organization of any woman's organization in any manner, without written authority from the imperial wizard, shall be held guilty of a major offense under our constitution and laws. It is hereby ordered that a copy of this proclamation be sent to every klan in the nation."

This edict subjecting any klansman to the severest penalty that may be imposed in the order absolutely separates the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan from participation in any of the activities of any woman's organization as well as the Kamelia.

Severe Edict.

So rigid is the edict emanating from the imperial palace as to inhibit a klansman from counseling with his wife or his sister or his mother if such counseling gave aid or comfort to the companion and counterpart order of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan or any other organization of women.

This proclamation, whether designed to do so or not will shock into inactivity as far as the woman's organization is concerned every klansman in the invisible empire. It is, therefore, incumbent upon me, as creator and founder of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and later as the creator and founder of the Kamelia and as the responsible head of both organizations to assure the klansmen of America that no arrest can be put upon their interest or upon their activities in the promotion and development of the Kamelia that will in any wise affect their standing as klansmen.

In the free exercise of my rights and in keeping with my original plans formulated many years ago and in obedience to the promise repeatedly made to the American women, I proclaimed and founded the woman's organizations known as the Kamelia. I now proclaim that any klansman and that every klansman has the same inalienable and indisputable right to participate in the affairs of the Kamelia that I exercised in founding that order, the proclamation from the imperial palace to the contrary notwithstanding.

WILLIAM JOSEPH SIMMONS,
Founder and Emperor of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.
Founder and El Magne of the Kamelia.

SIMMONS AND EVANS CLASH OVER KAMELIA

4-1-23

Imperial Wizard and Emperor of Klan in War Over Authority of Organization's Officers

Heart of American Magazine

Direct issue as to authority in the Ku-Klux Klan has been raised between Dr. W. H. Evans, imperial Wizard, and Colonel William Joseph Simmons, founder and first imperial wizard an dnow emperor of the klan.

The challenge to Dr. Evans' authority came Saturday when Colonel Simmons issued a statement declaring Dr. Evans had exceeded his authority in advising klansmen that they could not, under the rules of the order, affiliate with the Kamelia. The Kamelia is a woman's organization announced as being in process of formation a week ago and under the direction of Colonel Simmons as "El Magus." Atlanta, Ga.

His communication follows:

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The proclamation is as follows: "Whereas: It has come to the knowledge of your imperial wizard that certain klansmen in the nation are becoming connected with, or fostering, or lending aid and encouragement to various woman's organizations; some giving sanction to the claims of these organizations to being auxiliaries of our order, in direct conflict with the expressed actions of the klans in klonklave assembled: Be represents any woman's organization or assists in the organization of any woman's organization in any manner, without written authority from the imperial wizard shall be held guilty of a major offense under our constitution and laws. It is hereby ordered that a copy of this proclamation be sent to every klan in the nation."

EFFECT OF EDICT.

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KLANSMEN GATHER TO HELP W. J. SIMMONS

Constitution Says Six Thousand Present to Back Klan Founder

(Associated Press)

ATLANTA, GA., April 3.—Ku Klux Klansmen from all sections of the country were reported to be en route here tonight as William J. Simmons, founder of the order, exerted the temporary control over the organization given him by the Fulton superior court early today in appointing Dr. Fred B. Johnson of San Antonio, Texas, as chief of staff, and placing him in actual charge of the imperial palace.

The Atlanta Constitution will publish tomorrow that within the last 48 hours it has been reliably informed that approximately 6,000 klansmen have gathered here to lend their influence and support to Simmons in his move against Dr. H. W. Evans, imperial wizard, and other imperial officers of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. 4-4-23

The break between Simmons, who holds the rank of imperial emperor in the klan, and the imperial wizard occurred last week when Simmons announced that he would found and sponsor an organization for women, whose policies and purposes would be along the same lines as those of the klan. The imperial wizard issued a proclamation forbidding klansmen to espouse such an organization.

The coup d'etat of Simmons, the Constitution will publish seemed complete today as Chief of Staff Johnson his appointee, took charge of the imperial palace. Dr. Johnson commissioned several members of the order, who are known to be friendly with Simmons, to fill the various offices temporarily and to carry on the routine affairs at headquarters.

When the new officials commissioned by the Simmons faction appeared at the palace to assume charge, it is said, they were told by guards and other subordinate attaches that the imperial wizard and his associates were out of the city. Dr. Evans was reported to be in New York.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser 4-5-23

HE MAKES PROTEST.

Editor of The Commercial Appeal:

We want the public press to inform us whether or not it is a fact that the army of public officials who for the past five years have been and are now making trips to Europe do this at the expense of the public treasury at Washington, D. C. Have Democrats and Republicans appropriated money from the public treasury to afford tin-horn statesmen passage back and forth to Europe? If this is true, as charged, it is nothing more nor less than an unwarranted raid upon the public treasury. No law can warrant such a thing and be an honest law or be fair with the government of the United States. Chattanooga

Do you who know anything about the landmarks made by Washington, Jackson or Lincoln and believe they would have stood for this species of dishonesty? Has it become true that those in charge of the two old political parties are the worst enemies the people and the government have? In this country there are thousands who toil 12 hours per day, look nature sincerely in the face, till the bosom of Mother Earth, and its response to the touch, does range from $600 to $1,200 per year, upon which we expect them to raise large families and grow great Americans to be fooled in the future as in the past by suave statesmen filled with false promises. Yet there are millions holding office and millions filled with schemes of extravagance, wastage, leakage who by their art of deception are called "men of ability." 4/4/23

It takes now $6,000,000 and more per year just to administer the government by state house officials. This does not include city, county and other officials not connected with the "public trough" at the people's treasury at the state capitol. Any political party which continues to permit the public to be so filched and mulcted is not entitled and is not worthy of the confidence of the people.

There is no progress where there is no economy. What the people want is work and bread. Not so many thousands of officers to support. They are needless, and all should be abolished except those provided for and required by the constitution. Have we not become a government by man and private redress rather than a government by law? Officers are on the man hunt from early morn till midnight. Why not hunt those misusing and peculating with extravagance the public "weal and woof"? — 2-23

We resent and protest against the entertainment in our midst of a man charged with the murder of an American soldier and indicted for making a widow of an American woman and an orphan of American children. In this we are protesting. We are protestants and will be when the roll is called up yonder. We object and save our exceptions to the use of God's churches for speakers and fakirs to come here and exhort the people about the virtues of this spurious empire, with some of its leaders indicted for white slavery and other violations of the penal laws. This we know by the courier of the mighty public press. We object to officials permitting the use of the public park for a masked band of hooters, night hawks and cowards, whose only object, it appears, is to destroy the government we have. To spread hate and the plagues. Such officers should be impeached and scourged from their high place of authority. This public menace must be stopped, and it shall be stopped. If the officers are Ku Kluxers and will not protect the people in the security of justice and the rights, the people should organize themselves into squads of minute men and put a quietus on this meaningless nonsense once for all. Let the state and nation rise up as one man and put it down. There are hundreds of thousands of Washingtons, Jacksons, Johnsons and Lincolns left in this country.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923 II.

General

HEAD OF THE INVISIBLE EMPIRE

New York Herald 1/14/23

N. Y.

H. W EVANS

14 State Legislatures Consider Anti-Klan Laws

N Y C CALL
FEBRUARY 4, 1923

Activities by and against the Ku Klux Klan figure chiefly in the current reports on civil liberty. The increase of cases in the North is notable. Fourteen legislatures are considering bills to curb Klan activities.

The Iowa Supreme Court's reversal of a conviction under the state criminal syndicalism law, due solely to membership in the I. W. W., is the first favorable decision on such a statute in the history of these prosecutions. The release on parole of Alexander Howat, deposed president of the Kansas miners, is one of the significant results of the election last fall, in which the Industrial Court law was a leading issue.

Interference with a birth control meeting at Albany, N. Y., where Mrs. Margaret Sanger was booked to speak, is to be made the occasion for another such meeting there in protest and for a suit in the courts.

MOB VIOLENCE.

Arkansas.—A nation-wide $3,000,000 fund to prosecute the "citizens' committee," which lynched E. C. Gregor and deported scores of strikers from Harrison on January 17, is being sought by labor unions.

George McVey, a hotel properietor of Leslie, arrested for stealing a revolver on January 22, has refused to go out on bail rather than risk punishment at the hands of a mob for sympathy with the Missouri and north Arkansas strikers.

California.—A letter signed "K. K. K." warning him to leave town was received by Grey A. Leet, former commander of the Modesto American Legion Post, on January 20.

Indiana.—An order compelling all Negroes to leave town unless the one who attacked a young white girl was found was issued by citizens of Blanford on January 24.

Louisiana.—Several members of the Ku Klux Klan hunting for J. M. Knight, Mer Rouge merchant, intimidated and questioned C. K. Rogers as he was leaving town on the night of January 18. This is the first Klan activity in Mer Rouge since the trial of members of the organization began there.

New York.—Eight men, supposed members of the Klan, were arrested in Brooklyn on January 26. They were charged with possessing concealed weapons and masks and driving without lights.

Rhode Island.—Four letters signed "K. K. K.," and threatening death and destruction of property, were received by Rev. Edward O'Donnell, State Senator Patrick J. Cox and two others at Woonsocket on January 13.

Texas.—Albert Fodor, an editor, who was kidnapped from Dallas in August, 1922, and taken to Oklahoma, because of unfavorable publicity given to high officials, returned to Fort Worth on January 21, having been kept under guard for nearly three months.

Criminal Cases.

California.—Several members of the I. W. W. were arrested following a mass meeting of 5,000 persons in San Pedro on January 14.

Iowa.—A state Supreme Court decision on January 16 reversed the conviction of Henry Tonn, which had been based solely on his membership in the I. W. W.

Kansas.—Alexander Howat, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, and five other district officers, imprisoned for defying the Kansas Industrial Court, were released at Girard on January 20.

Louisiana.—Police raided a meeting of the Universal Negro Improvement Association in New Orleans on January 18 and arrested 10 members on charges of inciting to riot. The raid was connected with the murder of the Rev. J. W. H. Eason, Federal witness in a mail defrauding case.

Massachusetts.—John E. Merrick, mechanic of Haverhill and a Communist, was arrested on January 22 charged with complicity in a dynamating plot.

Ohio.—An injunction temporarily closing the Fulton School at Springfield was issued by Judge Frank M. Krapp on January 26, pending the consideration of the charge that a school for Negro pupils only was being established by the Board of Education.

MEETINGS.

New York.—Mrs. Margaret Sanger was prohibited from delivering an address before a conference of the American Birth Control League at Albany on January 23 by an order of Mayor Hackett, who declared he "did not need any legal precedent" for the order.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Iowa.—An appeal to the Supreme Court against an anti-picketing injunction was lost by organized barbers of Sioux City on January 20.

Minnesota.—All members of the Minneapolis Police Department are forbidden to join the Ku Klux Klan by an order of the Chief of Police issued on January 17 and approved by the Mayor.

Bills aimed at curbing activities of the Klan have been introduced into 14 state legislatures: California, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, Washington and Wisconsin.

THE NEW REBELLION

Chicago Herald 2/3/23

ALL ARE FAMILIAR by this time with the aims, objects and purposes of the Ku Klux Klan. The fact must be apparent to every intelligent person that this organization is a national menace and if not checked or destroyed is calculated to impair, undermine and weaken the fundamental principles and doctrines upon which our government is based. While it is supposed to be a revival and reorganization of the organization of the same name which sprang up at the South during the days of reconstruction, yet this revived organization is more mischievous, dangerous and harmful than its predecessor for the reason that the old one was confined to the South and to the persecution of the black man, while this one extends all over the country and to all groups.

ITS PRIMARY OBJECT then was to wrest the state governments of that section from one political party to another. To do this the suppression of the Colored vote was necessary. The present organization not only is national but it includes among those to be persecuted Jews, Roman Catholics and Americans of foreign birth. The underlying motive of the originators of the new organization was no doubt the accumulation of wealth without earning it. With these persons it was immaterial what the baneful consequences of their pernicious doctrines might be so long as they could coin money through a base and cowardly appeal to race prejudice, sectional animosity and religious bigotry.

THEY CONCEIVED the idea that there are a sufficient number of credulous, prejudiced and bigoted persons in the United States to maintain an organization through the instrumentality of which the originators and organizers would amass large fortunes. If reports are true the objects sought by the originators have already been accomplished. But the teachings of the organization are not only calculated to array race against race, religion against religion, but to usurp the powers, duties and functions of government.

THIS MAKES IT a treasonable and lawless organization, and it should be dealt with as such by the federal government. When the Ku Klux Klan of reconstruction days commenced its nefarious work our brave and courageous President, U. S. Grant, sent a message to Congress dealing specifically with this organization and asking that the executive be clothed with sufficient power to crush it out through federal machinery. This was done. Several of the originators and organizers were prosecuted and convicted and served prison terms.

IF THE PRESENT chief executive had taken the same course when attention was first called to this menace, as did Grant, it would have been nipped in the bud and the crimes that are now exposed, resulting from its growth, would never have occurred. In spite of the apparent timidity of the national administration to deal with such questions, hiding behind the cloak of state rights, it is hoped that in view of the awful crimes known to have been the result of the activities of this organization that the administration will yet see its way clear to take whatever action may be necessary to deal effectively with it, and that if additional legislation should be necessary he will send a message to Congress asking that it be granted. What is needed is immediate and drastic action on the part of the federal government to arrest the growth and crush out what is evidently a national menace.

Mob Violence Treads Close Upon Heels of Ku Klux Klan

N Y C CALL
FEBRUARY 19, 1923

Cases of mob violence, actual or threatened, lead all others in the current reports on civil liberty issued by the Civil Liberties Union. It is particularly notable that at the present time most of them are from the North and Middle West, directly attributable to the extension of the Ku Klux Klan.

The return of Alexander Howat to jail in Kansas under the Industrial Court law because he refused to accept conditional parole is noteworthy, as is the action of the Providence (R. I.) authorities in stopping a meeting at which Jim Larkin, the Irish labor leader, was booked to speak.

KLAN ACTIVITIES.

Illinois.—Warnings of a threat to bomb the Sisson Hotel, in which Dr. Hiram Wesley Evans, imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, has his Chicago headquarters, were sent to six Jewish guests of the hotel on January 28.

Executives of the Ku Klux Klan have taken charge of the case of William Green, who was suspended from the Chicago Fire Department on the sole charge of being a klansman and is now on trial before the Civil Service Commission.

Indiana.—Two men were killed and Sheriff Harry Newlin was wounded in a street fight in Blanford on January 29 following an attack on a store whose Negro owner had refused to obey the order of a "citizens' committee" that all Negroes should leave the town.

Kansas.—Sanford Harrington, a 14-year-old boy, was beaten unconscious by two unidentified men at Bonner Springs on January 28. He was the brother of Leon Harrington, killed at Tonganoxie on November 7.

Kentucky.—J. C. Barker, employe of the ouisville and Nashville Railroad, and George Yarden, special guard, were killed in Corbin on January 30 in a street fight between striking railroad men and special police.

Louisiana.—Mayor Robert L. Dade, of Mer Rouge, who testified against the Klan at the recent open hearing, received anonymous threats against his life from Hot Springs, Arkansas, on January 30.

Two Negroes, William Shakespeare and Constantine Dyer, who were arrested in a police raid on the Universal Negro Improvement Association meeting on January 18, were indicted at New Orleans by a special grand jury on January 30 for the murder of Rev. J. H. W. Eason, who had been expelled from the association.

Massachusetts.—A guard was placed over the six children of Mayor Curley of Boston on January 27 after a threatening letter had been received in the Mayor's absence. Mayor Curley, a Roman Catholic, had written a letter bitterly denouncing the Klan.

New York.—District Attorney Charles J. Dodd of Brooklyn declared on January 30 that the right of peaceable assemblage would not be denied the Ku Klux Klan unless evidence showed conspiracy to commit crime. The declaration followed the arrest of eight men as members of the Klan.

Frederick Storm, Exalted Cyclops of the Klan in Yonkers, was placed on probation January 31 when he was found guilty of carrying concealed weapons.

Ohio.—The congregations of 200 Roman Catholic churches were invited on January 28 to join a national Catholic organization designed "to resist discriminating legislation and to nullify and exterminate the precepts of the Ku Klux Klan."

Oklahoma.—Displaying a banner with the legend, "Fod God, for Home and Native Land," and accompanied by a fiery cross and a brass band, 75 women of the Ku Klux Klan paraded through the principal streets of Oklahoma City on January 29.

Women members of the Klan began their activities in Oklahoma City on January 24 by raiding a still operated by men on the outskirts of the city.

Texas.—M. P. Rogers and three others were indicted by a grand jury at Houston on January 31 charged with planning an attack on E. C. Slaughter, former postmaster of Goose Creek. Rogers was already under bond on a charge of assault to murder filed by R. A. Armand, who was flogged on January 5.

Twenty of the 67 Negro soldiers convicted of participation in the Houston, Texas, race riots in 1917 received commutation of sentence on January 30. The sentences of 19 others were reduced.

MEETINGS.

Rhode Island.—James Larkin, who was pardoned by Governor Smith of New York on January 17, was prohibited from addressing a public meeting in Providence on January 28 under the auspices of the Liberation League.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Kansas.—Alexander Howat, Kansas mine leader, returned to jail at Columbus on January 30 to serve 52 days of an unexpired sentence for violation of the Kansas Industrial Court law, refusing to consider parole which demanded cessation of his activities against the law. August Dorchy, former vice president of the Kansas Miners' Union, was also sentenced.

Fred Esmond and Dan Buckley, Federal political prisoners at Leavenworth, have been freed by executive order.

DEPORTATIONS.

Thomas J. O'Flaherty, editor of the Voice of Labor, was arrested on a deportation warrant at Hegewisch on January 29 in an attempt on the part of the police to stop a meeting of the Labor Defense Council.

THE CHICAGO FIRE DEPARTMENT

Chicago Ill.

WHILE STRENUOUS efforts have been made to keep politics out of the Chicago fire department, certain factions seem to dominate the policy of this fire-fighting organization to the detriment, in some instances, of our group. There is but one station in the whole city where Colored men are given an opportunity, despite the fact that many have made application for positions and vacancies in so-called white stations frequently occur. Chicago Defender

THERE IS A REASON for this and perhaps a bit of this reason can be found in the recent disclosure of the Ku Klux Klan's activities in the department, but the major portion of the trouble is the narrowness not only of the rank and file of the men, but their governing heads. The duties of a fireman entail nothing social. The female sex is, or should be, far removed from their daily routine life. The dollar of the Colored taxpayer, the same as the dollar of the white taxpayer, goes to support the hundreds of white firemen and the few Colored firemen. 2/3/23

OBJECTION has never been raised on the efficiency grounds. The Taylor street station, where our men hold sway, is rated as one of the best, if not the best, set of fire fighters in the city. We strongly object to "Jim Crowism" as practiced in this municipal necessity. We do not ask that our men be placed on the pay roll simply because they are Colored and we have racial pride. But we do ask and insist that there shall be no discrimination shown in selecting men when vacancies occur in stations located in any section of the city.

SHOOTING Klansmen is no way to combat intolerance and bigotry. However sinister the influence of the white-robed fraternity, its own methods must not be used against it. Klansmen have a right to hate Jews, Catholics, and Negroes; they even have a right to parade, to make speeches, and to hold meetings in the hope of spreading their disagreeable doctrines—even though it is absurd to hear these lynchers and floggers claiming civil rights for themselves. Liberals who detest the race-hatred propaganda of the Klan will do well not to forget that free speech is meaningless unless it applies to those with whom we most violently disagree. Mob violence is a bestial thing even when its victims are Klansmen. It is possible to force the Klan into daylight—there is no reason why men who wish to parade should not be made to show their faces, or why the identity of Klansmen who get into trouble should be concealed. The authorities of Carnegie, Pennsylvania, are reported refusing information as to the identity of the Klansmen injured in the riot there. "Well known men are reported to be among them." If Klansmen believe in the Klan they should court publicity rather than thus play the coward. Klansmen carrying arms should be arrested and disarmed and their names should be made public, as would be done with common criminals. The Klan is a disgrace to America; but the disgrace would be deeper still were its own methods adopted to combat it.

MASONS AND THE KU KLUX

The New York Times

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has been much talk latterly of Freemasons being forbidden to become members of the Ku Klux Klan, and in a few jurisdictions definite action along this line has been taken by the Grand Master or by Scottish Rite authorities. The question arises, then, as to what basis Freemasons may have for opposition to the Klan.

The Klan limits its membership to native-born Protestants and in defense of this calls attention to the fact that only Catholics may be Knights of Columbus and only Jews B'nai B'rith. But this is a fallacious comparison. The non-Catholic may not become a Knight of Columbus because he is not a Catholic, and the non-Jew may not become a B'nai B'rith because he is not a Jew. But the un-American position of the Klan is that only the native-born Protestant may become a member of the Klan because the Klan contends that only the native-born Protestant may be 100 per cent. American, and it claims to stand for 100 per cent. Americanism.

Again, the Klan claims not to be anti-Jew. Yet the writer heard a K. K. K. lecturer from Texas, speaking in Brunswick, Ga., in the Fall of 1922, say "the Jew does not believe in the American public school system"—an untrue statement, of course—and suggest further that no Protestant should trade with the peddler or with the merchant of the Jewish religion if he could trade with a Protestant. 9-N-23

Then there are the "Royal Riders of the Red Robe" (or some such organization), sponsored by the Klan for the foreign-born Protestant. No doubt the foreign-born American Protestant has heretofore considered himself 100 per cent. American, but, since the Klan contends that he cannot be that, one can but amusedly wonder if, when the foreign-born Protestant is "naturalized" into the Royal Riders, he is reduced in his own estimation to, say, 50 per cent. American. Since even the foreign born are usually intelligent enough, it is not surprising that so little is heard of the Royal Riders.

It is because of these "Klannish" teachings that doubt has so often been expressed that any man can at once be a true Klansman and a good Mason. The Masonic Fraternity welcomes alike the Jew and the Christian, the native born and the foreign born, and teaches that they should dwell together in brotherly love and harmony. The conflict between the Klan and the Masonic instructions can never be reconciled in one human heart. Thus it is that genuine Masons—Masons who are such in their hearts—cannot be Klansmen and cannot welcome with true brotherly love Klansmen into their lodges.

DAVID MEYERHARDT,
Editor Masonic Herald.

Rome, Ga., Aug. 28, 1923.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

General

THE American Civil Liberties Union showed its integrity of purpose when it wrote to H. W. Evans, Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan: "We believe heartily in free speech for Klan as well as anti-Klan, and we offer you our assistance in maintaining that right." At the same time the Civil Liberties Union points out:

The Nation

In June, 1922, the home of the Mayor of Columbus, Georgia, was bombed because of his support of law and order as opposed to the Klan's activities. . . . In January of this year a railroad worker in Harrison, Arkansas, a town run by a "Citizens' Committee" of Klansmen, was lynched because he refused to confess to sabotage of which he was not guilty. . . . The Klan in Harrison recently lynched a man named Lean. Frequent letters from the district inform us that "peaceable assemblage," as well as every other right, is still denied to all but "citizens." . . . Interference with the right of labor unions to organize workers has been one of the principal activities of the Klan. In January of this year W. E. Marsh, a speaker for the Farm Labor Union of Atoka, Oklahoma, was severely beaten by your members and ordered to stop his work for the farmers. A few months later in Bald Knob, Oklahoma, delegates of the Industrial Workers' Union were menaced and searched by a mob of Klansmen and driven out of town. . . . Religious hatred scarcely consistent with your recent defense of "free speech" caused Klansmen of New York to burn churches. . . . School teachers have been dismissed and left without positions in West Virginia and Georgia because of their Catholic faith, and attempts are constantly being made to limit the freedom of children to attend sectarian schools, as witness the recent legislation in Oregon fostered by the Invisible Empire.

Nov 26 23

TO this indictment might be added the statement from the office of the Governor of Oklahoma that it is the Ku Klux Klan that has led to the need of military rule in Tulsa County. Yet according to the Solicitor General of Georgia, the Klan seems belatedly to be seeking to get rid of the odium it has brought upon itself, by "spending money with apparent sincerity in connection with the local investigation [at Macon, Georgia] and appears to be especially desirous of exposing its own members who have been trapped as participants in the floggings." In Portland, Maine, the Klan suddenly threw its support to municipal reform, thereby, according to the New York *Times*, almost defeating a good thing by the stigma it brought upon it. Whether the new wine of civic virtue can be poured into the old bottles of Klanism, already condemned by public opinion, is a problem the Klan itself must solve. There is no solution in organizing Red Knights to battle the White Knights. As *The Nation* has frequently pointed out, nothing is gained for the cause of law and order by extralegal methods against any organization, though it be the leader of all outlaws.

AMERICA DIVIDED IN HOSTILE CAMPS

East Tennessee News

The advent of the Ku Klux Klan in the United States has given rise to a situation that is more than likely to bring about a state of chaos more appalling than that which Russia has so bitterly experienced for the past few years.

According to late press reports two additional Invisible Empires have made their entrance upon the American stage —all alike seeking to promte the "general welfare" of the American people. The motive behind these organizations as far as we are able to ascertain are pure and noble—that is if their promoters are truthful in what they proclaim from the stage, pulpit and through the pages of our dailies, but the question that is uppermost in our minds is: Is it possible to put into operation a better form of government that was inaugurated by the fathers of our country, or is there a better ideal of government to be found greater than Abraham Lincoln's—government for the people, by the people?

The success or failure of any nation does not depend on hostile groups but a well balanced population, so the ultimate success of the American commonwealth is not dependable upon invisible empires but upon an understanding and appreciation of the worth of all classes— from the man in the president's chairdown to the street sweeper.

Strange it is that all these organizations claim the same motive for existence and still stranger is the fact that they can not and will not get together for the common good. They all claim alike that it is very necessary for their particular organization to exist in order that they might uphold the constitution of the United States, for they fear that our government is liable to fail unless they, themselves take immediate and drastic actions. These arguments are too thin for thinking men and women. History has abundantly proven that every government that has ever been destroyed deserved its fate—Babylon was destroyed to give way to a better civilization; Persia did likewise; Greece, the most polished civilization the world has ever known deserved to occupy the position which she gained and more than deserved to lose her lofty position. When the Grecian mothers worked in the fields side by side with the men producing and thinking productive thoughts they gave birth to the greatest scholar of all ages. But alas, they became rich and with riches came idleness and debauchery—shame and crime became the rule rather than the exception. A few years later the once great nation perished because it got what it deserved. Then we have the history of the rise and fall of the Roman Empire with its hardships, success and failure.

Aug. 30, 1923

All of these different civilizations thought they were at the very climax of human progress but we today would not exchange places with a thousand Babylons, or any number of the others. Maybe in the years to come our posterity will laugh at us and call us silly for trying to perpetuate a condition of affairs before the great molding Hand of the Universe finishes His work.

Knoxville, Tenn.

Surely no good can come of a people divided in hostile camps all invisible. Truth courts the LIGHT.

A Remedy as Bad as the Disease.

The Birmingham News

Out in Steubenville, Ohio, as everywhere else, the Ku Klux Klan, besides proving attractive to a considerable number of misguided or vicious men, has excited the strong disapprobation of at least as many more who prefer a government by law to the enforcement of private opinions in the secret conclaves of disguised and irresponsible judges. As a result, there has been made in that part of the country a mistake hardly less grave than the one of which the members of the obnoxious and dangerous conspiracy have been guilty.

8-23-23

Its critics, professing a highly commendable antagonism to "all clans and klans," have proceeded to organize themselves as "the Knights of the Blazing Ring," which can be, itself, only another "clan or klan," and is sure in time, if not at once, to become simply another instrument for the execution of private opinions by irresponsible judges.

What the opponents of the Ku Klux Klan should do, in Ohio and elsewhere, is to proclaim their dependence on the police and the courts, and to see to it that officials of all sorts are elected who will justify that dependence. In a few desperate emergencies it may be necessary to fight the devil with his own weapons, but even that is questionable, and there does not exist in this country—as yet—any emergency that is desperate enough to justify the lynching of lynchers or to warrant the assumption by anybody that the country can be saved from such miserable enemies as the Ku Klux Klansmen only by resort to their own methods of coercion and punishment.

Simmons Attacks Evans' Election As Head of Klan

Atlanta Constitution

9-5-23

Asking that the election of Hiram W. Evans as imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan be declared by the court as null, and charging that during the last several months women have been admitted to membership in the order under the name of "Women of the Ku Klux Klan," Emperor William Joseph Simmons filed a petition in the Fulton superior court Tuesday in answer to an injunction suit brought June 21 by the H. W. Evans faction, in which it was sought to restrain the organization of the "Knights of Kamelia."

Emperor Simmons attacked the validity of the election of Dr. Evans as imperial wizard, claiming it was illegal, and asked that it be set aside. He claims that he alone is clothed with license to form a woman's branch of the order and requested that the temporary injunction granted June 21 be dissolved.

The suit set out that early this year the Evans faction of the klan held a

meeting in Washington, D. C., at which time it was decided to enroll women in the order. Since that time the petition alleges, numerous female members have been initiated. Simmons further charges that derogatory reports against the Knights of Kamelia have been circulated with the view of destroying that organization.

Simmons also asks for a counter-injunction to restrain the klan from admitting women to its membership or from permitting the use of the ritualistic work or oaths of the knights of the Ku Klux Klan in any woman's organization whatsoever.

Hearing of the petition for receivership of the Ku Klux Klan brought by David M. Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia, and other klansmen, was postponed Tuesday until Thursday as a result of illness of attorneys. The case is set for hearing before Judge George L. Bell. Rittenhouse, with other plaintiffs, charge mismanagement of the klan funds under the administration of H. W. Evans, imperial wizard.

Little Rock, Ark., September 4.—Trial in circuit court here of the $100,000 damage suit, filed recently by Dr. Hiram Wesley Evans, imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan against William Joseph Simmons, emperor of the organization for alleged libel, has been set for October 18, it was announced today. The suit is based on statements alleged to have been made in a telegram sent to a local newspaper during the klan-kamelia controversy several months ago.

THE MOB SPIRIT AT PERTH AMBOY.

The Ku Klux Klan as an organization of intolerance is a challenge to American citizenship. That its mummeries and secret methods provoke the mob spirit among opponents who have no great respect for the law themselves is not surprising. At Steubenville, Binghamton, Pittsburgh and Perth Amboy there has been rioting of a grave character in which parading Klansmen have been stoned and beaten. One of them was killed at Pittsburgh. The organization demands the protection of the law, and should have it as a right when threatened with mob violence for assembling and holding permitted meetings. Justice can make no discriminations. However hateful and insidious the propaganda of the Klan may be, the remedy lies in public opinion, the Legislatures and the courts. As violence when passions are inflamed breeds violence, the organization will retaliate upon its baiters unless it can turn to the law for protection.

The full police powers of the State should be exerted, if necessary, to prevent such disgraceful scenes as occurred at Perth Amboy on Thursday night. Otherwise the rioting spirit will become infectious in every town where the Klansmen show themselves in public in their regalia. It is estimated that there are 65,000 members of the order in New Jersey. Throughout the country the number is believed to be between one and two millions. The Klan has supporters in city administrations and possibly on the bench.

It is one thing to condemn, another to assail lawlessly, this undemocratic organization, which is poisoning the political life of the country. Unless the law is impartial and the police do their whole duty in dealing with riotous outbreaks against the Ku Klux Klan when it stands upon it constitutional rights, it will gain partisans and prove a menace.

Now Klansmen Threaten the President!

More of mystery marks the other case of misusing an official name. Four days after President COOLIDGE succeeded President HARDING there was read at the Montreal convention of the Knights of Columbus, as coming from him, a message of some length, highly eulogizing that organization for its patriotic works and purposes. The statements made in the message were all true in substance, and it well may be that on some previous occasion President COOLIDGE did send or say them to some K. of C. meeting. That he would have done so in the first crowded days after assuming his present office is improbable to the point of incredibility.

As yet the President has made no public announcement in the matter, but according to the Washington correspondent of The New York Herald, certain high-titled members of the Ku Klux Klan have chosen to take fierce offense at what purports to be Presidential eulogy of a Roman Catholic organization, and they insolently are threatening that unless the authenticity of the telegram is denied immediately and explicitly the Klan will divert its millions of votes from the Republican Party in general and from President COOLIDGE in particular. As the President is not a man to take such menaces in good part, his answer to it, should he think an answer necessary, will be interesting.

And as a President of the United States cannot even be quoted without his express permission, the ascription to him of words he has not spoken or written is a serious offense. Hardly less, if at all, would be the misuse of words spoken or written by him in circumstances of place or time different from those alleged. In both of these cases quite as much of stupidity as of viciousness was shown, for detection was inevitable and sure to be prompt, and any "cause" thus served is sure to suffer.

KNIGHTS OF THE FLAMING CIRCLE

St. Louis Globe

The Knights of the Flaming Circle is the latest bid for our interest in a fight where other interests and ours are common. The history of the Ku Klux Klan and many other of its present practices are apt to cause us to grasp quickly and thoughtlessly, at any organized effort to resist the Masquerading Americans. 8-7-23

And this new anti-Klan organization may be a good thing for us as well as for Catholics and Jews. Having nursed cat's paw blisters so many times in the past, however, it behooves us to think carefully before entering into the danger of getting burnt again.

A careful weighing of the promises to us of the Knights of the Flaming Circle can't possibly do that organization, its purpose nor Negroes any harm. If the Knights of the Flaming Circle intends to deal fairly and honestly with us our thoughtful consideration of its proposals will bear the fact out.

St. Louis, Mo.

But there is another and more important factor for us to consider. We cannot, sensibly subscribe to any extra-legal methods for handling any public menace. The basic law of our Nation provides us ways and means for the legal removal of any and all public menaces and unless the leaders of the Knights of the Flaming Circle can convince us that its methods and object are within the basic law we cannot safely support the organization.

Ku Klux Klan—1923.

General
I

A 100% Patriotic Educator

The Survey
New York City
September 1, 1923

REAL one hundred percenters are scarce in every walk of life. They are ideals we aim to approximate, like infinity, absolute zero, angels. Occasionally, however, such a rara avis appears upon the horizon. It was my privilege to observe at close range the manners, habitat, etcetera, of one of this species some few years ago. He was a high school principal with whom I spent two not unhappy years. Like Mr. Pickwick's cabby, he was too much of a curiosity to arouse violent anger at his shortcomings. He was a model, possessed of all the virtues of a true patriot, according to 1921 and subsequent designs.

I will record his antipathies, He hated: organized labor, all foreigners, Jews, Negroes, Catholics, dancers, bootleggers, evolutionists, his friends, his wife's friends, his enemies, his relations and his wife's relations.

He centered his affections about four objects: the Ku Klux Klan, two other well known and less obnoxious fraternal orders, and finally, himself. His chief indoor sport was speaking in derogatory fashion of all acquaintances except those within earshot.

With a decided bent toward commerce, he yet felt himself to be an abstruse philosopher. His discourses upon metaphysics must have formed the basis for that cynic's definition of a philosopher as a "blind man, going thru a dark cellar, looking for a black cat that isn't there."

Dancing was a terrible sin. I was regaled for hours with his tales of the evil physiological and psychological effects which were the positive results of indulging in this amusement. But when he left the field of education to enter business he immediately began learning the gentle waltz and breezier onestep, salving his conscience by emitting an occasional whine that "some women dance too closely."

His real Americanism was constantly evident in his daily conversation. The children were rigidly classified as wops, frogs, dagoes, niggers and Catholics. The last-named group was anathema.

So far was he imbued with current prejudices that he would distribute copies of the alleged fourth degree oath of the Knights of Columbus to non-Catholic acquaintances, particularly members of the faculty. As usual with one who feels intensely concerning religious differences. he was very devout. He wept when Billy Sunday pictured the horrors of backsliding. He cautioned us to grade our pupils fairly, "otherwise we will have to account for our dishonesty on Judgment Day." To this day I retain a haunting fear that in the unknown future an awful deity will bring me to task for marking Willie Jones "D" instead of "C" upon February 5, 192-.

When one member of the faculty lost his father, who was unknown to us, having lived in a distant state, the entire school was urged to stand at attention for two minutes beginning at 11:55 A. M. the following day. They did, and in my class the enforced concentration resulted in a decided increase in correct solutions of the problem then adorning the blackboard.

The Survey

Efforts of fraternization by members of the faculty were halted by his confiding to us, individually, that certain instructors were our deadly enemies, that we should be careful what we said to them and that a local social event to which we had not been invited was organized for the sole purpose of discomforting us. In assigning classes to the members of the faculty, he endeavored, so far as possible, to prevent any teacher from instructing in a subject for which she was unusually well-qualified. "Among the blind, the one-eyed man is king."

Nor were instructors permitted to speak in chapel. Either there was an outside speaker, usually a colorless resident preacher, or he presided himself. One of the faculty always acted as scout to notify us who would be the chapel lecturer for the regular Friday convocation. When the word was passed that "His Lordship" would preside, there was a scurrying for the latest magazine, baseball guide or fancy work. Nor did we feel called upon to reprimand students who followed our example.

If a girl's honor were under suspicion my one hundred percenter would, without investigation, notify her friends that she was unfit company, although it was ultimately discovered in the majority of cases that his suspicions were groundless. Usually a girl who dropped out of school was, in his imagination, about to become a mother.

Nevertheless he had his good qualities. In the management of our classes we were left quite alone, except that he hoped we would refrain from championing the cause of organized labor, an institution which he confidentially informed me was the product of medieval Catholicism in its efforts to conquer the world.

Sept. 1, 1923

In spreading Ku Klux propaganda he was entirely at home, and the assumed nonchalant air which he maintained while endeavoring to instil the Klan poison as "something I don't know much about myself, but they tell me" always caused his associates to conceal a grin. Through him I learned that the Catholic bishop of the diocese was in league with the Soviet to foment a class war in our nearby coal fields, and that labor unrest in our state had been stifled by the timely assassination of a Negro and a Japanese agitator, said holy act having been accomplished by a secret organization of worthy citizens.

New York City

Although keenly interested in business and proud of our commercial department his lecture to the pupils completing stenography was distinguished by the brilliant pronouncement that "no girl can succeed unless she becomes the tool of her employer." Following a bitter retort, he informed the same group that "It is my opinion that there is no greater calling for a girl than the business profession."

My erstwhile chief is now selling insurance and becoming wealthy. He drinks occasionally and he dances. He is slightly humanized. But his life is yet unhappy. I was not to mention it, it might be unethical, but he couldn't help informing me that his competitors in other insurance companies (he named them) were the most damnable, miserable gang of crooks one could imagine. "They would stoop to anything." I offered my sympathy. Immediately there followed a two hour harangue on the glories of the Blank Life Insurance Company. He held a double advantage over me. I was a guest at his home, and he made use of a simple rule of psychology. I sat in a chair and he stood over me. Finally, in a state of hypnosis, I signed the dotted line for a two thousand dollar policy. He drove me to the station and we shook hands cordially. I intend to visit him again when my salary permits me to increase my insurance but not before. I cannot afford such venal hospitality at ~~short intervals.~~

Americans Will Not Be Driven

American Form

Joining the Ku Klux Klan, means to serve others—and not to be served by others. Realizing, and memorizing this fundamental Truth, will prevent many an ambitious man, making a mistake.

San Antonio, Texas

Washington, Grant, Roosevelt, and Pershing **led** their men to battle, and deserters and traitors were seldom found among the millions of red-blooded, 100 per cent free-born Americans, who fought, bled, and died beneath their banners.

They came from palatial homes, cosy cottages, and from crowded and congested districts, where millions of them fought Poverty, from childhood—but every man .was a **Man**—and ducked his tailor-made suit. (or his home-made overalls) and proudly donned the uniform of his Uncle Sam, ready, and willing to die, in defense of the government they loved. better than they loved their own lives. It means annihilation, to defeat such an army.

8-4-23

They were **Americans**—they always **will be Americans**—and while a loved, and trusted guide may lead them into a Balaklava charge—against the Devil and all his infernal hosts—they **instantly rebel,** at the very first hint, of autocratic domination. It simply won't work, in America.

The above statements are not merely the individual opinions of the writer.

The love of personal freedom, and fairness, is congenital in the human heart and soul. It takes generation after generation, to educate a people to respect, and obey the will of any ruler, arbitrarily placed over them—especially, when there is even a suspicion of tyranny.

Emancipation, from government—other than one selected by the people, composing that government—has been the dream of down-trodden humanity since the days of Adam.

Selfishness, and the lust for power, has blighted the lives of multiplied billions of helpless and unhappy men and women

who have struggled for one tiny glimpse of the Light, of Personal Liberty, and never got within radio distance of it—but went down to their graves, in bitter disappointment.

God knows, the Old World, has tried autocratic domination, to satiety. Rebellion is in the air, in every government on earth, in which a little handful of individuals, assert their right to dictate to the people—just what they may think, say, or do.

One brief view of Russia, and Germany, alone would seem to be sufficient warning to any would-be autocrat (big or little) and show them the dangerous breakers ahead.

It is human characteristic, to **want a leader**—and so long as he holds their confidence, red-blooded White Men will back him to the death.

We find this, an inborn trait of character, peculiar to humanity. in every country, and in every clime, and note it's first out-cropping in the homes of every people—as represented by the **father** and **mother.**

Children—from babies, to grown men and women, instinctively follow father and mother, **as guides**—and why? Simply because of their **confidence** in the **unselfish loyalty** of the pair of old grey heads, who have won their confidence, and love. **Right,** or **wrong**—they never pause, to count the cost, or the odds.

They fight **first**—and **fight to the death**—and it is all for a **Principle,** which they love better, than they love their own lives.

The reorganization of the old-time Ku Klux Klan, is merely a re-kindling of that universal, inborn, desire, implanted in the hearts and minds of every 100 per cent white Protestant American (or any other 100 per cent White Man) who stands for Peace on earth, and to man, good will.

It is a noble, God-given idea, or sentiment, and is the antithesis of Selfishness, Greed, and Personal ambition.

Loyalty, is the most precious thing on earth, or in heaven.

That's why God **wants our loyalty**—our confidence and Love—and **not our miserable money.**

The man who cannot subscribe to the Ku Klux Klan oath (barring it's religious obligation) is not worthy of citizenship in any country, supposed to be dominated by 100 per cent White Men.

The Ku Klux Klan, has **never demanded, or desired, to forcibly change** any man's honest opinion—politically, or religiously—despite the racous rantings of mental runts, who have lathered the face of America with lies, and are trying to shave it, with a cross-cut saw. Propaganda, is a very effective weapon, when used properly, justly, and with no admixture of Selfishness. Other wise, it is a boomerang—which missing it's quarry, returns to knock the eternal daylghts, out of the thrower.

A 100 per cent White Protestant American, will **never attempt** to interfere, with any man's religious convictions—**or his politics**—so lony as they **do not clash,** with this government, and it's laws. He can possess an inundation of any religious faith he prefers. (to follow Bob Ingersol into the dismal abyss of avowed atheism) and no man will bother him—but this is a **Protestant government,** owned and controlled by Protestants, and **will continue** to be such—and the effort to camouflage the question, and change it from a **political** proposition, to a **religious** question, is quite too silly to discuss.

Run your churches, to suit yourselves—and Uncle Sam will run his—which is frankly Protestant. In the meantime, he will also continue to **run this government,** without any help, or any advice, from any outsider—no matter where he hails from.

Some Truths About the Klan

American Forum

CLIP THIS AND SEND IT TO THOSE WHO ARE LABORING UNDER THE IMPRESSION THAT THE KLAN IS ANTI-ANYTHING

San Antonio, Texas

You have heard it falsely said that the Klan is "un-American." The Klan teaches and pratices uncompromising devotion to the Constitution of the United States, and Klansmen are under the most sacred obligation to assist the authorities at all times, when called upon, in the enforcement of all just laws.

8-4-23

You have heard it falsely said that the Klansmen wear masks and that they make forays for unlawful purposes under cover of darkness. They wear the insignia of the hood in the secret Klavern, only, as part of the mystic symbolism of a mysterious brotherhood. Klan law forbids the wearing of the hood in public, except by special permit and for a good and noble purpose. Secrecy in doing good, mystery as to methods, constitute the basis of the Klannish system. The Klan never engages in any unlawful or questionable purpose.

You have heard it falsely said that the Klansmen are bigoted and narrow, but they are, in fact, liberal and broad, as a rule, conceding generously that the Roman Catholic church numbers hosts of good people among its adherents. We oppose only and solely the POLITICAL activities of the papal hierarchy, which seeks to dominate the world, POLITICALLY, and which places the temporal authority of the pontiff of Rome above that of the President and the Constitution.

The Klansmen applaud and admire the good which they see in the character and works of Catholic people, and lament the fact that the Catholics as a whole are blind, through hereditary faith, to the autocratic and alien purposes of the Roman Vatican.

The Klansmen see, concede and admire the splendid and noble services which countless Jews have given to this Nation, and lament the suicidal policy of the organized Jews who, through prejudice. ignorance and cupidity, are warning against the Klan and giving aid to the alien enemies of America. In this they are injuring only themselves.

The Klansmen are the best friends of the negro, ready to defend his rights, but these rights do not include the social and racial equality to which the negro foolishly has been led to aspire. The Klansmen want the negro to have an education, to be rich in the fundamentals of American character, so that he may have all that is due him and be a worthy member of the brotherhood of man. Nowhere can be found a more genuine warmth of friendship for the well-meaning, law-abiding and deserving negro than among the Klansmen of America, especially those of the old South, where the negro is best understood. The Klansmen maintain, of course, that this is a white man's country, and that our native-born, freedom-loving heirs to liberty never will abdicate their absolute rule to any inferior race, or to the organized immigrants who acknowledge any kind of allegiance to any foreign power.

The Klan is intensely patriotic and thoroughly American in everything.

Ku Klux Klan – 1923 I. General

Texas and Middle West Keep Klan Alive; Anti-Negro Campaign Fails, but Headway Is Made by Fighting Catholics and Jews

Majority of Southern States Turned Against It When Negro Workers Began Exodus—Oregon Is a Hotbed—Klan Shows Strength at Polls and Has Lobby in Washington for Mayfield, Elected to the Senate

NEW YORK HERALD
JANUARY 14, 1923

HEREWITH is published the first of two articles dealing with the Ku Klux Klan as it is to-day. The writer has made a thorough study of this organization in various parts of the country, and not only are his findings interesting but they give full and clear light on the Klan's present activities. For example, this article shows that in the South, except for Louisiana and Texas, the Klan is dead, and that, compelled to give up its war on the negro, it is thriving now by its attack on the Roman Catholics and the Jews. The second article, to be published next Sunday, will describe the Klan as a political factor, going into detail and giving the complete story of Ku Klux work at the polls throughout the nation in the last election.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 13.

THE Ku Klux Klan is living today on its success in having started religious war in these States—Texas, Louisiana, Kansas, Indiana, Missouri and Oregon. Outside of the two Southern States mentioned above it is a dead letter in the South, where it was born and where it was resurrected for the primary purpose of suppressing the negro race.

A survey in the South and West shows that the battle cry that brings in the most cash and the largest number of members and the best results in elections is that against the Roman Catholics, and, next in importance, the Jews. In the fall elections anti-Catholic and anti-Jewish slogans were used effectively in Texas, Oregon, Missouri and Indiana, and to a less extent in Kansas, Ohio and other States where the order is now making substantial headway.

The Ku Klux Klan is not organized for a "united front" campaign, for the issues vary in different localities. Groups directed by local leaders use the order to batter down certain elements in their respective communities. In some sections it is anti-negro and used to "keep the uppish" colored man "in his place." Occasional parades are considered sufficient for that in many communities. Some negroes have been whipped and told to go and sin no more.

The anti-Catholic feeling is widespread and easily fanned to white heat.

Jews Are Attacked for Movies That Keep Persons From Church

In recent months numerous Protestant preachers have taken a very active part in the Ku Klux movement against the Jews. They charge to them the tendency of the young people to make Sunday a day of pleasure rather than of church worship. Very bitter denunciation of the Jews for the "movie craze" in the country is found in papers that support the Klan. In many Southern and Western communities, where great congregations flocked to the churches on Sunday before moving picture shows came, it is now difficult to hold enough people together for the regular services.

In the current issue of the *Wampus Cat*, a defender of the Ku Klux Klan a special writer asserts:

"This country has been defiled by the Jewish moving picture producers. This Jewish propaganda which is thrown on the motion picture screens has been the undoing of the nation's morals. The Jew is getting his lunch hooks on our country by depraving our youth as well as our girlhood with their motion pictures."

This writer was defending the Ku Klux Klan. He declared that the slogan of the Klan is: "America shall be made safe for Americans."

"One of the greatest causes of our lack of morals in the last few years can be laid at the door of the motion picture as it is being made by the Jew," he added.

The *Wampus Cat* is a Seesville, La., publication. The South has many such Klan advocates. The political efforts of the Klan are giving politicians grave concern. The possibilities and opportunities for trouble making in that field are great. A situation now developing in the Senate will bring the Klan into play within the next sixty days. A lobby to prevent the Senate from ousting Earle B. Mayfield, Senator-elect from Texas, has been established here. It has headquarters at the Raleigh Hotel, and is directed by a Texas Republican formerly connected with the Republican National Committee. This man was selected for this particular job to hold party men in line for Mayfield, who is a Democrat. Klansmen in Missouri, Indiana, Kansas, Ohio and other Western States have instructions to write their Senators in behalf of Mayfield. If a showdown comes in this case there will be embarrassed Senators, for the Klan has thousands of loyal workers in ten or twelve close States.

Questionnaire Sent to Candidates Stresses Religious Beliefs

The new Imperial Wizard Evans when here last month asserted that his order would be represented at the national capital and forthwith organized the lobby at the Raleigh and Senators began to hear what they were expected to do. This was followed by a backfire and prodding campaign in Klan strongholds.

The launching of aggressive anti-Catholic and anti-Jewish campaigns in Missouri, Indiana and Kansas just before the election came as a great surprise to Democratic and Republican leaders in those States. A still greater surprise was caused when the ballots in some counties were counted.

At first the Klan was considered a joke, but as the days went by party workers realized that they were confronted by a real problem. Candidates were asked to fill out an elaborate questionnaire relating to religious affiliations.

The most common questionnaire submitted either by mail or by a committee of Klansmen bore the Ku Klux Klan decorations—coat of arms and motto, and read:

"*The Most Sublime Lineage in All History*

"Commemorating and Perpetuating as it does the most Dauntless Organization Known to man"

"IMPERIAL PALACE
"Invisible Empire
"Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Incorporated.
"Atlanta, Georgia.
"Department of Propagation.
"Dated at Indianapolis, Indiana.
"Send reply to P. O. Box 934.
"Dear Office Seeker:

"As you well know, whenever a man is running for a public office real citizens are anxious to know about the man, and as one of the fundamental duties of an American is to properly cast his ballot, we are sending each candidate in Marion county on the Democratic and Republican tickets one of these questionnaires. We request that you fill out each and every question, sign same, have it acknowledged by a notary public and return to us promptly.

1. Where were you born? When?
2. Where do you now reside?
3. How long in your present location?
4. Of what church are you a member?
5. Give your minister's name and address.
6. Of what church is your father a member? If deceased, of what church was he a member? Of what church is your mother a member? If deceased, of what church was she a member?
7. Of what church is your wife a member? If deceased, of what church was she a member?
8. In what schools were you educated? STATE FULLY!
9. To what school or schools are you sending your children? If their education is completed, state what schools they attended.
10. Of what fraternal and civic orders or clubs are you a member? STATE FULLY.
11. State your occupation for the past ten years."

It was distributed just before the primary. The Marion county (Indiana) questionnaire was like hundreds of others. When these questions were submitted in person the victim was asked by word of mouth if he had any business affiliation with Catholics or Jews. From the answers received the Klansmen later made out sample tickets used on election day.

Texas a Hotbed of the Klan, With Religious Issue to the Fore

By a jump from the middle West to Texas we come to the hotbed of the Klan. In the Lone Star State the Klan, with its strength estimated at 175,000 members, has taken up the religious war and entered politics. There the negro plays but an insignificant part. In the larger cities the Ku Klux have united the Protestants against the Catholics and the Jews.

An incident at Houston during the fall campaign shows to what extent the Ku Klux Klan has become a part of the political life of that city. Local papers had stated that a certain group of candidates was supported by the Klan. Other candidates were described as anti-Klan. Knights of Columbus met and indorsed the anti-ticket. Within a few days a meeting of Jews took similar action. An elderly Protestant preacher who was popular in the city called a mass meeting and rallied the forces for the Klan candidates. From that hour until the polls closed it was a religious war, and the Klan ticket won by an overwhelming vote.

The Texas Klan does not stop at political conflicts. It takes part in the enforcement of law. Its first activities were directed against bootleggers, gamblers and moral law violators. A system of spies has been built up and regularly and duly elected State and county officers accept tips from the secret investigators of the Klan. Men and women suspected of misconduct have been driven out of communities, tarred and feathered or murdered by persons wearing Ku Klux disguises. One prominent business man who made a visit to New York with a woman in his employ was mutilated on his return to the State. The Texas members of the Klan called on New York members for a report on the couple, and the drastic action of the Klansmen followed. Alleged bad men and bad women have been driven out of the oil fields of Texas. The Invisible Empire has reached all counties. Persons under the Klan ban do not wait for formal notice to depart, but flee at the first intimation that they are marked. In Texas one lawyer who joined the Klan had a rival attorney frightened away so he could get his practice.

Religious hatred has become so violent in many Texas communities that all industrial enterprises are divided on Ku Klux and anti-Ku Klux lines. In little towns there are Ku Klux and anti-Ku Klux banks. If it develops that Ku Klux directors are on an anti-Ku Klux bank board or vice versa they are asked to retire. The situation in that State grows worse instead of better.

In Louisiana the Klan movement is getting under good headway. It will enter the next Senatorial race if Gov. Parker decides to run against Senator Ransdell. The two Louisiana Senators are Catholics. It will be a difficult task to oust either one of them, for the Catholics are very strong in the State. Political opponents of Gov. Parker asserted that his flareup against the Ku Klux is an effort to curry favor with the Catholic element and put himself in the contest for the Senate.

Klan Worried About Papal Power, And Members Get Circulars

The printing presses of the Ku Klux Klan grind out anti-Catholic literature all the time. The public generally never sees this, for it is carefully distributed to prospective candidates for membership in the Klan and to actual members. A most insidious campaign is conducted from the Atlanta headquarters. During the recent campaign voters were asked questions like this:

"Do you know:

"That the Pope is a political autocrat?

"That a secret treaty made by him started the war?

"That he is enthroned and crowned and makes treaties and sends and receives Ambassadors?

"That 116 princes of his government are enthroned in our cities?

"That he has courts here enforcing the canon law?

"That he controls the daily and magazine press?

"That he denounces popular government as inherently vicious?

"That his canon law condemns public schools and forbids children to attend them?

"That Popery enthroned in great cities controls politics?

"That our war industries were placed exclusively in Roman Catholic hands?

"That no sectarian body or fraternal order but Knights of Columbus was permitted to do war relief work in the army and navy?

"That Roman Catholics compose one-sixth of our population and hold three-fourths of the public offices, being entrenched in national, State and city governments throughout the country?

"That they are pouring into our land as immigrants at the rate of 2,000,000 a year?

"That Knights of Columbus declare they will make Popery dominant in the United States?"

Most of Southern States Resent Klan Driving Out Needed Negro

As was said at the beginning of this article, there is no Ku Klux issue now in most of the South and the reasons for this condition are interesting.

By calling his organization the Ku Klux Klan "Col." William J. Simmons, the originator of the new order, capitalized civil war reconstruction sentiment in certain Southern communities. At the outset his Klan appealed to many people who apprehended trouble with colored soldiers returning from the world war. Ideas imbibed abroad made some of the colored men more ambitious socially. White neighbors resented the change in the negro. In Texas there was "bad blood" between white and colored communities.

All of these race animosities helped the Ku Klux campaign in its early stages. Frightened negroes left Ku Klux States by the thousands. Many of them went to the North and West. Some counties in Georgia were almost depopulated of negroes.

The 1920 census returns indicate plainly the drift of the colored population since the Invisible Empire became a menace.

The increase in the negro population of Georgia from 1900 to 1910, for instance, was 13.7 per cent., whereas from 1910 to 1920 it dropped to 2.5 per cent., far below the increase due.

At the beginning of the Ku Klux movement Florida was quickly organized and many negroes frightened or actually mistreated. The increase there from 1900 to 1910 was 33.8 per cent., but that went down to 6.7 from 1910 to 1920.

Alabama was Ku Klux ridden for several years. Her negro population increased 9.8 per cent. from 1900 to 1910, but decreased 0.8 per cent. from 1910 to 1920.

From 1900 to 1910 the negroes of Mississippi increased 11.2 per cent., but from 1910 to 1920 they decreased 7.4 per cent.

In Louisiana the negroes increased 9.7 per cent. from 1900 to 1910 and decreased 1.9 per cent. from 1910 to 1920.

The migration of the negro from a few of the Southern States became so heavy that farmers who depend on them to produce cotton joined a movement to counteract the mischief done by the Ku Klux Klan. In Atlanta a score of preachers conducted a very active campaign against the Klansmen on the ground that their activities were unjust, wicked and harmful to the community and State. This was led by the Rev. Plato T. Durham of Atlanta, a noted Methodist preacher, whose relatives had been connected with the old Ku Klux Klan. Mr. Durham has taken a very bold stand against the Invisible Empire. He has been helped by many descendants of the men of the first Klan, who resent the usurpation.

As a result of the counter movement to protect and conserve the negro population, the Klan has let up in that direction. Very little is heard of crimes against the negro. The first enthusiastic outbursts in Florida, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia and Oklahoma ended the aggressive Ku Klux movement in those States. It has failed to arouse any real interest in old Ku Klux centers. During the recent campaign in Florida one or two counties had Ku Klux flareups in the primary campaigns, but they did not amount to much.

In South Carolina, where the negro population is much larger than the white, an outside organizer of the Klan was told that South Carolinians could enforce their own laws, and handle their own undesirable citizens. The Klan promoter was practically forced out of Columbia, and South Carolina has not been considered good Ku Klux country since.

In North Carolina last week a Klansman was sentenced to a year at the rock pile for trying to intimidate a neighbor.

In States where Catholics and Jews are not very prominent, and hold but few offices, the Ku Klux propaganda fails to take.

Yet where dreamers and politicians still worry about "negro domination" the Klan holds on by a sentiment for "white supremacy." Prominent public men, like Representative Edward W. Pou, Democratic leader of the House Rules Committee, take the position that the Klan should be let alone, for the reason that it "does a lot of good and has among its members some of the best men in the State." That theory and defense have kept the new Klan from dying of dry rot there.

It is true that in the South groups of hooded Knights of the Klan parade on special occasions, and frighten timid negroes, and sometimes furnish cover for crimes.

The Klan has been used in a number of instances to cover up offenders. In Alabama, Florida, Texas, Louisiana and Kansas brutal attacks have been made on men and women by Klansmen or people disguised as Klansmen. The victims in a large majority of these cases have been white.

As for the supreme organization of the Klan the Imperial Wizard, H. W. Evans, hails from Dallas. The Imperial Cyclops is Edward Young Clarke, the money getter. It was Clarke and Mrs. M. E. Tyler who took hold of the movement when it was sinking under William Joseph Simmons of Atlanta and made it nationwide and strong financially.

Simmons, a tall, auburn haired, rosy checked man, looks more like a prizefighter than a minister of the gospel, but most of his life has been spent in preaching, orating and organizing fraternal orders. He belongs, or did, to the Masons, the Royal Arch Masons, the great order of Knights Templars, and a dozen or fifteen other orders. He spent fifteen years working for a fraternal organization of his own, but it was not until October, 1915, when the war fever swept over the land, that the opportunity came to rally enough supporters to get the Klan under way. Thirty-four Georgians, called together by Simmons, formed the nucleus. On December 4, 1915, the Secretary of State of Georgia issued the charter for the Invisible Empire. The organization was described and classified as a "standard, fraternal eleemosynary society, like unto the order of the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Elks and other institutions" of that nature and national in scope.

Very few persons outside of Georgia heard anything about the Klan for several years. Numerous parades by right in full Ku Klux uniform were given in Georgia towns. The purpose of these was to frighten negroes and show off generally. Ceremonies were held on a mountain twenty miles from Atlanta. These performances delighted Simmons, who likes the limelight. But in the meantime the Klan was very poor. It was struggling for financial existence. While in this condition Clarke, a professional press agent and drive conductor, took charge of the financial end of the game. He was known as the most aggressive and effective advertising man in Georgia. He saw in the Ku Klux Klan movement an opportunity to put his talents to good use for himself. The $10 initiation fee had great possibilities in it. With a fine record for putting over money drives Clarke entered the Invisible Empire with enthusiasm and determination. He took with him Mrs. Tyler, who had worked with him on his publicity enterprises for years. Soon after Clarke and Mrs. Tyler joined the Ku Klux movement the financial troubles of Simmons began to pass. Klans sprung up everywhere. No opportunity or community was overlooked. If the people wanted to fight the negoes then the Simmons-Clarke-Tyler combination had the literature, the organization and the men. If they were after the Catholics or the Jews it was just as willing and ready. In Georgia the negro was used to get new members, in Louisiana and Texas the Catholics and Jews, and in California the Japanese.

Simmons has gone. But Clarke and Mrs. Tyler, the promoters and financiers, are still at the helm.

Within the last few weeks it was announced from Klan headquarters in Atlanta that Clarke has plans for a radical revision of the purposes of the organization. The changes are said to contemplate:

The extension of the Klan's membership to all Caucasian races.

The repeal of that provision of the organic law which debars persons of Catholic faith from membership.

The inauguration of intensive membership campaigns in European countries.

Making white supremacy the principal object of the order, which will apply to the yellow as well as the black races.

If there is such a program in view and if it is carried out it should furnish a much larger field for Clarke's financial proclivities.

UNMASKING A MENACE.

Since the time about two years ago when THE AGE obtained possession of the official manual of the Ku Klux Klan and unmasked its aims and purposes, public opinion has advanced in recognition of the menace presented by this secret organization. Not only did we reproduce a photograph of the cover of the volume ornamented with its cabalistic designs, but for several weeks space was devoted to reprinting the ritual and workings of the order. Until this time the only publications relating to the revival of the Klan had been those authorized by its promoters or evolved out of the imagination of the newspaper writers. New York Age 1-6-23

Following some months after the initial exposure by THE AGE came the results of an intensive study of the order from without and within, instituted by the New York *World*. Since then the doings of the Klan, either in the way of atrocity or camouflage, have formed part of the daily newspabulum set before the reading public.

The result of all this publicity has been to arouse among all sober thinking people the realization that an organization based on the principles avowed by the Klan, working in secret and in darkness, is a menace to American civilization. The most recent recognition of this true nature of Kukluxism was furnished at the testimonial dinner given to former Corporation Counsel O'Brien, recently elected Surrogate of New York County.

In his speech delivered on this occasion Dr. Joseph Silverman, president of Emanu-El Brotherhood, called upon the Protestant Church to denounce the Ku Klux Klan or stand condemned in the eyes of the American people. Dr. Silverman said:

> "We cannot shut our eyes to the great menace that has taken root in our midst. No clique or clan dare tell the millions of American people, of all races and creeds, that the United States shall be a land for white Protestants. The Jews cannot rule this country. Neither can the Catholic nor the Negroes."

Former Supreme Court Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, who was toastmaster, denounced the Kllan for "formenting hatred against the Jewish people, arousing a distrust of devout Catholics, oppressing the Negro and thwarting the efforts and ambitions of immigrants.

When Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant, black and white alike, are aroused to the true menace of the Klan, its power for evil will be ended.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

General

RACE RESTLESS IN FAR SOUTH DESPITE OBVIOUS PROGRESS

Norfolk Journal & Guide

World War Visions Of Democracy, Boll Weevil, Potato Worm, K. K. K., Lynching, Low Wages Are The Reasons.

12/30/22

REIGN OF TERROR IN WAKE OF PLAGUES

Norfolk, Va.

Returning from a trip to Tennessee, Louisiana, Texas and other Southern States, Rev Long briefly summarizes his observations on the causes of the new exodus of Negroes as seen from the far South, in the article below. His views as given are the result of careful first-hand inquiry.—Editor.

By Rev. C. M. LONG

All things considered, the Negro in the South is making progress and doing well; but everywhere he is restless and dissatisfied. This dissatisfaction is showing itself in the form of all kinds of protests, and through a new exodus to the West and North. The causes of this restlessness are many, but chief among them are the World War, which gave the Negro everywhere a new outlook, and a new craving for that freedom for which he fought to give all Europe; the boll weevil, which makes it almost impossible for him to produce a good cotton crop—the sweet potato worm—a new pest under the sun, which does for his potatoes what the weevil does for his cotton—the peonage system which requires that he and his family work all the year, only to come out in debt to his master every year—poor schools—a dark future—the terror of the K. K. K., and the better industrial and economical and social conditions offered by the West and East and North.

ON THE MOVE

The Negroes are moving, the fertile fields which once waved with golden grain are growing up in hay and weeds; the Southern planter in particular and all the white South generally are crying over the strange activities of the Southern Negro, but my prediction is, that except the far South awakes to a sane Christian attitude towards the Negro, the black sons will continue their flights, and through the boll weevil, the potato worms and a thousand other plagues, God will totally abandon and completely curse that fair and sunny land that lieth in the South of our great Republic, which is too big a hypocrite to legislate an anti-lynching bill for the protection of her black sons, who went 3000 miles acrosse the sea to fight for "World Democracy."

O, Eternal Justice, where are Thy thunderbolts! O, Angels of God, how are ye restrained!!

THE NEGRO AND THE KLAN

Superior News

There has been many things written and said about the Negro, and likewise there have been many a thing written and said about the Klan. 1/13/23

There have been many things written and said about the Klan that were not true and there have likewise been many things written and said about the Negro that could be easily placed in the same category.

The very name of Ku Klux to the Negro of ante-bellum type or even of advanced years carried with it a fear, a horror, a real dread of the name. There has been known another Klan though of the same name, but of far different principles which has come to light in the latter days and which has claimed and is now claiming a sufficient amount of the country's attention, which in the columns of our own city press, and unsolicited (for we would not know who to solicit) has said that they are the friends of the Negro, and we have no inclination to doubt that friendship which they have voluntarily claimed for us, unless they adversely write it in acts.

It is not our purpose to here discuss any phase of the Klan, for to do so would be entirely irregular and wholly out of the question for we are not a member.

What we do propose to discuss here, however is, that there are too many things by far which are being directly attributable and charged to the Klan, that the Klan knows absolutely nothing about.

The hooded and robed feature of the Klan is the subject of much advantage being taken. Everybody who happen to have a grievance and wants to right the grievnce according to his own notion has nothing to do but to don the hood and robe, drop a placard with the three letters "K. K. K."and his every act from tarring and feathering to administering a good flogging, or whatever the case may be, is directly charged to the Klan, when the facts in the case are not arrived at in the least.

'Tis true, that nobody knows who operates behind the mask. And there is not a single mask now worn but for what some good and splendid imitation of the same thing can be found.

That being the case it stands to reason then that the Klan has to bear the direct responsibility for a goodly number of things of which they know nothing or little about.

We know that the Klan is organized for specific purposes, for those in authority have said so. But for all of this they should not be held up to ridicule any more than any other organization until it is an established fact beyond a reasoneble doubt that the Klan, or some member thereof has been guilty of an infraction of the law.

As with the Klan in many accusations which have been laid to them, so in a great many instances with the Negro.

The Negro is charged with a great number of things, some of which he is guilty and some of which he is innocent. The Negro, unfortunately, does not have a trumpeter, for to advocate the cause of the Negro would be the direct signal for one's unpopularity, no matter how commendable the cause may be. Hence for a lack of this, for a lack of some one to speak the word, when it should be spoken, for a lack of the facts in the case to be derived at before a proper execution of justice is directly responsible for a great number of innocent Negroes having to suffer.

It is no more fair to lay the hand of accusation upon them without the proper exercise of legal judgment, than it is to lay everything that happens to be committed under the guise of a robe to the Klan.

In the first place, let us all be fair and broadminded towards our ownselves, and being fair and broadminded to our selves we will likewise be fair in our accusation especially to the Negro and the Klan.

THE KU KLUX OR THE GOVERNME

New York News 1-6-2

The Harding administration is, in fact, sitting supinely by and watching the Invisible Empire of the Ku Klux Klan supplant the rotten though republican forms of government in the Southern States. The nation sleeps upon this smouldering volcano, trusting

that the same Lord that looks out for fools and drunkards will preserve the nation eternally against the dangers that press from without and within. This nation apparently believes, like Macbeth, saying: "If fate will have me king, fate will crown me"; that willy-willy despite all efforts at self-destruction and all practices of selfishness, iniquity and persecution the republic will survive. The killing of the white Louisianans by the Ku Klux should be a sign to all of its patriots that would be heeded. The civil war that impends in the Pelican State between the hooded murder-graft band on the one side and the minority of its white citizens, backed by the State militia, is only the forerunner of a nation-wide outbreak unless the American people act and act now. The Ku Klux must be stopped and the principles of the Ku Klux must be crushed now and for all time or the consequences will be fast and terrible. If this is not done there will be no loyal elements in the time to come upon whom the nation may call in its dark hours of need.

Charles M. Schwab recently told to the Associated Press that his greatest reliance against Bolshevism in America is in her colored citizens. Back in the innermost recesses of every American patriot's brain rest that same admiration and confidence in the heroic loyalty of the twelve million black Americans. But back there also lodges the mental reservation as to the crying need of setting these pillars of the nation upon the eternal foundation stone of absolute justice and equality, not only in the enjoyment, but in the making of his livelihood. Back there also lodges the moral cowardice when it comes to demanding that these saviors of the nation from Bolshevism be given not only the right to vote in every State of the Union, but the right to have that vote honestly counted; the right not only to be represented, but the right to represent in their own government. The time may come, the American people should know, when the black man will demand as the price of his continued loyalty a square voice in his own government. He went into the Revolution to make his nation free and independent. He went forth to France to make the world safe for democracy. Today he enjoys in no tolerable degree either freedom, independence or democracy. If the American people are wise in any degree, if they are not blind to the black clouds of internal discord and foreign hatred now lowering upon the horizon, they will turn about face in their treatment of their brave black fellow citizens. Our personal advice is that the Intelligence Bureau begin at once the dissemination of propaganda to that end. Our personal advice is that the War Department, the Navy Department and every other department of the government at Washington drop at once its every color line. The twelve million colored citizens of the republic must not only be protected, but must be brought by drastic methods, if necessary, into the full enjoyment of their citizenship. They cannot be made to feel too soon, Mr. Schwab and fellow American patriots, that they are part and parcel of this nation—these saviors of the nation from Bolshevism!

We advise the American people that it is the race massacres and church burnings and jim-crowism and disfranchisement of Dixie that will make the spread of Bolshevism possible among the black twelve million loyal patriots of America. Words seemingly are wasted in arousing the republic either in the recital of the revolting details of the almost daily horrible lynchings of the South or the impending menace they are bringing to the entire country. For forty years the patriotic Union press daily and weekly, for more than a generation patriotic public men, white and black, have cried out to the Southern hoodlums to let their black neighbors go their plodding way in peace—to let law and order be the equal right of colored citizens, too. Since slavery education has been given in ever-increasing measure to both races throughout the Southland. Churches among both races have multiplied, and especially among the freedmen. In direct proportion to this evident increase of good citizenship among the blacks, lynchings, burnings at the stake, arson and every crime with which the Germans tortured the helpless Belgians, every outrage which the Reds of Russia have tyrannized over the bourgeoisie, the poor whites and indeed the "leading citizens" of Dixie have visited in ever-increasing measure and barbarism upon their black neighbors. Now that the world has been made safe for democracy by the blood of black soldiers; now that America is setting forth upon its policy of world redemption to American ideals; now that the black man finds himself a persecuted outcast, standing alone in the open field of ruin, with no hope of protection for his life and liberty guaranteed, with his churches and his lodges burning and no strong hand to bid his enemies cease, that Bolshevism does not eventually plant its poisonous seeds in his soul is little less than a miracle. It is the finest tribute in itself ever paid to the worth and patriotism of the black American. But let the black man once become convinced that mob law will always be his portion, that in the new order he will not be treated as a man and citizen, self-defense, meeting violence with violence, will be his program. We repeat in measured words the sentiment of Governor Parker of Louisiana and all his honest fellow Southerners on lynching that in this respect the South cannot save itself. The nation to save the South from its present Bolshevism among the whites and inevitable Bolshevism among the blacks—the nation, we repeat, must step in, and at once!

The issue confronting the American people is the Ku Klux or the government!

Ku Klux Klan—1923. General

DON'T BE FOOLED.

Don't be fooled by the pious ejaculations of the Ku Klux Klan, by their pompous pretentions of patriotism, their boasted high ideals. If they come to your church hooded and cowled asking the privilege of donating money and that prayers be said for their work, order them out; get a policeman if necessary, and see that they are fined for disturbing public worship. It would be better to spit on the money they leave, unless you say what the old colored preacher said when gamblers proffered a "donation for your church" namely: "The devil has used this money long enough, I am now going to turn it to the Lord's good work."

Colored people yet living know the unsavory history of klanism in the reconstruction period of the 60's. Ever since those terrible days Ku Klux have been under their ban. The K. K. K. is not only un-American, but is unlegal, un-Christian, a menace to all that is noble, good and grand. The habitues of darkness are engendering hate where love should be encouraged secretly conspiring in the dark and hidden ways of the compact, taking the law and punishment, courts and methods into their own hands, they encourage mob rule and lynching. Everybody knows by this time that the Ku Klux Klan is a foul thing, foreign to genius of the United States, a disturber of the peace, a maligner of races and religion. With every Colored man and woman in the country aainst it, every Jew and every Roman Catholic, ninety of every hundred intellient citizens, the thing aught to be stamped out and that in quick order.

Violence, intimidation, corruption, arrogance, defiance of law, order and peace, especially against Colored people, surely that people are against the thing day and night.

It is a strange thing but the Colored people, Jews and Romanists are confering about this un-American, anti-religious anachronism thrusts upon the American people.

Eternal vigilence is the price of liberty. Don't be fooled, ye Colored Americans.

CHIC. ILL. JOURNAL OF COM
MAY 18, 1923

THE NEGRO AND K. KLUX

It is dawning on the consciousness of public and business men in Southern States that the revival of Ku Klux Klan activities may be the urgent reason for an unhappy economic condition disturbing cotton, sugar, rice, corn and tobacco planters. An exodus of colored farm help to cooler climes has taken serious proportions. Alabama, for instance, with 900,000 Negroes, has lost 25,000 able-bodied men of that race this season. It begins to be doubted if this departure is entirely due to economic reasons. The Negroes have heard of the Ku Klux Klan and fear it. Memory of it goes back to reconstruction days after the Civil War, where more recent activities have not terrified them.

The colored race is of enormous importance to Southern enterprise. Its labor can be replaced by white men only at enormous cost, and his migration to the North already is pinching. Once it becomes established that fear of the Ku Klux is a cause of the exodus, and that organization, born in the South and with its headquarters there, is going to become "mighty unpopular" among all men interested in the progress and prosperity of the South, desired by the whole country.

The Negro loves the South. The chill of Northern Winters is disagreeable to him. He suffers in snows and cold winds. But he seems to prefer any climate to juxtaposition with bodies of Ku Klux in white hoods and robes, visiting colored neighborhoods in the middle of the night to impose discipline.

TEMPORARY ORDER AGAINST SIMMONS

Following charges that William J. Simmons is in open violation of his contract with the Ku Klux Klan in organizing the Knights of Kamelia as a separate order and appropriating costumes, rituals and other paraphernalia for its use, made in a petition filed Friday by the Hiram W. Evans faction, Judge John D. Humphries signed a temporary order restraining Col. Simmons and his associates from further proceedings until a hearing is conducted this morning.

The order was directed against Emperor Simmons and the following klansmen, whom he named as his "cabinet" in the Knights of Kamelia: Rev. Caleb A. Ridley, imperial kludd of the klan; J. O. Wood, editor of the Searchlight; Henry J. Norton, L. W. Lathrop, Jr., William E. Thompson and E. J. Jones, of Atlanta; Thomas H. Knight and C. W. Bosom, of Oklahoma.

Emperor Simmons announced organization of the Knights of Kamelia as a higher order of klanship a week ago following a meeting of the klan administration in Washington. He asserted that he was creating the order as an organization separate from the Ku Klux Klan, to be directed by a distinct administration, and that he was acting by his authority as emperor to create and promulgate ritualistic work of the order.

Under Alleged Contract.

The suit Friday asserted that Emperor Simmons was acting beyond his authority or invested right in his attempt to organize the Knights of Kamelia, which was intended originally, it was stated, as a distinct branch of the klan and not a separate organization. It was claimed that Emperor Simmons had contracted to convey all his rights to control of klan rituals, literature and paraphernalia to the klan in consideration of a $1,000 monthly annuity.

The Knights of Kamelia under the constitution of the klan is merely the second order of klanship, the suit sets forth. Emperor Simmons and his "cabinet" obtained a charter in Oklahoma June 6 to organize the Knights of Kamelia as a separate order, the suit claims.

There were to be four kloranic orders, the suit sets forth, as follows: The order of citizenship, or probationary order, to be designated as K-Uno; the Knights of Kamelia, or primary order of knighthood, designated K-Duo; the Knights of the Great Forest, the Order of Southern Chivalry, of K-Trio; the Knights of the Midnight Mysteries, the superior order of knighthood, or K-Quad.

Revive Court Decree.

A section of the court decree entered by consent of attorneys for Simmons and Evans, which ended the recent litigation between the two for control of the klan, was recited in the suit. By this section it is claimed Emperor Simmons relinquished all claims to independent control of klan rituals.

The section follows:

"It is found that William Joseph Simmons is the owner of the copyright and author's rights on the rituals, literature, costumes and paraphernalia of the order, but the court further finds that he has contracted to assign and convey to the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., all copyrights and author's rights that he may have, and that it is his duty to design and promulgate further rituals, literature, costumes and paraphernalia, which may become the subject of copyright, and that this service is being performed by him for the benefit of said corporation, and said William Joseph Simmons has agreed that the copyright and author's rights in and to all such rituals, literature, costumes and paraphernalia as he has hitherto obtained, shall be the property of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, in consideration of the sum of $1,000 per month to be paid him so long as he shall live, and thereafter to his wife, Bessie Shine Simmons, so long as she shall live, if she should survive him."

The suit recited records of Oklahoma courts, in which Emperor Simmons and his Knights of Kamelia cabinet obtained a charter June 6 in Oklahoma "to conduct a benevolent, charitable, fraternal and protective organization." It asserted that the emperor and his cabinet were sending letters to all parts of the country urging persons to join the Knights of Kamelia.

The suit also suggested that Emperor Simmons be restrained from conferring on any individual the rank or degree or title of Knight Kamelia. It was also asked that Emperor Simmons and his cabinet be restrained from use of ritualistic, kloranic matter or paraphernalia.

A CLEVER KU KLUX PLOT?

Monts ago we received the information that the Ku Klux Klan was going to enact a vicious plot against race harmony in New York and New Jersey. Teh plan as unfolded to us was that various framed-up assaults on white women by alleged colored men were to be staged in New York and New Jersey. The press agents of the Klan, several of whom are said to be reporters on the metropolitan press, were "to play these up" for all they were worth. An "anti-Negro" propaganda was to be started in Greater New York in this way. Every straw that could then be used was to be continually thrown into the blave until a fierce and bloody outbreak could be manufactured. When the race ferment was seething at its height, then drastic jim-crow proscriptive measures were to be proposed proposed and these were to be continually pressed and agitated until the South's Ku Klux Klan race methods were adopted. The opportunity for the Klan almost came with the Newark murder of a few weeks ago. But somehow the Klan's plans miscarried. Nothing further has occurred to keep the ball a-rolling. Now, however, there appears asu spicious-looking matter which has all the ear-marks of a bit of this Ku Klux Klan plot. The Harlem detective force has been continually annoyed by people whose daughters in school and in offices, have received postcards from one "Chief Johnson." Some of these cards have mistakenly been sent to colored girls. They make alluring offers to these girls to meet men in or near "protected Harlem cabarets." Many of these girls hase kept the engagements, only to have "Chief Johnson" and his agents fail to appear. The whole thing is simply a part of the Klan's plan, we believe. We urge the community to watch the developments. We urge the Police Department to hunt dow nthe criminals. The Ku Klux Klan won't get its work going here. But we should not let it get started.—N. Y. News June 16.

WIZARD EVANS EXONERATED IN KLAN ROW

Kloncilium Resolutions Declare Charges of Extravagance Are Unfounded.

Exoneration of Dr. W. H. Evans, imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, and other officials, accused of "mismanagement and extravagance" in administering the affairs of the klan, was voted late Tuesday by the imperial Kloncilium in special session in the imperial palace, it was made known Wednesday.

Eleven members of the body were present, and the vote was said to have been unanimous.

The other officials, besides the imperial wizard, who were found not guilty, were F. L. Savage, imperial klaliff; Brown Harwood, imperial klazik, and H. K. Ramsey, imperial kligrapp.

Resolutions were adopted declaring the charges to be "untrue and unfounded."

The charges were preferred by Dr. W. E. Thompson, of Savannah, a former member of the kloncilium, and Miner Meriwether, of Tulsa, Okla., a former great titan in that state. Neither of the accusers was present, it was said, but the kloncilium proceeded with the trial. The session lasted all day.

Savage, in addition to the other charges aaginst the officials, was accused of being a member of the Knights of Columbus. Savage introduced records of the Second Adventist Church, Boston, for 1888, showing that he was baptized in that church and was a communicant, it was revealed.

Colonel William J. Simmons, emperor of the klan; Dr. Caleb A. Ridley and two other members were absent.

DENY FOUR BOLTED.

Members of the Kloncilium Wednesday denied these four had bolted the meeting, as had been reported in klan circles Tuesday. Dr. Ridley, it was announced, sent a message to the effect that he was ill. Another member recently broke his leg, and the other was unable to get here, it was declared.

Ben Sullivan, Atlanta attorney, and Nation B. Forrest, declared to have been appointees of Colonel Simmons, were present and voted, it was announced.

No further announcement had been made Wednesday by Attorney W. S. Coburn, one of the counsel in the latest injunction proceedings against the klan officials, as to whether he would institute contempt of court proceedings against members of the Kloncilium because of their action in trying and acquitting the accused officials.

KLAN IS BITTER ENDER.

Evans Issues Foreign Policy Declaring for Violation.

(By The Associated Press)

FT. WORTH, Texas, June 30.—Declaration that the Ku Klux Klan is strongly against President Harding's plan for a world court or any other form of alliance with foreign nations was made by Imperial Wizard H. W. Evans in an interview made public here today following a closed meeting held last night by the local klan, at which the imperial wizard delivered an address.

"The Ku Klux Klan is preaching pure Americanism and to that end will its efforts be spent," he said. "Concerning Utopian theories for the correction of civilization's ills the klan, as an organization will take no part. We think that if America will attend to America's business, treating all other peoples and nations alike and right but leaving to them their own responsibilities, the world will be better, civilization safer and our duties as men and Americans more fully performed."

In Ohio, the president's home state, more than 300,000 voters are members of the Ku Klux Klan, Dr. Evans said. He asserted the total membership of the organization had reached more than 1,000,000 and there were more klansmen north of the Mason and Dixon Line than in the south.

SIMMONS HALTED FROM ORGANIZING KNIGHTS KAMELIA

Imperial Wizzard Obtains New Injunction; Hearing Set for Today

CHARGE LEADER BROKE CONTRACT

ATLANTA, Ga., June 22.—Organization of the Knights of Kamelia by William Joseph Simmons, has been temporarily halted by an injunction obtained by the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, which has filed a suit against Colonel Simmons emperor of the klan, seeking to enforce the contract alleged to have been entered into between the factions headed by Emperor Simmons and H. W. Evans, imperial wizard, several months ago.

Judge John D. Humphries of the Fulton superior court signed the temporary restraining order late Thursday, but it did not become known until today. It was made returnable tomorrow, but klan officials stated tonight no action in the matter was expected for a week or more.

Many Are Named.

In addition to Emperor Simmons the defendants named in the petition are Rev. Caleb Ridley, former imperial kludd, or chaplain of the klan; J. O. Wood, editor of Searchlight; Henry J. Norton, W. H. Lathrop Jr., W. E. Thompson and E. J. Jones, all of Atlanta; Thomtas H. Kight, C. W. Beson, and N. H. Moore of Oklahoma, and the Knights of Kamelia.

Under the contract alleged to have been made by Colonel Simmons, he is to receive $1000 per month for the remainder of his life and thereafter his wife, if she should survive him, is to receive a like sum for the remainder of her life, in consideration of all copyrights and authors' rights he may have on all rituals, costumes literature and paraphernalia of the order.

Oppose Separate Order.

The petition sets worth that the Knights of Kamelia is the second of the four degrees of the Ku Klux Klan as provided for in the constitution of the order and is a part of the Ku Klux Klan, in no way separate except in the individual philosophies, teachings and secret mysteries. It alleges that while Colonel Simmons as emperor is given the right to promulgate the secrets of Kamelia, it in no way authorizes him to set up the Kamelia as a separate and distinct order under his own control and direction.

In addition to Emperor Simmons the on June 6, obtained a charter in the State of Oklahoma for the organization of the Knights of Kamelia as an order separate and distinct from the Ku Klux Klan and the petition makes charges to the effect that Emperor Simmons has appropriated to the Kamelia the rituals and other secret work created by him specifically for the klan and owned by the klan under copyright.

Charge Contract Violation.

Charges are made that Emperor Simmons is "in open violation" of his contrfact with the klan when he attempts, without the consent of the order, to set up the Kamelia as a separate order and this action on his part constitutes a "fraud on the klan."

Race Author Writes On "Ku Klux Spirit"

NEW YORK, June 28—J. A. Rogers, author of "From Superman to Man," "Where Nature Leads," and other literary works has completed "The Ku Klux Spirit," a brief outline of the notorious klan, both past and present.

Calm and Quiet Once More Reigns In K. K. K. Ranks

Calm and quiet again descended yesterday over the rank and file of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan following the announcement by William Joseph Simmons, emperor, that he had formed the Knights Kamelia.

Emperor Simmons' announcement came with dramatic suddenness, following a meeting of the imperial kloncilium in Washington at which it was voted to form a woman's organization in line with the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and include certain women's organizations now functioning with the exception of Kamelia, an order established recently by Emperor Simmons to function along lines similar to the klan.

Simmons, in explaining his right to promulgate a new order of klansmen, cites a section of by-laws which says: "These several orders of klannish achievement and kloranic advancement shall be communicated, and their kloranic regulations, requirements and governments shall be established and promulgated by and in the discretion of the emperor of this order in the unfoldment of its philosophies, and in the revelation of its spiritual mysteries."

The emperor stated that the Knights Kamelia will be for the purpose of giving what he now calls probationary klansmen a chance to advance in work of the order at no cost to the klansmen in transferring from the klan to the new organization.

New Order Given Charter.

Oklahoma City, Okla., June 6.—A state charter was granted today to the Knights Kamelia, the new secret organization founded by W. J. Simmons, emperor of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The order was chartered as a "benevolent, charitable, fraternal and protective" organization.

Officers, according to the application filed with the secretary of state are: W. J. Simmons, Atlanta, emperor; C. A. Ridley, Atlanta, chancellor; H. Tom Knight, Claremore, Okla., supreme scribe; C. W. Beson, Claremore, custodian exchequer; H. N. Moore, supreme great knighthawk.

Tulsa was given as the organization's chief place of business, with postoffice addresses at Atlanta and Claremore.

BRITISH CRIME EXPERT DENOUNCES KU KLUX KLAN

Sir Basil Thomson, former director of the criminal investigation department of Great Britain's detective center, Scotland Yard, warns of the danger of thre Ku Klux Klan, in an interview published in the New York Herald of Sunday, June 3. 6-16-23

"The new Klan professes to wage war against modern social evil," said Sir Basil, "but in reality it fosters animosity against the Roman Catholics, the Jews and the colored people. It can do no possible good, and it may do much harm.

"It's use of the mask opens the door to the adoption of disguise by violent criminals who will not be slow to copy the form of the Klansman's mask when they have old scores to settle.

"Some unthinking people have likened the movement to the Italian Fascist movement, but the Fascist works openly and scorns the use of masks. The Klansman's defense for the mask, or rather the defense of those with whom I have talked, is that some people are shy of joining a movement, however much they approve of its objects, if they have to come out into the open. One would have thought that recruits so destitute of moral courage were scarcely worth enrolling. I venture the suggestion, which I make without any disrespect to the Klan, that without the masks there would be no recruits."

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Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

General.

UNDERWOOD AND THE KLAN ISSUE.

During the recent trip of Senator Underwood to Texas his friends were interested and somewhat concerned at his action in frankly taking up the challenge of the Ku Klux Klan, and not a few were a little uneasy as to the possible effect of the incident upon the campaign of the Senator for the Democratic nomination.

Montgomery Advertiser 11-8-23

But they were without adequate information as to the beginning of the incident and its attendant circumstances. The strength of the Klan in Texas was fully realized and there was a similar realization of its organized strength in Oklahoma, Georgia, Indiana and other States. Senator Underwood did not seek the controversy, but when the challenge was issued he met it with the courage that has characterized his public life. A show down was demanded of him by Mayfield's Weekly, a Ku Klux Klan organ of Texas. The Klan boycotted his meetings and officers of it made public criticism of his candidacy. His answer was open and above board in an address delivered at Houston. He was not for the Klan whose works he criticised and announced very definitely that he would not be, if elected President, subject to the domination of the Klan.

The incident, as can be readily seen, was of a more far-reaching importance than its effect upon the situation in Texas. The New York World, a leading Democratic organ of the national party, says of it:

Montgomery Ala.

What part the Ku Klux Klan expects to take in the choosing of a Democratic candidate for President is fairly well indicated by an announcement in Mayfield's Weekly, one of the more important Klan publications of the Southwest, that Underwood, Ford and Smith will be opposed by members of the order.

Underwood is out of it, according to the Weekly, because of his Houston speech, in which he expressed general disapproval of Klan activities. Ford is out of it because he has presented to an Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church a specially built car. Smith is out of it because he is a Catholic. The Klan's feeling toward Senator Underwood appears to have been rendered especially bitter by the fact that his blanket disapproval was unexpected. The Klan was prepared for some attempt at conciliation, and there was none. Hence it attacks Underwood as the "Jew jug and Jesuit" candidate.

Two names are mentioned favorablly by the Weekly, those of McAdoo and Ralston. Neither has committed himself on the question of Ku Kluxism. Until they line up on the other side they are in the class which included Mr. Underwood before he went to Houston.

As a matter of fact, no wise politician wants Klan support for the Democratic nomination. A united drive by the Klan in the open for any one man would ruin his chances. The Klan is therefore waiting in vain for a prophet to lead it out of the wilderness. Nobody is going to lead it. There are a number of possible candidates who have not expressed themselves on the subject, but there is not one who, when he comes to express himself, will not be obliged to offend the super-government of the Southwest.

Since no Democratic candidate with any chance of success will declare for the Klan, and since nothing less will draw a solid Klan following, the influence of the organization on the nomination is destined to be slight.

Men who had closely followed the public life of Senator Underwood, look upon the war made upon him by the Klan and his characteristic courage in meeting it as what might have been expected, if the leaders of the Klan forced the issue. It is now clearly understandable that no local issue has been injected into the pre-convention campaign, but an issue that will cause alignment in many States and one which will have its effect upon the candidacy of others who are seeking the nomination.

When time for a show down is made on any public question the man to meet it is Senator Underwood. And secrecy and hidden politics are as far from his convictions as the poles are apart.

THE ERROR OF THE KLAN.

Chicago Daily Tribune 11-7-23

A battle between William J. Simmons, "emperor," and H. W. Evans, "imperial wizard," for control of the Ku Klux Klan, has been going on at headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., for some time. Its latest development is the murder of William S. Coburn, attorney for the Simmons faction, by Philip E. Fox, official publicity agent for the Evans faction.

Chicago Ill.

As murders go, one more or less will be no great shock to opponents of the klan, who have long insisted that unrestrained violence is the common practice of the organization. But this particular killing ought to have an influence on members and friends of the Klan as well as upon its enemies. It reveals clearly the type of men at the head of the organization. It ought to bring the subordinate membership to a realization of its errors.

The klan probably is a natural outgrowth of an inherent desire among native born Americans for an organization which can express their sentiments as against any minor group or faction. In theory it is not bad; in practice it is. It is not the best thought and principle of America which moves men to mask themselves and commit outrages by night and in secret against those of whom they disapprove. However pure and high of thought and purpose the oath of allegiance to such an organization may be, it is dragged in the dirt by such practices.

We can conceive of, appreciate, and approve the spirit which seeks organization of an all-American society which would put the ideals and interests of this country ahead of any other loyalty or thought or interest in the world, but such a spirit cannot live with the spirit of the mask, of violence, and of summary injustice. The two things are absolutely incompatible.

Yet an attempt has been made to unite them and to justify the union in the ranks of the klan. It has, no doubt, attracted many otherwise good citizens. Each has credited the organization with the thought which is within his own heart. The good Americans have overlooked the un-American mask and violence as unfortunate local errors.

The Atlanta murder proves that the error is deeper than that. It goes back to the head of the organization. It fixes the status of the klan.

A NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!

The New York Times 11-15-23

Three distinct Caucasian enterprises have recently been soliciting subscriptions in Harlem, using the name of "Alderman George W. Harris" as being a promoter. No one of these three is so authorized. We have not investigated their standing, nor have we subscribed to their stock or subscription propositions. We are, therefore, in no position to recommend them from a financial point of view. The first of these is a professed anti-Ku Klux Klan organization. A reputed former grand goblin of the Klan, who has left the order and who, it is alleged, has been persecuted into poverty and poor health, is the organizer of this effort. Until such time as all the credentials of this Southern gentleman and his propagandizing associates can be checked up, our policy will be to "Beware of the gift-bearing Greeks."

New York N. Y.

We do not here enter into the merits of such an organization. We recently addressed a monster mass meeting held in the Bronx under its auspices. We were invited, with many distinguished white citizens, to become a member of its executive committee. No meeting of this committee upon which we, like they, accepted memberships, has ever been called to our notice or knowledge. Until such time as a meeting of this distinguished committee is called we advise all our friends to wait. We shall give due and frank notice through these columns when the committee is called and the details of its program.

Another Southerner's enterprise has been showing activity in Harlem, using our name. This plans to build a great colored seaside resort in Florida. They are trying to sell stocks in their enterprise. This gentleman conferred with us. We told him candidly that the proposition was impossible and that we would take neither part nor lot in it.

The South, and especially Florida, was an inferno for colored citizens, we said further, and that neither the seashore resort nor its financial prospects could cool its hellishness from our point of view.

The third enterprise is a pure Wall Street stock-selling scheme. Yet their active agents have approached several of our friends, declaring that "Alderman Harris is in on the ground floor." A story made out of whole cloth. We advise all our friends and readers to beware of all such propositions. Consult us personally before being led into these get-rich-quick propositions. We say these things, that no one may be misled.

THE "PATRIOT."

If the "Patriot," K. K. K. sheet, speaks the Kluxers' sentiments, the hooded "Americans" have begun feeling a real apprehension of the effect of the Negro vote. According to a signed article in a recent issue this mouthpiece of the masked legion feels it an American duty to bar Negroes from the polls. St. Louis Clarion

One of the biggest mistakes we make (and this is a common American mistake) is that we too often underestimate the strength, appeal or power of the programs of our enemies. That the Klan is much stronger than is generally supposed can easily be recognized. Regardless of the fact understood by every intelligent American of whatever race or faith that it is an organization of a few shrewd money getters supported by a large number of people little better than morons, its program has become one to be reckoned with and thought of as intelligently as any other widespread public menace. St. Louis Mo.

We may sit in our homes and offices and spout defiance, but defiance alone will not stop the Klan. As an organization promising its membership emolument on a basis of race alone and without the requirements of ability, intelligence and industry it is active and well controlled. 1/-16-23

The Catholic Church, on faith, the Jews with money, can successfully combat anything the Klan may attempt against them but Negroes without organization, too often without honest leadership, venal in politics, lacking the sympathy of any large number of any group, will be forced to a realization that as a race they have only themselves to depend on in any fight the Klan may make on them where such fight is not common against Jews and Catholics also and the Klan will not for a long time attempt to take the vote from any white person.

The Patriot is a filthy sheet, not even moderately intelligent, but reading it, we may learn to think.

THE NATIONAL VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION seeks to rescue the term "Americanism" from the reproach put upon it by the Ku Klux Klan. The American Bar Association pointed the way when it warned the country against the ripening harvest of anti-Americanism and solemnly declared that our form of government is being challenged, "not alone upon the soap-box, but by oath-bound societies that cloak their deadly hatred of free principles under the guise of patriotism." Philadelphia Ledger 1-13-23 The National Vigilance Association is not an anti-klan organization so much as it is an anti-hate organization. It will fight, with existing laws and such new laws as may be necessary, against all oath-bound sectaries who stir up hatred and threaten free institutions. It is the first national effort to armor our liberties with a legal panoply that will withstand the midnight assaults of masked and servile vileness

JOIN TEXAN IN ASKING KLAN REPUDIATION

New York, Dec. 19.—James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, today issued a statement in comment on the request of R. B. Creager, Republican national committeeman from Texas, that the Republican Party openly repudiate the Ku Klux Klan.

"The only issue in the North is not the Klan vote," said Mr. Johnson. "The colored vote is involved. Colored voters in the states where the Klan is strongest are watching with keen interest to see what stand the Republican Party takes. Already Theodore Roosevelt has repudiated Klan support offered him, and his repudiation was in no uncertain terms. Is the Republican Party going to live up to Mr. Roosevelt's courage? Is it going to maintain the freedom from shameful secrecy and race hatred and religious intolerance that all true American citizens have a right to expect? Kansas City Star 12-29-23

"The colored vote in the northern states, immensely augmented by the migration of Negroes from the South, will be affected by the Republican Party's answer to these questions. The last thing colored voters will be satisfied with is 'pussy-footing'. The Klan issue is definite. There can be no compromise. People who want votes of colored people, and parties who want Negro support in the Presidential election of 1925, will do well to make themselves clearly understood in this matter."

CLARKE OFFERS TO HELP SHATTER KLAN HE FORMED

Asserts He Is Dismayed a Depths to Which Order Has Fallen.

TELLS COOLIDGE OF NATIONAL EVIL

Suggests President Give Him Chance to Put End to Menace.

Washington, Dec. 27.—E. Y. Clarke, formerly high in the councils of the Ku Klux Klan, wrote to President Coolidge today, offering to co-operate with the executive in ending the activities of "an element" which is converting the klan into an organization vastly different from that planned by its founders. Times Picayune 12-28-23

Clarke also announced his intention of issuing a proclamation to klansmen, "calling the better element" either to take hold and "remedy the existing evils" or to disband the organization. New Orleans

Clarke said there has been "a steady withdrawal" from the klan and that he had "voluntarily severed his active official connection" with the organization more than a year ago.

Charges were made in the letter against the activities of the organization in disregard of the "high ideals, principles and purposes" for which it was formed.

Clarke said in his letter the development of the klan as mapped out was to have been "through scientific educational propaganda inside the lodge room and through printed literature and by the establishment of universities and through the building of hospitals." The trend recently, he said, had been in a different direction.

Signs With Klan Title.

The letter was signed with the title "Imperial Giant, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan." The text of Clarke's letter follows:

"As the man most largely responsible for the building of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and having recently been confronted with indisputable evidence showing the prostitution of the ideals and principles of the klan and facts related to the steady withdrawal of the better element from the klan. I take the liberty of addressing this communication to you, the supreme head of our government, to tender you any assistance in my power to end the activities of an element of our citizenship which has crept into the organization and is apparently in control thereof and ideals and principles, I can not and will not rest passive and silent and sit idly by in the face of such conditions and thus allow to fall on my shoulders the blame for the outrages of justice, individual liberty and respect for the courts and the government resulting from the rape of the organization which has taken place in the last year or eighteen months.

"In the hearts of the founders promoters and builders of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, it was never intended that the organization should be either a law and order league or a political machine, but rather that it was to be an organization to upbuild and develop spiritually, morally and physically the Protestant white men of America. The process through which this development was to take place was designed to be through scientific educational propaganda inside the lodge room and through printed literature and by the establishment of educational universities and through the building of hospitals, included definitely among these aims being the world's largest white plague sanitarium and the largest dope curse place of refuge in America.

"It was still further designed through ceremonies in the lodge room and through the higher development of character of the membership of the organization, to teach the men who had taken the oath of the organization greater respect for law and order, and the courts and the government, thus giving to the government and the courts a body of men that would be an unseen but powerful and influential moral factor, serving to stabilize the courts and the government at all times and to be particularly serviceable in times of stress or trouble.

Disregard of Law.

"The thing which alarms me most in connection with the organization is the apparent trend of thought inside the ranks of the membership of the organization toward disregard for law and order and the tendency on the part of the membership to seek political dictatorship, and in my judgment when any powerful secret organization assumes either of the above attitudes it immediately becomes a real menace to free government and the rights, privileges and liberties guaranteed under the Constitution of the United States of America.

"The position I am taking is no new one for me, but is the platform I have stood upon since the day I first joined the klan and is in harmony with the oath I took when I became a klansman four years ago. When I was assistant as imperial wizard pro tem of the organization I unhesitatingly revoked charters of branch organizations, banished klansmen from fellowship and threatened at one time to revoke the charters of every klan in a whole state unless klansmen respected their oath as klansmen and committed no violations of law, either as individuals or as bodies of men and kept themselves free from political entanglements except as individuals voting for what they individually considered right as citizens. As a matter of public policy I at one time prohibited an entire state from holding any further parades and restricted within that state the wearing of the costumes of the klan exclusively to the lodge room because I felt that a wrong interpretation was being placed by the public upon the parades of the klan and that it was not good for the public morals or welfare for klan parades to be further allowed in that state.

"It is after an absence of six or eight months made necessary by orders of my physician to rebuild my health that I return to find the active membership of the klan has changed, certainly in some states if not in all, from men of the type who listened to and applauded the sentiments expressed in my speeches in Pennsylvania, to a class at present in control whose energies apparently are directed to participation in whipping parties, threats and character assassination and the formation of political machines.

Offers to Help Coolidge.

"In the face of this condition and as an American citizen and having taken a solemn oath as a klansman, and as the builder of the klan and the leader of the former controlling element in the klan whose aims and ideals were and still are the same as outlined above in this communication, I feel that I can do no less than come to you as the supreme head of our government, and speaking for myself and the hundreds of thousands of magnificent men who followed my lead and who came into the organization because of the proclamation of its high ideals and principles and purposes and tender to you any assistance in my power toward forcing the lawless element out of the klan, thus permitting it to function as intended as a high-tone character building active fraternal organization; or this being impossible, toward the stamping out of the menace which the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan has become through the prostitution of its high purposes, ideals making the klan as operated a real menace to law and order, individual rights and liberties and democratic political government.

"I have received from widely scattered sections of the country direct and authoritative information that the klan is rapidly developing nationally as a cheap political machine, a regulatory law and order league, and, in sections where it is strongest, openly and openly superseding the authority of the courts, and through character assassination, intimidation and actual physical violence, depriving American citizens of their constitutional rights without due process of law or trial before a jury of their peers. Times Picayune 12-28-23

Ku Klux Klan—1923.

General.

The Republican Party Capturing the Klan

The newspaper sharps, who keep a sharper eye on politics and politicians than other agencies, have about decided that the Republican party is slowly capturing the Ku Klux Klan, at the expense of the Democratic party, especially in the South, where the Klan was born, and that Atlanta, which has long been the headquarters of the Klan, stands to lose that distinction to Indianapolis, center of Klan empire having shifted to the Middle West. That may be true, or it may be newspapar talk; the fact remains, however, that in the late elections, Indiana and Ohio both appear to have been captured by the Klan, the Republicans being whipped in their own party by the Klan members of it. The Klan showed political strength in other States of the North and Middle West, through its affiliations with the Republican party rather than with the Democratic party.

Or is the Klan capturing the Republican party? The question is of the 57 mixed pickles variety. Anyhow, the mix up has got the Republican and Democratic leaders all guessing. And it has got Afro-American voters guessing also. They can't vote for either party in any situation that nominates Klansmen for office, and when both parties do it in a given situation they just can't vote for either. We never expected to live to see a possible situation like that develop, but it has made its appearance and may make a problem for us in the Presidential election next year which it will be difficult to face or side-step.

Kansas City Star

12-1-23

Does the Senate Fear the K. K. K.?

SHORTLY after members of Congress began to assemble for the winter there occurred in the office of the correspondent of a great Middle West paper a session of the game known as poker. Sitting in was a member of the House from the Middle West whose name has been attached to some important legislative proposals.

New Republic

The correspondent, his face all innocence, turned to an unofficial western politician and asked if he had heard the story that was to be "broken" the following Sunday. Without waiting for an answer, the correspondent explained that the important member of the House then at the table was to introduce a resolution for congressional investigation of the Ku Klux Klan. Thereupon the member, a large, juicy gentleman much given to badinage, dropped his cards and made earnest remonstrance.

Dec. 26, 1923

"That," said he to the correspondent, "is nothing to joke about, not even in whispers. That stuff runs like quicksilver. You can't tell when somebody is going to pick up a word, and where it will end. There are thousands of those fellows in my district. But I don't know they are there. Nobody will be able to prove to me they are there. And if I don't know they are in my district, I am not called upon to express an opinion about them. That's what I am doing. That is the only thing to do. And don't you risk queering my game by any such jokes."

The policy of that member in dealing with the Klan issue may be individual; the mental attitude is that of scores upon scores of members of both Senate and House. Because of that, it will be extremely interesting during the next few months to observe the course of the Senate in the question of refusing or permitting Earle B. Mayfield of Texas the retention of the seat to which he was returned elected in November, 1922, and for which he took the oath of office when Congress met.

It should be recalled that two Democratic primaries for senator were held in Texas in 1922. In the initial primary, there were several candidates believed to be Klansmen, but Mr. Mayfield was popularly supposed to be the Klan favorite. No choice being made in that primary, a run-off was held one month later, in August. It is accepted that Mr. Mayfield was the Klan favorite in that contest. He was nominated over James E. Ferguson, impeached as governor a year or two previously. Subsequently, a Texas court forbade printing Mr. Mayfield's name on the general election ballot as the Democratic candidate. Information in Washington is that the court was satisfied, after hearing lengthy evidence, that Mr. Mayfield and his friends spent far more than the $10,000 allowed a senatorial candidate under the Texas law. There is dispute whether the injunction against printing Mr. Mayfield's name on the ballot was lifted. Enemies of Mr. Mayfield say it was not; others say it was. In any event, adherents could write his name on the ballot in a space provided. Meantime, the Texas Republicans in convention nominated Dr. E. P. Wilmot. Anti-Klan Democrats opened negotiations with them, and Dr. Wilmot was withdrawn, and George E. B. Peddy, a Democrat, was substituted as the Republican and Independent Democratic candidate. He, too, was ruled off the ballot, it being held that nomination for senator by convention was invalid, and that the law required direct primary nomination. Of course, his adherents could write in his name too. The election was held in due course and Mr. Mayfield was returned as having 264,260 votes and Mr. Peddy 130,744.

Now Mr. Mayfield may be as clearly entitled to his seat from Texas as ever Daniel Webster was to his from Massachusetts for aught that I know or aught that most others in Washington really know. He is a man of quiet demeanor, conveying no suggestion of sinister qualities. It may be entirely true, as some of his friends say, that he has been made to suffer in personal attacks and in attacks on the honesty of his election by anti-Klan sentiment run mad. But there are two facts that make his case particularly worthy of the spectator's notice in this session. The first is that charges of fraud and corruption have been filed against his election that are so amazing in extent and character that they cannot properly be ignored, whether or not they are true; and the second is that Washington hears persistent reports that there will be determined efforts, put forth through subterranean channels, either to have the charges ignored or to have consideration postponed until after the presidential election.

As to the charges: On file in the office of the Secretary of the Senate is a bulky protest made on behalf of Mr. Peddv. which sets forth that in ten counties the returns were not canvassed or account- name were substituted in many places Mayfield's ed for; that in nearly 200 counties ballots were for official ballots on which his name did not appused on which Mr. Mayfield's name appeared pear; that ballots were transported by unofficial fraudulently; that in eleven counties election offi- persons; and that ballots were not properly procials or others wrote Mr. Mayfield's name on the tected or accounted for. In sum, it is charged that ballots with pens, pencils or typewriters or pasted 200,000 of the 264,260 ballots returned for Mr. his name on; that unofficial ballots bearing Mr. Mayfield were fraudulent ballots.

Ku Klux Klan—1923

General.

Why Not the Ladies?

There seems to be much ado and not a little antagonism in the upper circles of the Invisible Empire where white robes and flaming crosses make the night's invisibility visible. Things are happening and they are not entirely according to the ordinary preconception of what should be real fraternity in this knighthood of the night. For all its invisibility the empire is rent with division and he who was once a sort of emperor in imperio, wizard extraordinary and cyclops plenipotentiary is now outside all else than the anathemas of the klonvocation. But this fact has no deterred William Joseph Simmons from continuing activities parellel to those of the knighthood he once commanded.

There must be something either very fascinating or else very profitable in the organization of Ku Kluxes and such like, for Mr. Simmons has not been prevented by his estrangement from continuing work of a similar kind. He has perfected an organization of ladies based upon the same principles and purposes as the Knights of Ku Klux but for some reason the new body is not acceptable to the older organization. We had thought that chivalry was in the ascendancy "when knighthood was in flower," but evidently we were mistaken. Not only is the intended ladies' auxiliary not recognized by the knights but also has the edict gone forth that any knight who assists such an organization in any way "shall be held guilty of a major offense under our constitution and laws."

Whence cometh such feeling, and why, are questions, of course, that are beyond answer by those who are outside the boundaries of the empire. But it is of general knowledge that these knights of the hooded klan assume to lead in the teaching and preservation of 100 per cent Americanism, and in such an elevated cause it will not be understood why they want to limit the scope of their influence and activities. If they can flog and tar and featehr 100 per centism into those who refuse to accept their leadership surely should they be able to teach the same brand to those who are willing to be led. The knights surely do not mean to have the country understand that the ladies are unable or unwilling to accept the tenets of undiluted Americans and no one would intimate they are unworthy.

Americanism of the 100 per cent variety ought to be recognized at least by its self anointed teachers and defenders as being such a good thing that it should have no limits within the borders of America. We had never before known that any one could do too much in doing good.

COL. SIMMONS WILL ORGANIZE KAMELIA DESPITE RESTRAINT

Calls Move an Attempt to Intercept Original Purpose

Associated Press Report.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 23.—William Joseph Simmons, emperor of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, is prepared to proceed with the organization of the Knights of Kamelia, despite the injunction proceedings launched by opponents, he declared in a statement given out here today in reply to the latest move in the complexity of litigation in klan affairs. It was announced that Mayor Walter A. Sims of Atlanta would be leading counsel in the fight over the Knights of Kamelia.

Receivership Hearing.

Another development of the day was the setting of Friday, June 29, as the date for a hearing in the receivership proceedings against the Ku Klux Klan filed last month by David Rittenhour of Philadelphia and others in which H. W. Evans, imperial wizard; William J. Simmons, emperor, and members of the kloncilium, are named as defendants. The petition for the receivership charged gross mismanagement of klan funds by Imperial Wizard Evans and declared the officials of the order had turned it into a "personal machine for the enrichment and aggrandizement" of themselves.

In his statement Emperor Simmons declared the effort of H. W. Evans to "enjoin me from establishing the Knights Kamelia" is only another attempt to prevent the carrying out of "my original purpose and plan to perfect an organization of native, white, American citizens of Protestant faith." He said, "Nothing shall deter me from striving to keep my pledges to the American people and completing the great organization that I founded for the protection of American principles and the preservation of American ideals."

Mr. Simmons said he wished it understood that H. W. Evans has nothing to do with Knights Kamelia. "He has no authority for interfering with the order from without, and he can not be admitted to membership from within," said the statement. "Perhaps the fact that he is ineligible to membership in Knights Kamelia may explain his motive in antagonizing the order.

"It is in response to the clamor of klansmen from every section of the invincible empire that I am founding the Order of Knights Kamelia and that hundreds of thousands of klansmen in a state of revolt against the administration of H. W. Evans may be restrained in their movement towards secession and may be saved to the great organization as it was originally founded and promulgated."

Mr. Simmons declared this was his last effort to save the order from total and permanent disruption."

Emperor Simmons announced he planned to proceed next week to Texas and following that would visit also Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri in the interest of the Knights Kamelia.

PROTECTION OF SECRETS SOUGHT

Simmons Temporarily Enjoined From Giving K. K. K. Ritual to New Body.

Counterattack for the latest move of William Joseph Simmons, founder and emperor of the Ku-Klux Klan, in his effort to obtain control of the organization, came Friday from the opposing faction headed by H. W. Evans, imperial wizard, in a suit to restrain Emperor Simmons from further organization of the Knights Kamelia, the secondary order of the klan.

Judge John D. Humphries, in Fulton Superior Court, signed a temporary restraining order as asked pending hearing on the petition Saturday morning. The order was directed against Emperor Simmons and the following klansmen whom he named as his "cabinet" in the Knights Kamelia:

The Rev. Caleb A. Ridley, imperial kludd of the klan; J. O. Wood, editor of The Searchlight; Henry J. Norton, a leader in the Atlanta klan; W. H. Lathrop, Jr., William E. Thompson, E. J. Jones, all of Atlanta, and E. J. Jones, Thomas H. Kight and C. W. Besom, of Oklahoma.

AIMED AT SIMMONS.

Emperor Simmons announced organization of the Knights Kamelia as a higher order of klanship a week ago, following a meeting of leaders of the klan administration in Washington, where Wizard Evans, his opponent for control of the organization, was indorsed. He asserted that he was creating the order Knights Kamelia as an organization separate from the Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan, to be directed by a distinct administration, and that he was acting by virtue of his rights as emperor to create and promulgate ritualistic work of the order.

The suit Friday, which is styled "The Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan against W. J. Simmons et als.," asserted that Emperor Simmons was acting without authority or invested right in his attempt to organize the Knights Kamelia, which was intended originally to be a distinct branch of the klan, and not a separate organization. It was claimed Emperor Simmons has contracted to convey all his rights to control of klan rituals, literature and paraphernalia to the klan in consideration of an annuity of $1,000 a month.

CHARTER OBTAINED.

The suit set forth that Emperor Simmons and his "cabinet" had obtained a charter in Oklahoma June 6 to organize the Knights Kamelia as a separate order.

The suit asserted that the Knights Kamelia under the constitution of the klan were merely the second degree of order of klanship. There were to be four kloranic orders, it was asserted, as follows:

The order of citizenship, or probationary order, to be designated a K-Uno (this is the only order so far established, and that to which all klansmen belong); the Knights Kamelia, or primary order of knighthood, to be designated as K-Duo; the Knights of the Great Forest, the order of Southern Chivalry, of K-Trio; the Knights of the Midnight Mysteries, the superior order of knighthood, or K-Quad.

Emperor Simmons has no right to declare himself head of any such organization as Knights Kamelia under this plan, the suit declared.

The suit recited a section of the court decree entered by consent of attorneys for Simmons and Evans, which ended the recent litigation between the two men for control of the klan.

DECREE QUOTED.

By this section it was attempted to indicate that Emperor Simmons had relinquished all claims to independent control of klan rituals. The section follows:

"It is found that William Joseph Simmons is the owner of the copyright and author's rights on the rituals, literature, costumes and paraphernalia of the order, but the court further finds that he has contracted to assign and convey to the Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan, Inc., all copyrights and author's rights that he may have, and that it is his duty to design and promulgate further rituals, literature, costumes and paraphernalia, which may become the subject of copyright, and that this service is being performed by him for the benefit of said corporation, and said William Joseph Simmons has agreed that the copyright and author's rights in and to all such rituals, literature, costumes and paraphernalia as he has hitherto obtained, shall be the property of the Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan, in consideration of the sum of $1,000 per month to be paid him so long as he shall live, and thereafter to his wife, Bessie Shine Simmons, so long as she shall live, if she should survive him."

EMPEROR'S POWERS.

Continuing, the suit asserted that "the constitution of the order in no sense clothes the emperor with the power to set up and establish under his own control and direction, with a cabinet of men designated by himself, a separate institution."

The suit recited records of Oklahoma courts, in which Emperor Simmons and his Knights Kamelia cabinet obtained a charter June 6 to "conduct a benevolent, charitable, fraternal and protective organization." It asserted that under this charter the emperor and his cabinet were sending letters to persons in every part of the United States urging them to join the Knights Kamelia.

This proselyting in behalf of the Knights Kamelia should be stopped, the suit asserted, and an injunction against it was asked. It was petitioned also that Emperor Simmons and his Knights Kamelia leieutenants be restrained from proceeding further with organization of the Knights Kamelia.

It was asked that they be restrained from conferring on any individual the rank or degree or title of Knight Kamelia.

Asserting that Emperor Simmons, in consideration of the $1,000 a month annuity, had contracted to perform all ritualistic work in behalf and benefit of the klan, the petition asked "that performance of contract of Simmons to turn over to the Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan all ritualistic, kloranic matter or paraphernalia be decreed."

It was asked also that Simmons and his cabinet be restrained from the use of all such matter.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
6-7-23

SLEEPLESS KNIGHTS.

KLAN AND SCHOOLS.

Indiana Ku Klux Klan Plan to Oust Colored Children.

By William Pickens.

The Louisville News
Louisville, Ky.
6/30/23

"Told you so!" The Jim Crow school idea follows the Ku Klux Klan like a shadow. In Indiana they have opened campaign to "put the Negro children out of our schools." Why? Because you can not give a people equal education and perpetually deny them an unequal status in society. In the common school the Negro will get equal education. He will never get it in any segregated school.

And yet some of the easy-going, lazy, hope-to-have-do-nothing Negroes are always saying: "The Ku Klux ain't after us; they're after Catholics and Jews." And bless your soul, in Oregon the Ku Klux are trying to enact laws to compel Catholics and Jews to get into the public school, while in Indiana they are trying to enact laws to put the Negro out.

The most fundamental proposition of the Ku Klux Klan is "white supremacy," and both Catholics and Jews can qualify under that.

The Kentucky wing of the Klan is just trying to explain, as we write, that a Jew can become a Klansman by becoming a "Christian," and that a Catholic can become a Klansman by becoming "Protestant"—that is, a hardshell Baptist, a Holly Roller, or anything like that. And how can a black man become a Klansman? By becoming a white man. That is, the Negro is the only IMPOSSIBLE. So far as the Klan is concerned, the one permanent, irredeemable society outcast is the American Negro. If the Klan can effect it, your children will be forced out of school, you will be forced out of citizenship, and your race will be given a Mississippi status in Minnesota.

No, the" Klan ain't after us," it thinks it has got us. They will have another think coming, for not all Negroes can be fooled by church donations and flattering grocery-store talk.

Everywhere we go, some colored preacher or politician informs us: "You know Mr. So-and-So was talking to me this mawnin', an' he says this Klan ain't aimin' at colored people They want to get these Jews and Catholics." Even if that were not a lie, we should hate them for it.

Ku Klux Troubles.

The Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
6/23/23

For an organization which proposes to right the wrongs of society the Ku Klux Klan appears to be having a rather remarkable lot of trouble of its own. Regulation, like charity, should begin at home. Alleging that a million dollars have been squandered by executive officers, a number of "members and stockholders of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan" have asked a receivership and an injunction restraining wasteful expenditure of vast sums. The Fulton county superior court, Atlanta, Georgia, assumed control of the affairs of the organization until a hearing for a permanent injunction, which was set for June 9. Among other things, it is charged that Imperial Wizard Evans and Emperor Simmons, together with other confederates, "conceived and put into operation a scheme to pervert said organization from its original and worthy and laudable design and purpose into a personal machine for the enrichment and personal aggrandizement of said defendants." This is the third or fourth time that charges and counter-charges have been hurled back and forth at Ku Klux headquarters and, so far as the public has learned, no reasonable ground for the troubles has appeared. It seems, rather, that the organization is of the kind which has a strong appeal to emotion rather than to good, sound judgment; and experience teaches that excited charges and domestic brawls are likely to flourish under such conditions, especially when secrecy rather than frank publicity is an approved principle.

KLONCILIUM ACTS TODAY ON CHARGES AGAINST WIZARD

The Evening Star
Washington, D. C.
6/28/23

Withdrawal of Colonel William Joseph Simmons and Dr. Caleb A. Ridley from the session and postponement of action on charges of mismanagement against Imperial Wizard H. W. Evans featured the first day of the special called meeting of the kloncilium of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan at the imperial palace Tuesday.

Definite action either absolving Evans of the charges or placing the blame on him will be taken Wednesday, it was reported. Eleven of the 15 members of the kloncilium are reported to be favoring the exoneration of Evans.

Emperor Simmons and Dr. Ridley, imperial kludd, and two other members of the kloncilium who are said to be insisting that the Evans administration be condemned, are reported to have bolted the session shortly after it convened.

Ku Klux Klan—1923.

General

Newspapers Will Soon Begin to Give Klan a Square Deal

ONLY A FEW DAILIES NOW FIGHTING ORGANIZATION—THEY WILL SOON BE FORCED TO STOP BY PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

I frankly admit, the following story, written by Tennessee Smith, and published in that trustworthy periodical the **"Dawn,"** of Chicago—if absolutely true (and I have no reason or inclination to doubt it) brings to the members of the Ku Klux Klan, the most welcome, and gratifying news, that has been printed in America, since the reorganization of the order.

The writer has been a Klansman (in principle) all his life.

As a small boy, he listened in wrapt attention, to the story of the Klan, from the lips of a Confederate soldier, who voluntarily joined the army at such an advanced age, that he was never permitted to mount his Spanish cow-pony, ride straight to the front, and "clean up the entire Federal army."

To his disgust, he was carried to Galveston, in company with many other aged, but ambitious champions of the South—and all they could do, was to watch Yankee gun-boats meandering up and down the Bay—**just out of range**—cuss 'em out, and dare 'em to "come shore, and fight it out like men." He was my father—and he lived and died an unconverted, 100 per cent white, Protestant Southern gentlemen. God has never made better men.

My father had a broad streak of humor running through his make-up—that was never handed down to his descendants—and from him, I learned many interesting things connected with the original Klan—how they "carried on" despite Federal soldiers, sent to harrass the South—scared the negroes into absolute obedience—**and never harmed one of them**—unless the colored gentleman over-heated himself after catching a glimpse of white-robed horsemen, and running ten miles—when his first jump into the nearest thicket, was all that was necessary.

He said, that "when a nigger was sighted away from his cabin at night, we all yelled, **"There he goes—Catch him!** We never followed him a step. We rode good horses, but knew it was foolish, to chase him, for a race horse has no show to over take a scared nigger, on foot. I don't know how they do it—but they simply **fade away**—and it's foolish to try to over take them. The fact is, we **never wanted** to capture them—just wanted them to **stay in their cabins at night,** and not to be chasing around with disreputable white men, who could always induce the ignorant black, to do something he should not do."

The identical principles, espoused by the original Ku Klux Klan, are practically the same, as they are found today, in the new organization. Anything new, is merely the difference between conditions existing in 1865, and in 1923. The creed of the original Klan, included:—

The tenets of the Christian religion —though at that time, there was no war declared on the Protestant faith by imported foreigners.

White Supremacy—forever.
Protection of pure White Womanhood.
Preventing the cause of mob violence and lynching.
Upholding the Constitution of the United States.
Sovereignity of State Rights.
Separation of Church and State.
Freedom of speech and press.

People familiar with the old, and new order, will doubtless note a remarkable similarity—and wonder why any loyal, white American, can **possibly object to any of them.** Without any disposition to appear abrupt, or unreasonable, I will add, that some people do object to the Klan principles—but their objections will **not prevent them being carried out.** Remember, the Protestant religion will not be forced on any man—but it will still remain the faith of 100 per cent white Americans—and **that class of people will control this government.**

Coming back to the article written by Mr. Tennessee Smith, I must confess, that there is logic in the argument—and hope he is correct. An old adage declares, "Actions, speak louder than words"—and if Mr. Smith is correct (which I hope he is) we will soon find the anti-Klan papers giving the organization **a square deal.** They attacked the Klan viciously, on information supplied by a lot of men, who for treachery, and disregard of every noble attribute belonging to a worthy human being, have made Benedict Arnold look like a piker—and the Devil, the synonym for Truth and Honor.

If daily papers have been an unconscious tool of such characters, as those mentioned in the article, I have an indistinct impression, that the journals, so imposed upon, might feel inclined to **rectify such an injustice—without even being asked to do so.** If an honest man commits an error, and discovers his mistake, he **don't have to be caoched,** to do his duty, and rectify the mistake.

I presume, that under such conditions, a man usually acts, according, to his early training. I was raised in the South—born and reared on the frontiers of Texas—and had no opportunity whatever of absorbing these rare violet rays of higher education, and polite diplomacy, afforded by our modern instructors.

Under our rules, if one man did an unjust injury to another, through false information—(and later on found he had been deceived) he did his best, to repair the injury. He certainly never expected the innocent victim of his bad judgment, to come and ask him to apologize.

Of course old frontier ideas are crude, and out of date probably—but it's hard to teach old dogs new tricks—and for that reason I'll never ask the daily press to retract the damnable, unreasonable lies they have printed concerning the Ku Klux Klan. I hope it will do it—and believe it will—but I'll see 'em in Hades before I will ever beg them to do so.

Read Tennessee Smith's article—which is a good one—and it herewith follows:—

"The daily newspapers of Chicago and of the country at large have not entered into a conspiracy against the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

"A few papers, particularly the New York World, are fighting the organization, but they are the exception rather than the rule.

"Newspapers are eager to print news that its editors know, from long experience, will be of interest to the largest numbers of readers.

"The readers of the typical American newspaper are native-born, white, Protestant, gentile in the same proportion that this group is Lo the population of the country as a whole. Such papers as the New York World, and others that appeal to particular racial or religious classes, pander to the prejudices peculiar to their subscribers, that they are not typical of the nation's press.

"The newspapers are so willing to give the Klan space that they even print stories whenever a contribution is made to a pastor by Klansmen, or whenever Klansmen take part in a funeral services, or call in a body, upon an errand of mercy. Similiar activities by other fraternal organizations do not usually receive so much publicity.

"More news matter favorable to the Klan would be printed if the newspapers could secure the facts. The secrecy attendant upon its meetings, membership and activities makes it almost impossible for the paper to obtain authentic information.

"The reporter does not know whom to interview. He cannot locate his story accurately and he can not usually get confirmation of rumors that he learns nor official denial of malicious reports that makes the rounds.

"The enemies of the organization are always ready to aid in securing facts and supplying them to the papers when something happens that can be made to reflect unfavorably

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upon the Klan or its individual members.

"It must be remembered that the Klan has not been altogether without fault and that certain of its officials have laid themselves open to publicity of an unfavorable kind. The newspapers are not to be blamed for printing stories about them. The blame should be placed upon those who make the mistakes.

"Klansmen should realize that the news and business departments of the larger and influential papers are entirely separate. The city editor and his reportorial staff are not influenced in any way by the wishes or policies of the advertisers. It has been charged that the advertisers control the papers, but such charges are untrue and only serve to reveal an ignorance of the methods by which papers are managed.

"It is possibly true that some of the small papers, the one man sheets, are sometimes affected by the personal whims of the owner, but these papers are never strong enough to have much weight either for or against the organization.

"The metropolitan papers that printed the "confessions" of Major C. Anderson Wright, and other Ku Klux traitors, some two years ago, were, in many instances, the victims of mislead confidence. When men whom the Klan's Imperial officers had trusted completely made revelations under oath it was natural that the publishers should feel that they were uncovering "big news." When these defamers of the Klan were discovered to be liars and crooks the damage was done. The publishers had paid a large sum for matter that was as untrue as it was sensational; the public had obtained a gross misconception of the Klan, and the organization was faced with the necessity of living down the basest betrayal ever perpetrated against a group of patriots.

"The papers that were victimized and the press of the country generally has undergone a remarkable change of attitude since that time, despite the fact that there has been so little disposition on the part of Klansmen to get the facts properly placed before the editors.

"Many editors do not know just how strong the Klan is. They do not realize how many of their readers are members of the organization, or at least in sysmpathy with it. Their judgement, good in other instances, has not been formed on known facts because they have no way of knowing the truth.

"Managing editors of metropolitan papers would be agreeably surprised to have Klansmen of high standing in the community wait upon them and acquaint them with the real principles of the Klan; inform them of the kind of men who belong to the organization; tell them of its patriotism, charity, fraternity bonds and other features.

"It is unreasonable to expect editorial writers to devote their columns to praising an organization that has had its dark rather than its bright side exposed by publicity. If they knew the truth they would support the noble purposes and ideals of the "Invisible Empire."

"It is even more unreasonable to expect editors to fill their news columns with reports of addresses and meetings that are largely devoted to unfavorable criticism of newspapers and the men who make them.

It has almost come to be a habit with Klansmen to berate the daily newspapers.

"Such an attitude will get the organization nowhere.

"With the co-operation of the dailies the Klan will much more rapidily attain a position of dominance in the life of the nation.

"It is inevitable that its high principles will bring about that dominance, but the daily papers can speed the day as no other agency can.

"In view of this it is good sense to work with rather than against them.

"While the very nature of the organization makes it impossible to reveal all the sacred and secrets ties that hold it together, there is much that can be said of its many activities for the public good.

"No opportunity should be lost to bring the projects of the Klan to the attention of the editors and publishers.

"No editor should be permitted in ignorance of the Klan's existence, in his city, nor the real purposes of the organization.

"Personal calls, and letters to the publisher, or the managing editor, should acquaint them with the great demand for constructive news, stories and editorials regarding the organization.

"Don't expect editors to censor all stories uncreditable to the Klan, but you have the right to expect them to publish stories, when they are placed in a position to obtain the facts.

"The newspapers want to tell the Truth. They want to be fair.

"The Klan can aid them, and at the same time speed the day of America for Americans, by substituting co-operation, for opposition."

WHAT THE PRESIDENT

Told Congress the Ku Klux Klan Was

Characterized It As a Criminal Association—Much of What He Said Applicable to the Organization of Today!

Washington, D. C.—The legal battle in the Federal Court at Chicago between officials of the American Unity League and the Ku Klux Klan has served to focus attention upon the possibility of legal proceedings against the latter organization such as were taken by the Federal government to curb the Klan of Reconstruction days. What these methods were and the effectiveness with which they were used is learned from reading official messages and reports of that time. A report made to President Grant by the then U. S. Attorney-General, George H. Williams, April 19, 1872, and transmitted by the President to the House of Representatives, indicates the success with which the Federal authorities had combatted the Klan conspiracy to prevent enforcement of the federal laws.

Grant's Characterization of Klan.

That President Grant entertained no doubts as to the character of the Klan of the Reconstruction era is shown by quotations from his message to the House of Representatives, April 19, 1872, to which was attached the report of the Attorney-General from which quotations were given. Referring to the Klans in certain counties of South Carolina, President Grant wrote:

"They are connected with similar combinations in other counties and states, and no doubt are part of a grand system of criminal associations pervading most of the southern states. The members are bound to obedience and secrecy by oaths which they are taught to regard as of higher obligation than the lawful oaths taken before civil magistrates. They are organized and armed. They effect their objects by personal violence, often extending to murder. They terrify witnesses; they control juries in the state courts, and sometimes in the courts of the United States. Systematic perjury is one of the means by which prosecutions of the members are defeated. From information given by officers of the state and of the United States and by credible citizens, I am justified in affirming that the instances of criminal violence perpetrated by these combinations within the last twelve months in the above named counties could be reckoned by thousands."

PROTESTANT BODY DENIES AFFILIATION WITH K.K.K. WOMEN

Women's League Will Stand Independent, National Leader Says

Denial that the League of Protestant Women plans any affiliation with the Ku Klux Klan or any other organization is made in a statement issued Saturday over the signature of Mrs. E. J. Roth, national secretary.

"The League of Protestant Women was organized along lines calculated to reach the thousands of women who want to work for a united Protestantism in a practical way," the report says. "It is operated along lines strictly independent—of women, by women and for women, without a spirit of commercialism, and with a policy open and without apology. Our activities are too broad in scope to permit our absorption by any other organization."

The statement mentions the Protestant Home for Business Girls in Houston as epitomizing the league's spirit, and goes on to say that of the few salaried officers, none receive more than $150 per month.

"Our national president, Mrs. Henry D. Morse, who has never received one cent of remuneration, did not sign the application for charter of the Ladies of the Ku Klux Klan, and is joined by the national board representing our thousands of members in saying that the League of Protestant Women of America, as such, is here to stay.

"We expect to co-operate with every other organization working consistently for the great principles of Americanism and united Protestantism, but our plan has been tried and found effective, and as freeborn Christian American women we propose to do our own thinking and stay just as we are, instead of affiliating with the Ladies of the Ku Klux Klan."

Ku Klux Klan — 1923 II

General.

Court of Fulton County, before whom the petition was filed, made an order dismissing the petition and placing the properties and affairs of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan back into the hands of Dr. H. W. Evans as Imperial Wizard thereof, but shortly thereafter and within an hour, the court reconsidered his action in dissolving the injunction placing the property in the hands of Dr. H. W. Evans, revoked his order and appointed a commission consisting of Dr. H. W. Evans, William Joseph Simmons and J. M. George, Marshal of the Atlanta Municipal Court, to take charge of said properties and conduct the affairs of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan until the original bill, answer and cross bills could be heard upon their merits. The American

This is the status of the affairs of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan at this date. At all times after the election of Dr. H. W. Evans as Imperial Wizard of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, William Joseph Simmons recognized Dr. Evans as the Imperial Wizard with all of the powers, perogatives and privileges vested in the Imperial Wizard in accordance with the constitution and by-laws passed by said Klonvokation.

By reference to the old constitution and by-laws it will be seen they provide for the convening of a delegated convention of the various Klans throughout the nation and that the same, when so convened, would constitute the law making body of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, which constitution provided for the election of an Imperial Wizard.

Colonel Simmons learned of the convening of the committee of which E. Y. Clarke was chairman, created for the purpose of investigating the advisability of bringing into being a woman's division of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and learning of the decision to the effect that an organization of this character was likely, Simmons announced that he had organized a Woman's organization called the Kamelia.

Thereupon H. W. Evans, Imperial Wizard of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, issued a statement to the effect that this Woman's organization known as the Kamelia was not a part of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and that it was not endorsed by the Klan and that the Klan would take no part in organizing it, and advised all Klansmen to remain aloof and refrain from endorsing or aiding in the establishment of such organization.

This statement and direction was in keeping with the direction given and prescribed by the Klonvokation. The statement was resented by Colonel Simmons, who concluded that he would usurp the power of Imperial Wizard and rescind the order or decree issued by the Imperial Wizard and seek to take over the properties of the Knights of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and to manage and control its affair. In order to bring this about he brought the suit referred to.

Shortly after the November Klonvokation adjourned, the Kloncilium, which is the executive body of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, convened and recommended that Colonel Simmons be paid during his natural life as Emperor of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, the sum of $1,000.00 per month. Colonel Simmons has accepted such salary in acordance with said recommendation.

At the close of the Klonvokation a financial statement concerning the condition of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan showed that the organization had about $200,000.00 on deposit in the bank. On April 1, 1923, the time of Colonel Simmons complaint, the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan had on hand and on deposit in the bank more than $300,000.00. Between the Klonvokation and April 1, 1923, the liabilities of the Knights of th Ku Klux Klan were reduced more than $50,000.00 and all current bills of every nature were also paid. During this period Colonel Simmons was paid several thousand dollars on an item of $25,000.00 which was voted to him by the Imperial Kloncilium during the year 1921 and was also paid his regular salary of $1,000.00 per month between December 1, 1922, and April 1, 1923. The liabilities of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan are less by thousands of dollars than they were four months ago, while assets are greater. During the period of four months referred to necessary property improvements were made amounting to more than $10,000.00.

You will recall that after the filing of the bill by Colonel Simmons, Mr. N. N. Furney and T. J. McKinnon were arrested at the behest of followers of Colonel Simmons, charging them with larceny. These charges have been dismissed for the lack of evidence. Mr. N. N. Furney is and was at the time of his arrest cashier of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and had given a bond of $25,000.00 for the faithful performance of his duties, and to insure the Klan that all monies coming into his hands would be accounted for. T. J. McKinnon also had given bond for the faithful performance of his duties and proper accounting of monies coming into his hands. When the writs were served Messers Furney and McKinnon placed in a strong box these monies in order that they might be able to account for and surrender them to the rightful party when called upon to do so.

The court, in issuing its restraining order and the Sheriff in dispossessing the employees and appointees of Dr. Evans did not require of William Joseph Simmons and his associates a bond to indemnify Dr. H. W. Evans, N. N. Furney and T. J. McKinnon from damages or from loss of money or property, and in order that they might protect themselves against loss of funds or property, so they saw fit to place the monies where they would not fall into the hands of irresponsibles without any recourse at all.

When these facts were learned by the trial court that had under consideraton the charges placed against Messers. Furney and McKinnon, the court dismissed the charges and the respective parties were released. This is a true history of the Knights of Ku Klux Klan in its sequential operations together with a statement of the legal proceedings and the acts of the parties in relation to the suit brought by Colonel Simmons in his attempt to dispossess Dr. Evans of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

KLAN OFFICERS ARE ORDERED TO TESTIFY

Wizard Evans and Staff Are Denied Injunction in Receivership Proceedings.

Atlanta Georgian 7-10-23

A plea by Dr. H. W. Evans, imperial wizard of the Ku-Klux Klan, and six other officers, that klansmen who recently started court proceedings for a receivership for the order, be halted, by injunction, from taking their testimony before a commissioner and from bringing the books and records of the klan before the commissioner, was denied Monday by Judge John D. Humphries, in Superior Court.

This means that the officers must answer subpenas served on them on June 29 by Attorneys William S. Coburn and Colquitt & Conyers counsel for the klansmen who are asking for appointment of a receiver. D. O. Smith has been named as commissioner to take the testimony and the hearing originally had been scheduled to start Tuesday. Because of the effort made in court to stop the hearing, however, it will be delayed for several days, Attorney Coburn announced.

The testimony to be taken by the commissioner is to be used in the regular court hearing on the receivership application.

The six officers, besides Imperial Wizard Evans, who were directed to appear before Commissioner Smith and give testimony are: N. N. Furney, cashier; H. K. Ramsey, imperial kligrapp; T. J. McKinnon, head of the investigation department; H. C. Montgomery, imperial klabee; Brown Harwood, imperial klazik, and Tom Akers, a member of the kloncilium.

The evidence sought from the books and records of the klan relates to the expenditures of monies, to bank deposits and other financial features of the order.

The bill to enjoin the taking of the testimony was filed last Friday. Judge Humphries set the case for hearing Tuesday in view of the fact that subpenas cited the witnesses to appear before the commissioner Wednesday. The court was asked to grant an injunction until a demurrer, filed by the klan officers and in which they ask that the receivership action be thrown out of court, is acted on. The bill also charged fraud in the receivership suit, declaring that the names of some of the petitioners in that suit were not authorized. Attorneys Etheridge, Sams and Etheridge appeared in behalf of the klan officers.

FOUR BOLT MEETING OF KLAN

Action on Charges Against Imperial Wizard Evans Is Delayed.

Atlanta Georgian 8-28-23

Eleven of the 15 members of the kloncilium of the Ku-Klux Klan attending Tuesday a special called meeting of that body to consider charges against Imperial Wizard William H. Evans of "gross mismanagement" in klan affairs, announced they would delay any action until the Wednesday meeting, when several points arose as follows:

1. Announcement of W. S. Coburn, attorney for the insurgent faction of the klan, that any action taken by the kloncilium involving matters set out in the suit recently filed in Fulton Superior Court asking that a receiver be appointed for the klan, would be considered as in contempt of court. Mr. Coburn said that should such action be taken he immediately would take steps to hale the members before the court for contempt.

FOUR BOLT.

2. Bolting of the meeting of the kloncilium by four members, said to favor Emperor William J. Simmons in his attack on Evans, two of whom were learned to be Emperor Simmons himself and the Rev. Caleb A. Ridley, imperial kludd of the klan.

3. Demand of Evans' supporters for a disclosure of the books and statements of the klan in an effort to disprove the charges against Evans of violation of rules of the klan in depositing sums of klan money under the names of individuals and alleged squandering of klan funds.

DEFY COBURN.

4. Defiance of Coburn's announcement by attending members of the meeting in the statement that definite action would be taken Wednesday either absolving Evans of the charges, or placing blame upon him.

The meeting Tuesday was held in the kloncilium chamber of the imperial palace. It was understood that the 11 men present were stanch supporters of Evans, and intended to take steps to give him a "clean slate" in the running of klan affairs.

To a reporter for The Georgian, Attorney Coburn said:

"It is my opinion that if the kloncilium tries in any way to change the status of the klan, as effected by the temporary restraining order granted in Fulton courts, it will be in contempt of court, especially if such action involves any of the matters set out in the suit now pending.

"I intend to keep a close eye on

this meeting, and if necessary I will enlist all the resources of the law in preventing such action."

The suit was filed about two months ago by Attorney Coburn in the name of more than 40 members of the klan at large, among them principally members of the Philadelphia klan, charging Evans with mismanagement.

It is to receive a hearing June 27.

KNIGHTS OF KAMELIA STRANGLED IN INFANCY

Klan Gets Temporary Injunction Against Organization.

USE OF SECRETS ENJOINED

Injunction Seeks to Enforce Contract Whereby Simmons Gets $1,000 Monthly for Life as Author of Secrets.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 22.—Organization of the Knights of Kamelia by William Joseph Simmons has been temporarily halted by an injunction obtained by the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, which has filed a suit against Col. Simmons, emperor of the klan, seeking to enforce the contract alleged to have been entered into between the factions headed by Empror Simmons and H. W. Evans, imperial wizard, several months ago.

Judge John D. Humphries, of the Fulton superior court, signed the temporary restraining order late Thursday but it did not become known until today. It was made returnable tomorrow, but klan officials stated tonight no action in the matter was expected for a week or more.

In addition to Emperor Simmons the defendants named in the petition are Rev. Calib Ridley, former imperial kludd, or chaplain of the klan; J. O. Wood, editor of Searchlight, Henry J. Norton, H. Lathrop, Jr., W. E. Thompson and E. J. Jones, all of Atlanta; Thomas H. Knight, C. W. Besom and N. H. Moore of Oklahoma, and the Knights of Kamelia.

SIMMONS WILL GO AHEAD WITH PLAN TO FORM KAMELIA

Emperor Says Nothing Shall Deter Him From Striving to Keep His Pledges to American People

ATLANTA, GA., June 23—William Joseph Simmons, emperor of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, is prepared to go ahead with the organization of the Knights of Kamelia, despite the injunction proceedings launched Friday by the klan, he declared in a statement given out here today in reply to the latest move in the complexity of litigations in klan affairs.

It was announced that Mayor Walter A. Sims, of Atlanta, would be leading counsel in the fight over the Knights Kamelia.

Another development of the day was the setting of Friday, June 29, as the date for a hearing in the receivership proceedings against the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan filed last month by David M. Rittenhouse of Philadelphia, and others, in which H. W. Evans, imperial wizard; William J. Simmons, emperor and members of the kloncilium are named as defendants. The petition for the receivership charged gross mismanagement of klan funds by Imperial Wizard Evans and declared the officials of the order had turned it into a "personal machine for the enrichment and aggrandizement" of themselves.

Criticizes Evans

In his statement Emperor Simmons declared the efort of H. W. Evans to "enjoin me from establishing the Knights Kamelia" is only another attempt to prevent the carrying out of "my original purpose and plan to perfect an organization of native, white, American citizens of protestant faith." He said: "Nothing shall deter me from striving to keep my pledges to the American people and completing the great organization that I founded for the protection of American principles and the preservation of American ideals."

Mr. Simmons said he wished it understood that H. W. Evans has nothing to do with Knights Kamelia. "He has no authority for interfering with the order from without and he cannot be admitted to membership from within," said the statement. "Perhaps the fact that he is ineligible to membership in Knights Kamelia may explain his motive in antagonizing the order.

"It is in response to the clamor of klansmen from every section of the Invisible Empire that I am founding the order of Knights Kamelia and that hundreds of thousands of klansmen in a state of revolt against the administration of H. W. Evans may be restrained in their movement towards secession and may be saved to the great organization as it was originally founded and promulgated."

Mr. Simmons declared this was his "last effort to save the order from total and permanent disruption."

Emperor Simmons announced he planned to proceed next week to Texas and following that would visit also Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri in the interest of the Knights Kamelia.

Little Rock, Arkansas, Will Be Headquarters

Will Not Be Connected With the Ku Klux Klan, Although It Will Have Its Support

By I. C. Ahl.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Decision to organize the "WOMEN OF THE KU KLUX KLAN" to include Protestant women's organizations over the country, except the Kamelia, was reached by the imperial kloncilium of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan at its closing session last night at the Willard Hotel.

The Kamelia, which was stricken from the list of societies to be taken into the new order was recently founded by Col. William Joseph Simmons, founder of the Klan and has been the subject of much constroversy within Klan ranks.

The kloncilium indorsed fully the administration of Dr. H. W. Evans, as imperial wizard and planned a national campaign for the enforcement of all laws on the statute books and all constitutional amendments.

A thorough investigation of the charges which have been made in the press against imperial officers of the Klan, it was announced, will be made at a special meeting of the Kloncilium in Atlanta June 19. No mention was made, however of the receivership proceedings instituted by a certain element in Atlanta. These are characterized by Klan officials as having no significance.

Headquarters of the new women's organization will be in Little Rock, Ark. It will be incorporated under the laws of Arkansas. A meeting to organize the women will be held within a few days.

Among the women's organizations which were listed as being desirous of affiliating with the Women of the Ku Klux Klan are the League of Protestant Women, the American Women, the Puritan Daughters of America, the Ladies of the Invisible Empire.

The new order, it was emphasized, will in no way be connected with the Ku Klux Klan, although it will have its fullest support.

The kloncilium meeting was preceded by a conference of the grand dragons of every state in the union. The grand dragons also approved to the fullest extent the administration of Dr. Evans.

Many of the Klan leaders will leave Washington Sunday although Dr. Evans and others will remain for the Shrine convention in session here this week. Ninety per cent of the dragons and members of the kloncilium are Shriners.

Evans Declares Klan Is Strongly Against World Court Proposal

Fort Worth, Texas, June 30.—Declaration that the Ku Klux Klan is strongly against President Harding's plan for a world court or any other form of alliance with foreign nations was made by Imperial Wizard H. W. Evans in an interview made public here today following a closed meeting held last night by the local klan at which the imperial wizard delivered an address.

"The Ku Klux Klan is preaching pure Americanism, and to that end will its efforts be spent,' 'he said. "Concering utopian theories for the correction of civilization's ills, the klan, as an organization, will take no part. We think that if America will attend to America's business, treating all other peoples and nations alike and right, but leaving to them their own responsibilities, the world will be better, civilization safer, and our duties as men and Americans more fully performed."

In Ohio, the president's home state, more than 300,000 voters are members of the Ku Klux Klan, Dr. Evans said. He asserted the total membership of the organization had reached more than a million, and there were more Klansmen north of the Mason and Dixon line than in the south.

Asked whether the Klan as a whole would endorse publicly any single man for the presidency, Dr. Evans replied it would not. He added he hoped the Klan's influence for good government would be felt in both parties in the next presidential election.

PLANS FOR MOVING IMPERIAL PALACE OF KLAN MOOTED

Asheville, N. C., June 26.—Plans for moving the imperial palace of the Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan from Atlanta to Asheville, will be considered at the imperial council meeting July 16, it was reported here today. Grand dragons of the order from every state in the union will be present for the session. It is understood that a permanent resident of Asheville, who is affiliated with the klan, has offered to donate property for the erection of the palace in Asheville.

While those affiliated with the organization here are silent on the plans this information was obtained on what was declared to be good authority.

"It's a good joke," declared H. K. Ramsey, imperial kligrapp of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Tuesday night, upon being informed of the reported proposal to remove the imperial palace to Asheville. He further stated that he had heard nothing of the proposed change.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

General

Emperor Simmons Proclaims Order of Knights Kamelia as Established

ATLANTA, GA. June 5—Establishment of the order Knights Kamelia as the "primary order of Knighthood" with a government "separate and distinct from the government now controlling and directing the affair of the first or the probationary order of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan" was proclaimed tonight by William Joseph Simmons "in the exercise of the authority vested in me only as emperor of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan Inc."

Referring to the action of the imperial kloncilium in leaving out the "Kamelia" among the women's organizations authorized to become affiliated with the Klan under the title of "Women of the Ku Klu Klan," Emporer Simmons' statement said:

"This action on the part of the imperial kloncilium in repudiating by explicit designation the Kamelia and by adopting other numerous organizations of women, was not only in violation of cntract between H. W. Evans and myself, but was also in violation of a decree entered in the superior court of Fulton county, Georgia, and further still was a violation of the original charter which defines that male members only shall be admitted to the order."

The establishment of the "primary order Knights Kamelia" means, the statement declared "that the members now on probation in the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan are under the administration of the imperial wizard and the imperial kloncilium while the order Knights Kamelia will be under my control and direction, with such men as I may designate as members of my cabinet. The order Knights Kamelia will therefore be absolutely free to inaugurate its policies, to establish its principles and to realize its ideals under my supervision and direction and free from interference from any source of hstility within or without the Invisible Empire.

"I am impelled to promulgate the Knights Kamelia because of the restiveness that obtains among probationary klansmen throughut the country. There has been no way opened to advancement—n progress has been made—no constructive work has been done. Klansmen identified with the rganization from its foundation, have been held in a state of probation for years. They have not been been indoctrinated with the principles or the philosophies of the order. They are unfamiliar with the purposes of the great order. They have been given no definite objects to be attained. Meanwhile there has been a continuous demand for another and higher order, that these worthy American citizens might pass from the probationary stage into actual Knighthood and into active service in the Invisible Empire. These citizens connot be detained longer upon the threshold of the order but must be admitted and elevated to another realm in which they may find exercise for their restrained and abated forces.

"Another motive for founding the order Knights Kamelia at this particular time is that my original plans, purposes and pirnciples in founding the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan may be observed and consummated. Everything that I have striven to build during the years gone by is in peril of being subverted to personal, political and sordid ends. To save the Knights of the Ku Klix Klan from spoilation and destruction I have determined to establish the Knights Kamelia and thereby give the klansmen of the Invisible Empire at least the opportunity to transfer to his primary order of knighthood and establish themselves upon the foundation so laid in the beginning.

"This order Knights Kamelia will also afford a refuge to klansmen who are expcsed to the exercise of arbitrary and capricious power. A large number of excellent klansmen of the probationary order have already been banished without trial and without defense, simply because they did not yield in subserviency to authority running mad or lend themselves without protest to policies of tyranny."

The statement of Emperor Simmons then refers to his founding the Kamelia, "and organization to be composed of native born, white, protestant Christian women," and says this met with the "instantaneous disapproval" of the imperial wizard and with the recent disfavor of a majority of the kloncilium. He declared this order is present in twenty states.

He declares that Kamelia is "as much my child" as the klan, and that his purpose is to see the two orders are kept separate but working along parallel lines for the accomplishment of the same "great ends". In addition, therefore, he conitnues, "I am establishing a new and a separate order of klansmen with which the order of Kamelia may co-work and from which the order of Kamelia may expect and receive protection and co-operation."

"According to promises made when the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan was promulgated and its organization was begun," the statement declares, "all charter members of the probationary order may be transferred by selection and call to the order of Knights Kamelia without cost to such klansmen, provided, however, that such klansmen may qualify in other ways for membership in Knights Kamelia.

KLAN BATTLES FOR LIFE

Beaumont, Tex., July 5.—The warefare within the Klan is reaching its heights every day. The battle has increased to a 3 cornered affair between Dr. H. W. Evans, Col. W. J. Simmons and George B. Kimbro, jr.

Simmons and Evans Pull Hair.

Simmons is the old head of the Ku Kluxers. His direct and most bitter opponent is Dr. Evans who was first to arrive here, and who is imperial wizard of the Klan. Kimbro represents mostly that group of the Klansmen who are dissatisfied with both Simmons and Evans.

Kimbro, while officially known as Grand Goblin, or Funds collector is really trying to crystalize the sentiment of the dissatisfied bunch, with himself as the leader. To date, he has gained quite a following. Evans and Simmons are openly opposed to each other while Kimbro poses as a mediator between the two, and as a sort of confident to whom the disgruntled ones in both factions may go. Diplomatically, Kimbro is making the most of this confidence.

Dr. Evans has started on a speaking tour which is expected to include every town and hamlet in the state of Texas. His speeches at Waco and Houston have been fiery, indicating that he means to carry the fight to the end.

Want to Change Name.

Simmons himself is active. His speaking itenery calls for engagements not only in the principal cities in Texas, but Wichita, Kans., and Kansas City, Mo. It is generally admitted that Simmons at present is the choice of the majority of the Klansmen in this state. Simmons' program calls for a change in the name of the knights to Knights of the Great Forest, in honor of Gen. Nathan B. Forest, who was a leader in the Klan is reconstruction days.

Evans, it is said, also desires a change in name from the present Ku Klux Klan to Knights of the Midnight Mystery. This name is proposed, it is believed, because of the disrepute which has come to the name "Klu Klux Klan." It is significant to note that all the present leaders in the Klan desire a change in name.

Kimbro, who hails from Mississippi, and who at times pals with Simmons, secretly attempts to keep going the strife and dissatisfaction with the old heads in the hope that he will benefit thereby.

Kimbro, who has had charge of the funds of the Klan, realizes the big income from curious Americans who part with their $10 in becoming members of the empire invisible, and for that reason is anxious to establish a "brood" all his own who will dump their ten dollar bills in his lap, for the privilege of wearing a pillow slip and a sheet and running around with a gang of marauders.

Costumes Same.

It is stated on authority that the plan of Simmons does not include a change in costume, but simply a change in name. By his oratory he is endeavoring to win back his supporters for years who have deserted and to keep others loyal to him thru this, the hottest fight of his entire career.

Fight Is Hot.

To say that the battle is raging is putting it mildly. Kimbro has brought suit against Evans for alleged slander and libel in some of his speeches, Evans has ousted the mayor of Houston from office and several other prominent officials, and Simmons is hurling epithets here and there, trying by oratory to regain his tottering throne.

The women of the klan, who have gone under the name "Knights of Kamelia," are disgusted with Simmons, and seem mostly in favor of Kimbro and Evans.

Level headed Texans and Negroes of Texas see in this battle the disruption entirely of the Klan. They see it as a desperate and wild ride to an inevitable fall. Suspicion is being aroused amongst klansmen as to the financial status of the organization. The klan has collected millions of dollars, and trouble was started when a number of the klans in different states wanted to know whence it has gone.

SIMMONS TO FORM KNIGHTS KAMELIA BRANCH OF KLAN

Declares New Organization Will Be "Primary Order of Knighthood Governed Separately From Klan."

ACTS "TO SAVE KLAN FROM DESTRUCTION"

Only Continuance of Tiresome Controversy, Says Klan Headquarters in Refusing Comment.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Establishment of the order Knights Kamelia as the "primary order of knighthood" with a government "separate and distinct from the government now controlling and directing the affairs of the first or the probationary order of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan" was proclaimed tonight by William Joseph Simmons "in the exercise of the authority vested in me only as emperor of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc."

"Everything that I have striven to build during the years gone by is in peril of being subverted to personal, political and sordid ends," Emperor Simmons said in a statement. "To save the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan from spoliation and destruction I have determined to establish the Knights Kamelia and thereby give the klansmen of the invisible empire at least the opportunity to transfer to this primary order of knighthood and establish themselves upon the foundation as laid in the beginning."

Referring to the action of the imperial kloncilium in leaving out the "Kamelia" among the women's organizations authorized to become af-

filiated with the klan under the title of "Women of the Ku Klux Klan," Emperor Simmons' statement said:

Violation of Contract.

"This action on the part of the imperial kloncilium in repudiating by explicit designation the kamelia and by adopting other numerous organizations of women, was not only in violation of contract between H. W. Evans and myself, but was also in violation of a decree entered in the superior court of Fulton county, Georgia, and further still was a violation of the original charter which defines that male members only shall be admitted to the order."

The establishment of the "primary order knights kamelia" means, the statement declared, "that the members now on probation in the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan are under the administration of the imperial wizard and the imperial kloncilium, while the order Knights Kamelia will be under my control and direction, with such men as I may designate as members of my cabinet. The order Knights Kamelia will therefore be absolutely free to inaugurate its policies, to establish its principles and to realize ideals under my supervision and direction and free from interference from any source of hostility within or without the invisible empire."

KLAN HEADQUARTERS DECLINES COMMENT.

"We have no statement to make at this time in connection with Colonel Simmons' decision to found Knights Kamelia," it was officially stated at headquarters of the Ku Klux Klan here Tuesday night. "It is only a prolongation of the unhappy controversy that has occupied public attention for some time past.

"We believe that the public is sick and tired of the constant public airing of matters which properly belong within the klan itself, and in view of this belief, we have no comment to make upon Colonel Simmons' statement."

Simmons' Statement.

Colonel Simmons' statement follows:

"In the exercise of the authority vested in me only as emperor of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., I do hereby promulgate the establishment of the Order Knights Kamelia as the primary order of knighthood.

"My authority for promulgating this order Knights Kamelia is set out in the constitution and laws of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., as adopted by the klonvocation November 29, 1922, and is as follows, page 89, section 4:

"'These several orders of klannish achievement and kloranic advancement shall be communicated and their kloranic regulations, requirements and governments shall be established and promulgated by and in the discretion of the emperor of this order in the unfoldment of its philosophies and in the revelation of its spiritual mysteries.'

"This article vesting me with sole authority to establish successive orders in klannish advancement gives me the absolute right to promulgate the order Knights Kamelia, and to establish that order under such regulations, requirements and governments as I may devise and authorize. It is my purpose in the exercise of that authority to establish and promulgate a government for the Order of Knights Kamelia separate and distinct from the government now controlling and directing the affairs of the first or the probationary order of Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

"This means that the members now on probation in the Knights of the Ku Kux Klan are under the administration of the imperial wizard and the imperial kloncilium, while the order of Knights Kamelia will be under my control and direction, with such men as I may designate as members of my cabinet. The order Knight Kamelia will therefore be absolutely free to inaugurate its policies, to establish its principls and to realize its ideals under my supervision and direction and free from interference from any source of hostility within or without the invisible empire.

Motive for Founding Order.

"I am impelled to promulgate the Knights Kamelia because of the restiveness that obtains among probationary klansmen throughout the country. There has been no way opened to advancement—no progress has been made—no constructive work has been done. Klansmen identified with the organization from its foundation have been held in a state of probation for years. They have not been indoctrinated with the principles or the philosophies of the order. They are unfamiliar with the great purposes of the founder. They have been given no definite objects to be attained. Meantime there has been a continuous demand for another and a higher order, that these worthy American citizens might pass from the probationary stage into actual knighthood and into active service in the invisible empire. These citizens cannot be detained longer upon the threshold of the order, but must be admitted and elevated to another realm in which they may find exercise for their restrained and abated forces.

Another motive for founding the order Knights Kamelia at this particular time is that my original plans, purposes and principles in founding the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan may be observed and consummated. Everything that I have striven to build during the years gone by is in peril of being subverted to personal, political and sordid ends. To save the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan from spoilation and destruction I have determined to establish Knights Kamelia and thereby give the klansmen of the Invisible Empire at least the opportunity to transfer to this primary order of knighthood and establish themselves upon the foundation as laid in the beginning.

"This order Knights Kamelia will also afford a refuge to klansmen who are exposed to the exercise of arbitrary and capricious power. A large number of excellent klansmen of the probationary order have already been banished without trial and without defense, simply because they did not yield in subserviency to authority running mad or lend themselves without protest to policies of tyranny.

Founded Kamelia.

"In keeping with my vision of 20 years ago and in the full exercise of my rights, I have founded the order of Kamelia, an organization to be composed of native-born, white, Protestant, Christian women. The founding of this order met with the instantaneous disapproval of the imperial wizard, and more recently has been branded with the disfavor of a majority of the imperial kloncilium.

The Kamelia is composed in more than twenty states where it is organized and operating of the wives, the sisters, the daughters and the sweethearts of klansmen. The action of a majority of the Kloncilium separates the Kamelia from association with their kinsmen, their friends and their neighbors who are klansmen. At the same time the Imperial Kloncilium indorsed a number of organizations of women, authorized those associations to become affiliated with the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and bestowed upon them the title, "Women of the Ku Klux Klan."

"This action on the part of the Imperial Kloncilium in repudiating by explicit designation the Kamelia and by adopting other numerous organizations of women, was not only in violation of contract between H. W. Evans and myself, but was also in violation of a decree entered in the superior court of Fulton county, Georgia, and further still was a violation of the original charter which defines that male members only shall be admitted to the order.

"The Kamelia is as much my child as is the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan—one is my daughter and the other is my son. I should gladly lay down my life for either to preserve my children from prostitution and degredation. It is my duty, however, to live and to see that my purposes are carried out in the founding of these orders and in keeping them separate and apart but working along parallel lines in sympathetic co-operation for the accomplishment of the same great ends.

"I am, therefore, in addition to the foregoing reasons as stated, establishing a new and a separate order of klansmen with which the order of Kamelia may co-work and from which the order of Kamelia may expect and receive protection and co-operation.

Membership.

"According to promises made when the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan was promulgated and its organization was begun, all charter members of the probationary order may be transferred by selection and call to the Order of Knights Kamelia without cost to such klansmen, provided, however, that such klansmen may qualify in other ways for membership in Knights Kamelia.

"Promulgation of the government, the ritual and the regulations and the requirements of Knights Kamelia will be made to klans and klansmen throughout the invisible empire within the next few days.

"To the faithful men and women of native birth, of the white race, who believe in the principles of Americanism and who adhere to the tenets of Protestant Christianity, I send you my greetings of good cheer. We are in the midst of troublous times. Enemies without the organization have assailed it, but they have not intercepted our great onward movement or at any time broken our lines. Enemies within may do what all the alien and un-American foes combined could not do by way of arresting our progress and disintegrating our forces. But the result is sure. After the dangers are passed and our great fraternities are at peace we shall stand not only invincibl and invulnerable in righteousness, but we shall also stand as the one great organized force in the protection of the white man's civilization and the white man's breed in all the world.

"WILLIAM JOSEPH SIMMONS,
"Emperor Knights of the Ku Klux Klan."

SIMMONS DETERMINED.

Will Continue Organizing Knights Kamelia, Despite Court's Flat.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 23.—William Joseph Simmons, emperor of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, is prepared to go ahead with the organization of the Knights Kamelia, despite the injunction proceedings launched Friday by the klan, he declared in a statement given out here today in reply to the latest move in the complexity of allegations in klan affairs.

It was announced that Mayor Walter A. Sims of Atlanta would be leading counsel in the fight over the Knights Kamelia.

Another development of the day was the setting of Friday, June 29, as the date for appearing in the receivership proceedings against the Ku Klux Klan, filed last month by David M. Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia, and others, in which H. W. Evans, Imperial Wizard; William J. Simmons, emperor and members of the Kloncilium were named as defendants. The petition for the receivership charged gross mismanagement of klan funds by Imperial Wizard Evans and declared the officials of the order had turned it into a "parsonal machine for the enrichment and aggranlizement" of themselves.

In his statement Emperor Simmons declared the effort of H. W. Evans to "enjoin me from establishing the Knights Kamelia" is only another attempt to prevent the carrying out of "my original purpose and plan to prefect an organization of native, white American citizens of Protestant faith." He said, "Nothing shall deter me from striving to keep my pledges to the American people and completing the great organization that I founded for the protection of American principles and the preservation of American ideals."

Mr. Simmons said he wished it understood that H. W. Evans has nothing to do with Knights Kamelia. "He has no authority for interfering with the order from without and he cannot be admitted to membership from within," said the statement. "Perhaps the fact that he is ineligible to membership in Knights Kamelia may explain his motive in antagonizing the order.

"It is in response to the clamor of klansmen from every section of the Invisible Empire that I am founding the order of Knights Kamelia and that hundreds of thousands of klansmen in a state of revolt against the administration of H. W. Evans may be restrained in their movement towards secession and may be saved to the great organization as it was originally founded and promulgated."

Mr. Simmons declared this "was his last effort to save the order from total and permanent disruption."

Emperor Simmons announced he planned to proceed next week to Texas and following that would visit also Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri in the interest of the Knights Kamelia.

Evans Acknowledges Service of Ku Klux Receivership Papers

Service of Ku Klux Klan receivership petition papers was acknowledged Saturday by Attorneys Etheridge and Etheridge on behalf of Imperial Wizard H. W. Evans, H. C. Montgomery and N. B. Forrest. This acknowledgement, filed in Fulton superior court, developed the fact that all persons named as defendants in the suit have not yet been served. Attaches of the sheriff's office stated that it will probably be several weeks before all the defendants, some of whom do not reside in Atlanta, can be found and formally served with notice of the suit.

The case can not be put on the docket until all papers are served and can not be placed on the calendar of the court for trial until it has been placed on the docket.

All members of the kloncilium of the klan are supposed to be included in the list of defendants named. The petition for receivership was filed by David M. Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia, and others, last month. It charges that the klan is being turned into an organization for the personal benefit of the defendants.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

General.

II.

Surely the Klan is not deserving of censure because it excludes from its membership the Roman Catholic, the Jew and the negro, for these people have their own secret fraternities. They would be out of place in the Klan.

The Klan is a grand brotherhood of men and women who think more or less the same of certain fundamental problems, who are in sympathy with each other in principles and purposes, and they have the unquestionable right to select their members as they see fit, granting the same right to all others.

American Forum

Jesus Christ is the Klansmen's criterion of character, and by this lofty standard they sit in judgment upon themselves. How can they go far wrong?—Making all allowance for human frailty, they are certain to endure and prosper, in exact proportion to their fidelity to this sublime ideal. To the extent that the Klansmen are in harmony with the divine will, just to that extent they will succeed in their cause. With the Christ as guide and Master, they cannot fail. All intelligent opponents of the Klan will recognize the truth of this statement and, if they be honest, will measure their criticism with care. The Klan already wields considerable power—to the extent that its efforts and methods are in harmony with God.

The Klan recognizes and hails the living Christ! He is everywhere in the world today. The omnipotent power of His love is free to all men, regardless of race or creed.

The Klansmen are rich in spirit. to the extent that the Christ is with them, and are engaged in a splendid effort to promote a national movement that will bring wisdom and brotherly love into all human activities. Their purpose is to remove whatever obstructs the way to the kingdom of heaven. They are eager to uplift the fallen and to strenghten the weak. They recognize the truth that all men have one mind, one God and father, one life, truth and love, and that the Klan is a medium which they can promote right living, right thinking, right conduct and the Golden Rule in everything. To the extent that the Klansmen live up to this glorious ideal, they are invincible.

The same truth that compels us to strive toward this ideal surely is rebuking all unfair and ill-advised opponents of the Klan, for God Almighty is behind this cause and whoever opposes Him will perish in the effort. "He shall be suddenly destroyed and that without remedy."

Christians and men in the other fraternities who have prejudged and denounced the Klan, on heresay. have done so only through error. The time is coming when they will desire to recant and make amends. The Klan is imperfect, of course, composed of very human but sincere Americans. The motives behind it are based upon patriotism and devotion to the Cross. It is not yet the "stately mansion" which it is going to be, but it is a righteous cause in which its soldiers of peace can put on, if they will, the whole armor of God, striving only to overcome the woes and sins of ignorance and selfishness, preaching and practicing the slogan that the crowning glory of a Klansman is to serve. This surely is in accord with divine will. If it does not fully demonstrate all the positive forces, if it fail to galvanize the churches into evangelical activity, if it fails to inspire all Christians with zeal for the common good then will develop the necessity of establishing a great new church, with millions of members to begin with, a church based upon the fundamentals upon which all men agree, as expressed in the Sermon on the Mount.

The Klan, unfortunately, is opposed through error by the malign forces of alien intrigue, which seek political domination in America. These forces are wrecking themselves by using the negative methods of bigotry and hate. They might as well try to sweep back the sea as to halt or destroy the Klan. The truth is mighty and will prevail.

The real leaders of the Klan, who are men of good-will and of experience and sound judgment. are directing all efforts into channels of constructive good, making every Klavern a mission of the Cross, an incubating center of Christian service, striving the best they can to utilize the wisdom of a great Teacher, who said: "The measure of life shall increase by every spiritual touch." This means that the Klan is establishing a firm and enduring foundation. It is going to be and is even now to a great extent a recuiting system for the Chrsitian churches, and for the army of common good.

In defense of home, and nation, in the enforcement of just laws through co-operation, in far-sighted world work for civilization, the Klan already is a power of great importance, but it is insignificant when compared to what it is going to be within ten years—America's greatest fraternity and social force, with a membership of ten million native-born, liberty-loving Americans.

From the "Western American"

Without any exceptions, this is the best, most logical, and truthful Klan article, I have ever read. Every word is the Truth—and it should be clipped, and pasted up in the home of every red-blooded, 100 per cent, White Protestant American, in the United States.

Editor American Forum

EVENTUALLY, WHY NOT NOW?

You have been intending to send in that two dollars for a subscription to this paper, why don't you do it.

We are trying to accomplish much with very little and we need your support. If you are in sympathy with the principles for which this paper is fighting you are urged to send in your subscription and to ask your friends to subscribe.

If you will go to the trouble to furnish us with the names of persons whom you think might be interested in this paper we will be glad to send them sample copies, and your efforts in our behalf will be greatly appreciated.

Help us to grow Klansmen. Imagine what would happen if all the Klan papers were to suspend publication. These papers have done much toward building the organization to what it is today and we deserve your support. Will you give it to us.

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Principles Of Ku Klux Klan

(By William Pickens)

By the Kluxers—But with Commentary and Exegesis by Us

(For The Associated Negro Press)

"The Jayhawker American," the Klux paper of Kansas, sets forth in capital type, in the center of the front page, the "principles" of that organization. We shall help the Ku Klux to advertise by repeating these 17 principles and aims here, making such comment on each as seems fit.

Michigan State News

"The Tenets of the Christian Religion"

That is the merest rot. These fellows propose to whip you, to tar and feather you, and to murder you "in the name of Jesus Christ." Of all criminals, the most dangerous, and the most contemptible, are those who attack you under the guise of religion: they "open with prayer" and close with hell.

"White Supremacy" 10-13-23

Now! this is the real honest-to-goodness foundation of the Ku Klux Klan. This is the author of their being. This is the reason for their existence. This is their beginning and their aim. They place it SECOND on their program, in order to hide it by beginning with the RELIGION camouflage. "White supremacy" is really the first of their tenets and aims.—And yet some imbecile colored leaders allow Klan "speakers" to come into their churches, make a $25 "donation" and tell the congregation, "We are not after colored people." And yet the very first text of the Klan, next to their blasphemous attack on heaven, is their blanket attack on all things colored: "WHITE SUPREMACY."

Grand Rapids, Mich.

"Protection of Our Pure Womanhood"

Perhaps the emphasis here is on the "our." And yet these hypocrites whipped and raped white women in Oklahoma, according to Governor Walton. We heard a prominent Southern white woman say recently that they do not want to be protected by criminals. We might add that womanhood never has been and never will be protected by crime.

"Closer Relationship Between American Capital and American Labor"

And a closer relationship still between "American capital" and the Ku Klux treasury.

"Preventing the Causes of Mob Violence and Lynching"

Of course, the Klux try to fool somebody by making a face and uttering ambiguous phrases against mob violence and lynching. But do you notice how they put it? They are not going to prevent mob violence and lynching, but they are going to prevent the "causes." Now what are the "causes"? The general cause of lynching is the progress of the Negro American toward equal rights and his demands for full citizenship. This progress and demand is what the Klux aim to "prevent." There is no particular crime which they can name as the cause of lynching: lynchings are for everything and for nothing. Only a very small number of the people lynched are accused of rape, even by the lying mobs that lynch them. An old Negro was lynched for trying to prevent white men for raping his grand-daughters. This is one of the "causes" that the Ku Klux propose to "prevent." That is, instead of preventing that old man from being lynched, they would prevent him from opposing white men who just only wanted to rape the old black man's little grand-daughters. Colored men have been lynched for defending their wives against the attacks of gentlemen like those in the Klan. This caused those black husbands to get lynched and massacred because they had farms and homes and automobiles that were "too good for niggers." The Klux would eradicate such evil causes.—We do not need to go any further: the reader can carry on from here.

"Preventing Unwarranted Strikes by Foreign Labor Agitators"

This is not going to fool any hard-headed laboring man. Why is an "unwarranted" strike any worse when the striker is "foreign" or the agitator "foreign"? Who is to judge when a strike is "warranted," if not the laborer himself? What makes the Ku Klux a competent judge in such a matter?

"The Limitation of Foreign Immigration"

If this be desirable, it can best be done without the interference of outlaws. We would, however, prefer any of the immigrants to the "citizens of the Invisible Empire."

"The Promotion of Pure Americanism"

That's treason. It is more rot, like that "religion" with which they headed up these "principles." Pure Americanism is a square deal to every man. It will uphold the law of the land before any mob, even a mob with sheets over its shoulders and pillow-cases over its head.

"Upholding the Constitution of the United States"

By executing and whipping men and women without judge or jury,—by VIOLATING the constitutional rights of every citizen. By advocating the violation of certain amendments to the Constitution. By denying the EQUALITY of rights before the law,—which is the reason for the making of the Constitution."

"The Sovereignty of Our State Rights"

By defying the government of Oklahoma and denying the power of the whole state government. By seeking openly to set the decrees of the Imperial Wizard up above th law of the states.

"The Separation of Church and State"

And the UNION of "protestantism" and "kluxism." In the name of God, we would rather have no religion than any religion dominated by this gang of criminals and bigots. The separation of church and state originally meant RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE, but religious intolerance is really next to "white supremacy" in the Klan Bible.

"Freedom of Speech and Press"

And yet there is not a Klan-ridden state in the whole South that would permit the Negro people and press to speak and print freely.

"Education of Worthy American Citizenship"

Look at that "worthy." Citizenship is made worthy by education, but the Klan proposes to pick out the "worthy" and then educate them. That is, the Klan proposes to say who shall be educated at the expense of the public. That is easy to see through

Ku Klux Klan—1923

General.

"EMPEROR SIMMONS"

The Baltimore Herald 8-15-23

Some southern jackass is eternally delivering himself of his opinion as to who is the Negro's best friend. It has continued through so many years that it has become a fixed habit, and any time the Negro or any matter pertaining to him is mentioned, the usual ebullition follows.

These superficial, although sometimes kind-hearted and well-meaning, southerners never lose conceit enough to consider that maybe the Negro himself knows who are his best friends, and don't need anyone from the outside to point them out. Baltimore, Md.

This brings us to the Rev. W. J. Simmons, Emperor and high muck-a-muck of the "Invisible Empire," otherwise known as the Ku Klux Klan.

The "Emperor" goes the average white southerner one better in the friendly attachment which binds the Klan to the Negro. He says "the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan are the greatest friends the Negro ever had: they are wholly without racial prejudice, they seek only to maintain the supremacy of the white race. *To keep the Negro in his place is our intention, not to kill or drive him out of the country.*"

With such benevolent intentions announced to the world, it's a wonder all Negroes don't through up their hats and holler for their Ku Klux friends and quit leaving the South.

But they are still leaving and so long as the South is dominated by the sentiments expressed by the "Emperor" Negroes are going to continue to leave.

They are no longer to be considered under the feet of "Emperor" Simmons and his Klan or any other class or group of citizens and will no longer submit to assignment to a "place" selected by such men. Like all other citizens their place is whatever place they win by their merit.

And if "Emperor" Simmons finding that his Klan cannot "keep them in their place" undertakes to kill or drive them out of the country, he will find that numbers of his klan will be put in places where they will not have to be kept. They will remain where placed until final roll call.

SEVEN HUNDRED KU KLUX

By

WILLIAM PICKENS

THAT'S all it takes to bluff a great government. And all they have to do is "parade."

Lord, what are we coming to?

When we heard that General Hines was "on his way to Tuskegee," we knew that he was **on his way to surrender,** to yield the honor of government and the rights of the American Negro to the whim of a village which would have never been heard of if a Negro named Booker T. Washington had not lived in it.

N. Y. Amsterdam News 9-12-23

Who has ever before heard of a government going nearly a thousand miles to inquire of 700 outlaws what that government was privileged to do with its own affairs? Even China made a better stand against more formidable outlawry.

NOTICE: Hines consulted the wishes of "leading citizens" of Tuskegee, meaning only white citizens. Why are not Robert Russa Moton, successor to Booker T. Washington, and the whole Tuskegee staff, in charge of the best-known school in the South, "leading citizens" of that village?

Let the colored people of America make no mistake: the party to be held responsible in this matter is not the Ku Klux Klan but the present national administration. The K. K. K. are the least dishonorable party in the whole business, for they have made plain their position and even "paraded" for it. The government makes no stand, if Hines is to be taken seriously, but **yields,**—yields to a mere parade of the enemy. What would we think of our wounded colored soldiers if in Europe they had yielded and surrendered simply because the enemy "held a parade" to scare them,—what would we think of them?

Suppose 700, or even 7,000 Ku Klux should "silently parade" as a demand that Hines resign, would he do it? Do not let these government officials fool anybody,—they only yield when and where and on what **they want to.** The Imperial Wizard is not running the country for them, —except where the Negro's interests are at stake.

Hines invited disorder when he said to those villagers that he would do nothing, not even to carry out the orders of the United States Government, "that might bring disorder to this community." That meant, and he knew that it meant, that all they would have to do to get whatever they wanted was to threaten the government with "disorder" in the form of another "parade." Just think of it: a government of 110,000,000 people falling on its belly before 700 masked paraders!

That is a lie,—the government of Hayti or of Dahomey would not have to do that. This is an attempt at a "double-cross" on the part of government officials, and they have a poor excuse for it.

Let the Negro remember: That even the Ku Kluxers are honorable foes when compared with the dastardly treachery of entrenched false "friends."

President Harding had better hurry back from Alaska to Alabama.

THE K. K. K. AND THE OTHERS.

There is a good deal of propaganda for and against the K. K. K. being carried on through the metropolitan press, the pulpit and otherwise. We have been trying to make out what it all means. St. Louis Clarion St. Louis, Mo.

The Catholic and Jew do not oppose the K. K. K., nor do the white ministers who are not members saying anything unfavorably of the Klan, because of its position on the Negro question. We believe all of them agree with the Klan, that the Negro must be made to understand that this is a "white man's country." The Catholic and Jew oppose the Klan because it excludes them. not the Negro.

9-14-23

DECLARE MISLED 200

DeKalb and Fulton Ku-Klux Decry Forrest Knights for Revealing Membership

Resolutions condemning the action of Nathan Bedford Forrest Klan No 1, of the Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan, in announcing its secession from the national klan organization, were made public Tuesday following a meeting of other klans of Fulton and DeKalb Counties, including College Park Klan No. 96, Buckhead Klan No. 128, East Point Klan No. 51, Belton Klan No. 121, Decatur Klan No. 42. Atlanta Georgian 10-24-23

The resolutions asserted that all klans attending the meeting subscribed to their sentiments. They were signed by M. O. Dunning, chief of staff of the Realm of Georgia.

The resolutions asserted that investigation has revealed that the action of Nathan Bedford Forrest Klan does not represent the entire membership, but fewer than 200 members, and that an even smaller group of 15 persons has misled these 200. They decried the action of Nathan Bedford Forrest Klan in revealing the identity of one of their members in a public statement.

Hundreds of members of Nathan Bedford Forrest Klan have made application to one or the other of the six klans subscribing to the resolutions for transfer of their membership, according to the reso-

lutions.

After the preamble, the resolutions provided for condemnation of the action of Klan No. 1, and that the subscribing klans continue in their policy of not officially recognizing any of its acts as official.

"We will continue," the resolutions concluded, "to exercise toward the members thereof the same spirit of fraternalism that we have heretofore shown them. We condemn in no uncertain terms the action of anyone who, without warrant or authority, reveals the secret of our ritual or the names on our roster."

THE KLAN IN THIS STATE.

Much light is thrown on the peculiarities of politics in this State by the allocution to newly initiated members of the Ku Klux Klan, delivered in that order's gathering outside of Binghamton on Saturday night. The first duty of a Klansman, it appears, is to oppose any measures for redistricting the State so that New York City may have a larger representation in the Legislature. In this one particular, at least, the Klan will find it easy to square principles with practice and support the Constitution.

Its provisions insuring that the city shall always be under-represented, that two rural votes shall in general count as much as three city votes, were not specially designed for the aggrandizement of native-born white Protestants. But it happens that they do favor the districts in which native-born white Protestants are relatively more numerous. They also happen to favor the districts where Republicans are more numerous. Thus it seems pretty clear that the Klan in this State will have to ally itself with the Republican Party, if with any.

If the Anti-Saloon League, representing probably a much smaller number of votes than the Klan, could in the past dictate Republican policy in NewYork, the Klan may be encouraged to seek to restore the lost dominion. The Klan organizer's indication of Tammany as the great enemy of the sheeted heroes recalls vividly Superintendent WILLIAM H. ANDERSON'S recent and passionate appeals to the Klan to come to the rescue of the liberties of America against this same foe. How many members of the Anti-Saloon League in this State also belong to the Klan there is no means of knowing, but in some of their principles and more of their methods there is a similarity obvious to any observer. Both profess allegiance to the law; both insist on being treated as above the law. Both aim at a division of the electorate into governors and governed, on religious lines.

It is at least something to get the opposing forces out in the open before election and see how they line up. If the Republican organization in New York is to have the Klan on one flank and the Anti-Saloon League on the other, we might as well know it.

Hate Cannot Eliminate Hate.

The news columns announce the formation of several organizations of citizens to contest with the Ku Klux Klan. These organizations, we are told, include Protestants, Catholics and Jews, and citizens of various races and creeds who believe that great harm and no good can come to the country through a division of its people along the lines of racial and creedistic hate. It will be the purpose of such organizations, so the dispatches say, to contest the gospel of hatred and intolerance that is being preached so assiduously.

We know nothing whatever of the aims and principles of these organizations, or how they intend to proceed in counteracting the malevolence that is afoot. But we do know tha they cannot succeed and will only make bad matters worse if they try to fight hatred with hatred. It may be the logical sequence, as we have frequently warned, that one organization founded on hate breeds opposing organizations also founded on hate, but we will never be able to eliminate hate with hate.

On the contrary if these organizations intend to preach a gospel of brotherly love, of abjuring hatreds of all kinds and of judging Americans not by their race or by their creed but by their loyalty or lack of it to the principles and institutions of this republic, then they are entitled to a place of welcome in American affairs. We have never for one moment doubted that the good sense, the tolerance and the fairness of the American people would defeat all organizations and institutions whose sole purpose is to divide the people of this country into malevolent hating groups. Breadth of view, justice of purpose and fairness of conduct can never be defeated by narrowness, intolerance and hatred, least not in this country.

COOLIDGE'S MESSAGE TO THE KU KLUX

In terms so plain that no Ku Kluxer can misunderstand, President Calvin Coolidge sent as his first official message a ban to that infamous murder-graft bund. While the telegram was addressed to the Knights of Columbus, the orders were to the hooded outlaws. The shrouded cowards have officially called the Catholics un-American and have vowed eternal warfare and vengeance against them. They plot with no less brutality and barbarism against the members of the Catholic faith than they do against members of the colored race and of the Hebrew race.

At the Indianapolis convention of the Rainbow Division of the American Legion the Ku Klux Klan brazenly booed Father Duffy, its Catholic chaplain. Throughout the country the Klansmen have made and are making war—political and personal warfare, sometimes open and sometimes covertly—upon the church. In behalf of these proscribed and patriotic Americans the President has breathed official defiance and has taken up the challenge.

When the convention of the Knights of Columbus met on Tuesday of last week in Montreal—in the section of which ten million dollars of Catholic church and school property has been burned by the Klansmen— they received this brave message and assurance from America's Chief Magistrate:

The Knights of Columbus is in every sense a patriotic order. You have established great war charities, you have helped to fill the national treasury by your contributions to the various Liberty loans and you have sent your dearest and best to bear the brunt of battle.

Your order has ever shown its steadfast devotion of American principles and American ideals. You are Knights of Columbus, a name of great significance representing not only a great discovery but the external principle of all discovery and progress. When all the world doubted, when his own followers sought to turn him back, he sailed on, daring to follow the truth. There is no finer knighthood.

In it your noble order stands resisting all evil council, supporting every patriotic cause, following the eternal principle that the truth shall make you free.

In every case where the President has here referred to the Knights of Columbus may be substituted "colored" or "Hebrew" without mistake or misgiving. The challenge to that unnumbered host of Klansmen throughout the nation is clarion. The bold stand which he has taken as his first step to set America's house in order first is epoch-making. The days of temporizing and pussyfooting with this growing menace to American institutions are past. This cancer, he says in effect, must be cut out, and at once. The hours in office of the three to five hundred postmasters, United States marshals and other Federal office-holders who are known to have subscribed to the oath of allegiance to the Ku Klux Klan will be, we predict, as miserable as they are brief. The three to four thousand Federal employes in Washington who belong to the Ku Klux Klan and whose names President Harding's Department of Justice secured and placed on file will either resign their jobs or their Klan membership, and that we predict at no distant day. President Cooldige has struck a mighty blow for a united America and a free America which knows no American by his creed or color but only by his service and his sacrifice. This is all colored America asks—a free field and no favors. If we read the signpost of Calvin Coolridge aright this will be its portion and protection. We congratulate President Coolidge. Let him fight out the nation's present domestic battle along this line and an ever-increasing host of black Americans will stand by to serve the country—north, east, west and south—in times of peace and to forever save it in times of war. May God so direct President Coolidge. May Providence so preserve the Republic!

LLOYD GEORGE IS LAUDED BY KLAN CHIEF.

Simmons Asks for Interview on Unification of English-Speaking Nations.

The following telegram, indorsing the plans and purposes of David Lloyd George, Britain's war Premier, in unifying Great Britain and America, was dispatched Monday to Lloyd George by William J. Simmons, founder and head of the Ku Klux Klan:

"Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 15, 1923.

"Hon. David Lloyd George,
Minneapolis, Minn.,

"May I not tender to you my deep appreciation of the plan you outlined for harmonizing and unifying Great Britain and the United States in purpose and ideals.

"The order of which I have the honor to be the founder and the responsible head and composed of millions of native born white Protestant citizens of this country has as a part of its program of service the unification of the two white English speaking nations of the world.

"Neither the League of Nations nor the International Court can accomplish and secure the ends so earnestly desired. A simple compact between sovereign nations dissimilar in color, creed and ideals can not be maintained. The International Court can not coerce and restrain the nations of the earth into righteous and amicable relations.

"Your country and my country must be linked together by the ties of blood, of sympathy, of common destiny, to preserve our Anglo-Saxon civilization and to safeguard the world against recurrence of war. In any event Great Britain and the United States must be united in the deeper and finer things of democracy and determined that white man shall never engage in war against white man anywhere upon the face of the earth. The press reports are that you are to favor Atlanta with a visit.

"Will you not be good enough to grant me the privilege and the honor of an interview when you reach this city?

"WILLIAM JOSEPH SIMMONS,
"Emperor of the Invisible Empire."

Ku Klux Klan—1923. III.

General.

the wearing of the hood that enables individuals and groups to use the cover of the klan for the prosecution of private vengeance.

As to the secrecy, as to the objection that the klan tries to carry out even those of its purposes that are justifiable, or at least no worse than debatable, anonymously—to this objection the klan member makes the ingenious answer that he in his attempts to influence public action is no more anonymous than the writer of newspaper editorials, nor that figure who is so often alluded to as "the man higher up" or the man in the background of many bodies organized for political or social action. In this as in many aspects of any argument you have with a man who seeks to justify the klan there is some slight amount of half truth. It all throws light on the nature of the minds and on the motives of some who join the klan with sincere though only partly informed motives.

Sunday Courier 10-21-23

In all that is said here there is no intention to deal with the essential principles of the klan, nor with the men at the head of it. Some of them may be good men; some others of them may be decidedly otherwise. One of the early organizers of the klan was a rather venerable old fellow who in his vague minded, narrow minded, long haired way had motives entirely sincere and completely unworldly. One of the others who had a good deal to do with the energetic spreading of the klan appears to have been a decidedly less attractive type—in fact, his name has been appearing in the papers pretty frequently in rather markedly odious connections. All that, however, is a different story. The present article does not concern itself with the leaders of the klan, nor with its methods of organization, nor with those men—frequently very commercial minded, one is compelled to suspect—who make money through the organized selling of memberships in the league, who practice what has been called the commercial exploitation of hate. All that, let it be repeated, is another story. The present article has in mind only the individuals who join the klan—and only some of them. Some who join the klan do so because they see in it an opportunity for the prosecution of private feuds in an illegal and odious way. Some join it in a spirit nothing short of the most deplorable bigotry. But the clear fact that must be conceded, if we are to make any headway through dealing with this widespread prejudice in a spirit of calmness and tolerance, is that some others who join it are good men with motives that are sincere, even exalted. The writer has been told by sources which compel him to believe it that in many local communities, especially in the South and West, the very best men in the community belong to the klan. And it is with the attitude of mind of this sort of man that the present article deals.

Such a man in the course of any long conversation with you will tell you and will easily convince you that his motives personally are at least unselfish. The salesmen of memberships and those who organize the salesmen and direct them may be in it partly or wholly for the commissions they earn and the various financial "rake offs" incident to the commercial side of the organization. But the good man who pays his money to those salesmen in obviously quite without any selfish motive. Such a man indeed will tell you and will marshall a certain amount of proof that among all the organized forces now aiming to have influence in American politics the Ku Klux Klan is almost alone in having no selfish material object. He will tell you that the object of the farm bloc, for example, is to get more money for its members in the shape of higher prices for crops, government credit and the like. He will tell you that the purpose of the labor unions in trying to exert political pressure is to get higher wages. He will tell you that even the American Legion has among the objects of its political action a cash bonus for its members. He will cite other similar examples until you find yourself almost tending to admit that among all these blocs and organized minorities the two which have conspicuously an impersonal motive free from material considerations are the Ku Klux Klan and the Anti-Saloon league. In this, as in any similar broad generalization, there is of course a certain amount of specious half truth.

Nothing of this kind should blind any one to the fact that some of the principles of the klan are inconsistent with the American theory of democracy and government and the fact that some of the actions of some of its local groups are even more concretely odious. The important point is that to the degree that honest men with good motives are attraced by some aspects of the klan they should be provided by the political parties, by the newspapers, by the courts and legislatures and by the other more orthodox vehicles for the expression of organized opinion with less excuse for taking to this kind of group action in order to get consideration for those of their purposes that are legitimate.

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LET THE KLAN DIE.

"The most un-American State in "the Union, as measured by the Ku "Klux Klan standard, is South Caro-"lina." This report from a TIMES correspondent fits in with other evidence about the peculiar nature of the order's strength in the South. It is strong in Georgia, strong in Texas, though not so strong there as it used to be; but it is not the old Ku Klux Klan and not enough like it to appeal to descendants of the men of standing who supported that order. It seems to be stronger now in the Middle West than in the South. Indiana is the choicest jewel in its crown.

N. Y. Times 11-20-23

Some statistics of the religious population of Indiana, published yesterday, show that somewhat less than 10 per cent. of the Hoosiers are Catholics and somewhat less than 1 per cent. Jews. The other 89 per cent. must feel their inferiority keenly if they are forced to band together to save Nordic supremacy. As a matter of fact, the more Klansmen the less compact their unity. Birds in their little nests agree, but the Emperor's men and the Wizard's men shoot each other up with all the enthusiasm of Guelphs and Ghibellines.

Every day it seems more probable that the Klan will vanish by natural disintegration. The problem will not be solved, certainly, by counter-attacks such as that sponsored by the Knights of Columbus at Atlantic City. When the Knights are attacked solely because of their religion, naturally enough they rally as Catholics to fight back. The impulse is intelligible, but the results are certain to be unfortunate. When the Knights of Columbus organize a Vigilance Committee with the help of negroes, and the Mayor arranges a comic-opera system of signals with dairy whistles and police traffic lights by which "volunteers "will be summoned to the City Hall "to curb outbreaks," they are only furnishing more material for the fanatics of the Klan. Let the thing alone and it will fall to pieces of its own weight.

"ONE-HUNDRED PERCENTISM" IN NORTHERN STATES

Baltimore Herald 10-17-23

(By William Pickens)

In the North, East and West, Mr Colored Man, they are not coming after you (yet) with tar and feathers, or whip and rope. They are coming first, in the way in which they can come and get away with it, after your job, after your child's seat in the unsegregated school, after your half-equal accommodations in public places, after your elective or appointive office of any kind. Once they get your status lowered in these ways, then the tar and feathers, the rope and the convenient limb will be not only probable but inevitable. It is only a degraded people than can be so treated, and the first move, therefore, will naturally and instinctively be to degrade you.

O, they will not think this all out. Some of them, most of them, have not got that much power of thought. Some few of them will even think and protest honestly that they do not intend any such thing. But this is the natural and instinctive procession of acts and events on the road to utter oppression. These things lead in one direction. The one oppression, if "got away with," becomes the reason and inspiration for the next. In a way, each step in oppression makes the next step necessary. Even those members of the oppressing group, who may be opposed to the first step, will become advocates of the second, because the first will have changed both the conditions and their psychology in the matter. Some of them who were opposed to school-segregation at all at first, will be in favor of high school and college segregation after the grammar school sare all fully segregated. The whites who are at present opposed to jim crow cars, will be in favor of high school and college segregation after the grammar schools are all fully segregated. The whites who are at present opposed to jim crow cars, will be in favor of it, or tolerant to the idea, after every other public privilege has jim crow'd.

Baltimore Md

This "one hundred per cent. nuisance and Ku Klux menace is working underground at first, outside of Oklahoma, Texas, and others of its strongholds. It must have a period of "mining and sapping" in the more civilized parts of the country.

After this work is thoroughly done—and it won't be long, if it is not vigorously opposed and checked,—the next step will be open defiance to the rights of those who are "alien" to the invisible power.

Here in an Indiana city, this bastard breed of "Americanism" is raising sand because a German painter, who is now an American citizen, perhaps, has won the contract to paint a public building. They say: "Of course the way is over, but——," and they the proceed to show that it is not over. If they would starve the Teuton descendant, they would starve the descendants of Africa. As it is, the Germans whom the brown boys shot at in 1918, and happened to miss, can come over now and have much more freedom anywhere in Indiana than those brown boys can have.

Oo not fool yourself, Mr. Colored Man: Ku lKuxism has you at the very bottom of its scheme of things Ask them to take "white supremacy" off their list, and await their reply.

KLAN LOSING GROUND AMONG TENNESSEANS

Makes Little Headway in Mississippi—Signs of Revolt in Alabama.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN FAILS

Order Is Fighting Senator Underwood's Presidential Aspirations in Own State.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 15.—Is the Ku Klux Klan disintegrating in the States of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee? It is, according to all the signs, on the down grade in Tennessee; to date, despite the efforts of the Klonciliium and local propagandists, it has been unable to make any appreciable headway in Mississippi and while it still holds commanding proportions in Alabama the evidence is that the Wizard and his goblins will fail in their effort to line up that State in the so-called 100 per cent. American column.

N. Y. Times 11-16-23

The one section of the country, the Southern States to the east of the Mississippi River, where the Klan could naturally have been expected to expand with the greatest ease, appears to be where the organization has struck a snag. This does not mean that the strength of the Klan is insignificant in these States, but it does mean that the organizers of the masked forces have failed in their campaign for the political control of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

The campaign is still being waged with all the force the "throne in Atlanta" can command. While Atlanta refuses to concede defeat, the fact appears irrefutable that the Eastern South cannot be induced, as have Texas, Arkansas, Indiana and other States west of the Mississippi, to the Klan.

Success in Southern States.

Of the three States named, Alabama is without question the one where the Klan has made the greatest progress. In this State the order controls Jefferson County, of which Birmingham is the seat, and there are other sections of the State in which the Klan is admittedly in dominant position. In the rural dis-

ricts and in Mobile and in Montgomery, however, the Klan is a minority organization, and it so happens that a majority of the people of Alabama live on farms and in the cities and towns where the Klan is not in control.

At this moment the big political question in Alabama is the candidacy of Senator Oscar Underwood for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Until very recently it was not thought that Senator Underwood would have any opposition in his home State, but it now appears certain that he will have opposition, and that B. Musgrove, who ran against him for the Senate two years ago, will try to get the delegation. The scheme is said to involve an alliance of the Ku Klux, the Anti-Saloon League, the labor unions, and certain farmer organizations behind Musgrove.

Musgrove is distinctly a local celebrity and his candidacy is solely to humiliate Senator Underwood, if possible, in his home State. Some years ago Musgrove gained considerable notoriety in connection with a proposition to solve the cotton picking problem by teaching monkeys to pluck the staple from the bolls. In his campaign for the Senate in 1922 he came within less than 1,500 votes of defeating Underwood, and he had behind him that year the very elements which the enemies of Mr. Underwood are counting on to support Musgrove in the primary next April.

The odds are, however, in favor of Senator Underwood and his friends are confident that he will weather the storm. So far the Alabama Klan papers have not attacked him, but the official Georgia paper, which circulates everywhere in Klan territory, has opened fire. The situation, so far as the Alabama Klan is concerned, is a puzzle. The rank and file of the organization are generally understood to be against Underwood but the direction heads are fearful of defeat if the issue is openly joined, and just now the Klan is in no position to suffer further loss of prestige in this part of the country.

Home Section to Give Hard Fight in Own County.

Senator Underwood's hardest battle will be fought right here in his home county of Jefferson, for nowhere in Alabama is the Klan so strong as in the Birmingham territory. Jefferson County polls about 32,000 votes and to the Klan is conceded a voting strength of at least 15,000. The Klan itself claims 18,000. The Sheriff of the county, T. J. Shirley, is a Klansman and is said to be the Alabama representative of the Kloncilium. At least two Judges are also of the Klan, while the other county and city officials who owe allegiance to the Wizard in Atlanta are said to total more than a score. Senator Underwood's friends concede that on the face of things he is in danger so far as the county in which he has spent his entire political life is concerned.

William W. Brandon, the Governor of Alabama, is frankly on friendly terms with the Ku Klux Klan. He has declared for Underwood. J. Thomas Heflin, the junior Senator from Alabama, is also in high favor in Klan circles. The Alabama Klan organ in its issue this week urges all Klansmen to hear Heflin speak whenever opportunity occurs. He is eulogized as one of the greatest orators in the United States, a man who is always, says the paper, "eloquent, instructive and entertaining."

The Presidential aspirations of Senator Underwood, summed up, will be the big issue in Alabama next year. In all the years he has been in public life Senator Underwood has never lost a fight in Alabama, and the indications are that he will again be victorious in 1924, for despite its admitted stronghold in Birmingham, the metropolis of the State, the Ku Klux Klan is on the defensive in Alabama and the signs are that the hour of its greatest influence has struck.

Now as to Tennessee. In that State the Klan is no longer boastful. The election in Memphis the other day, when the hooded organization was decisively defeated by more than 3,000 votes, is the biggest black eye the Klan has yet received in Southern territory east of the Mississippi. Everywhere in Tennessee the reports are that the Klan is losing and although it will probably poll a considerable vote in the 1924 elections, it will not be a controlling factor.

Senator Shields will be the paramount issue in Tennessee next year. He has been denounced by former President Wilson and will, in addition, face the opposition of the Anti-Saloon League, the Ku Klux and those soldier voters who are demanding a bonus. The Shields fight will not be unlike that "Jim" Reed waged in Missouri in 1922. He will be opposed by Nathan Bachman of Chattanooga and General L. D. Tyson of Knoxville, both of them followers of Mr. Wilson and both of them statesmen of the bone dry school.

Klan Loses Tennessee Fight.

As in the case of Reed, it is possible that Senator Shields may get enough East Tennessee Republican votes to pull him through. Rumor has it that both Reed and Borah will come to Tennessee and urge his election, for Shields has been from the first one of the most consistent members of the League of Nations irreconcilable group in the Senate. By itself the Klan cannot defeat him, but it can add a good many thousands of votes which in the end may accomplish his undoing.

Governor Austin Peay, of Tennessee has not been conspicious among those Tennesseans who have denounced the Klan; for this reason it is generally understood that the Klan will accord him its support in his campaign for reelection next year. Whether the Klan will back Bachman or Tyson for the Senatorial nomination has not been disclosed. It is out to beat Shields and may be expected to line up behind the candidate who shows the greatest preelection strength.

Viewing the situation in Tennessee as a whole the evidence is all one way. The Klan has lost in its fight to get the State. It may develop strength here and there, but it will never, say those who are familiar with the Tennessee political situation, be able to make its influence count to any appreciable degree in either affairs of the State.

Mississippi, the last of the trio, appears to be almost as safe as Tennessee, so far as Klan domination goes. From the first some of the strongest men in Mississippi have fought the masked horde, men like ex-Senator Williams and Percy, especially the latter, who has never permitted an opportunity to pass to warn his fellow-citizens of the dangers that lurk behind masked control. The Klan is fairly strong in parts of the State, but so far as control is concerned, such an outcome appears as remote as it does in Tennessee. As the situation now sizes up, the Klan will not be able to play a very important part in Mississippi next year.

Gathering the Harvest of Hate.

Spokesmen for the Ku Klux Klan claim that it has a membership of something over 2,000,000 persons. Each one of these members has paid an initiation fee of $10, besides the regular dues and the amount he spent for regalia. If the number of members be as large as claimed, or even nearly so, it is plain that a considerable sum has been contributed to the treasury of the invisible empire. Also obvious is it that the sum is of such proportions as to attract the lustful eyes and hands of those who have gotten to be leaders. The almost constant litigation that has been in progress for months on the part of one faction or the other to get in control of the administration of the klan funds should be proof sufficient of the motives inspiring the litigants.

11-7-23

These quarrels within the klan and the latest result of them also prove another theory that opponents of the klan gospel of hatred have maintained. Men who know something of human nature have all along insisted that those who preach hate against others will practice hate against themselves whenever the occasion may arise. There are any number of such occasions, and the most apt are money and politics. Both of these occasions have entered into Ku Klux affairs, and the tragedy that happened in Atlanta the other day is the beginning of the justification of human wisdom.

In the imperial city of the invisible empire the attorney for a faction contesting for control of the empire's affairs was shot down in his office by the editor and publicity agent of the faction in control. The whole country is thus made witness to the fact that the teachers of hate are its most apt practitioners. Whatever violence and crime the klan may deny against those outside of the ranks they cannot but admit within the gates. The seeds of hatred that they have implanted in Ameriacn soil have developed into the plant that is poisoning themeslves. The man who is dead and the man who caused his death were engaged in the business of urging upon some of their fellows the obligation of hating some other of their fellows. They seem to have attained their end to their own destruction and disgrace.

They have sown the wind broadcast and they are reaping the whirlwind at home.

Out of the Invisible

On Monday last the exalted cyclops of the Morehouse parish Ku Klux and several of his satellites were duly adjudged guilty of "carrying firearms on the premises of another," a violation of the law. The charge was based upon an armed invasion of a Morehouse parish home. On the same day, another Knight of the Invisible Empire conducted an armed invasion of the premises of a brother Klansman and shot him to death.

As the cloak of Ku Klux invisibility is lifted little by little and here and there, the wonder must grow that men of intelligence, of patriotic impulse and good will, should cleave to it longer, even in secret. Hundreds of masked mob mysteries still await elucidation, as for the example the murders in Mer Rouge and Texas and the numerous "whipping bees" in Oklahoma, Georgia and elsewhere. It must be a very rigid rule of silence and secrecy that keeps so many of these outrages dark for so long—and in regions where dwell many subjects of the "Invisible Empire" solemnly vowed by their professions to law enforcement. But wherever the light of orderly justice has pierced the shadow, the klan philosophy and psychology are revealed in forms and purposes utterly unlike those paraded by its professions of "super-Americanism" and super-reverence for law.

11-9-23

How long can the pretense and profession blind the well-meaning and law-loving elements of klan membership to the realities bared now and again in courts of record? How long can the plea that the "Invisible Empire's" good deeds offset the evil ones attributed or proved against its members stand against the self-evident fact that good deeds do not need the mask and robe which, by sheltering those who don the trappings of invisibility for evil and criminal purposes, encourage them to lawless excesses?

ROOSEVELT SPURNS KLAN ENDORSEMENT

In Letter to Negro Association He Repudiates Reported Offer of Support.

N. Y. Times

CONDEMNED IT A YEAR AGO

11-30-23

Cites His Lincoln's Birthday Address Declaring Against Masked Activities.

N. Y.

Replying to a telegram sent by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City, Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has repudiated the support offered him by a Ku Klux Klan speaker at Freeport, L. I., recently. Mr. Roosevelt said he had declared himself against the Klan in a speech at the National Republican Club on Lincoln's Birthday last year.

"I have not heard one thing about the Ku Klux Klan endorsing me," wrote Mr. Roosevelt to Robert W. Bagnall, Acting Secretary of the colored organization. "I cannot conceive that it is so, because I came out flatfooted against them in a public speech at the National Republican Club on Lincoln's Birthday last year.

"The fundamental, underlying principle of Americanism is that men should be judged as men, and no distinctions made on racial or religious lines."

In his Lincoln's Birthday speech Mr. Roosevelt said in part:

"The word American has been soiled by being used by some groups for the purpose of furthering their brutally intolerant designs. Such a group is the Ku Klux Klan, who have banded together against certain creeds and races. Americanism never goes masked, and he who tells you it does, lies."

Ku Klux Klan—1923.

General.

Ku Klux Klan Blamed As One Cause of Negro Migration to the North From Cotton States

N. Y. HERALD

MEMPHIS, Nov. 12.—The negro exodus has presented a real spectacle at Memphis. For five months, from April to September, a continuous stream of men, women and children left here for Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and smaller cities in Missouri, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan. Labor agents corralled and directed the movements of groups of them North and West. One railroad provided special trains as the occasion demanded. The second section of one regular scheduled train carried nine or more cars to Chicago. It is estimated that it carried from 500 to 600 persons a week for at least five months.

Memphis, was swamped with railroad passenger business, and the city overflowing with strange negroes. The Mayor instructed his police officers to enforce the vagrancy laws and keep the migrants moving.

Tennessee lost but a few thousands of its own negroes. It served as a muster ground for those from Georgia and other more Southern States.

"We have nine trunk line systems running in and out of Memphis," Mayor Paine explained to The New York Herald reporter, "and it is but a night's ride to all the important centers to which the moving negroes were headed. Most of them went north, to Chicago and Detroit, from where they scattered to points their services were desired. Three months ago the movement reached the peak.

Many Went to Missouri.

"Many negroes from this immediate section went to the new cotton belt in Missouri, moving ahead of the boll weevil. The negro population of Memphis has been gradually losing in comparison to the white. The last census shows that but 37 percent of the entire number of people in the city were negroes. In 1900 it was about fifty-fifty. This is true of many Southern communities. Negroes have been migrating to the North, East and West for thirty years, but not in such numbers as they are now going. We are not trying to prevent individuals from leaving, but we require agents to live up to our laws. Tens of thousands have passed through here."

The chief of police of Memphis said that 7,000 to 8,000 had left the city, but their places were filled by others coming in.

Memphis observers of the exodus declared that it was a movement from the farm to the city, as well as a transfer of negro labor from the South to the North, East and West.

Southern business men are becoming interested in this question. They realize that the loss of labor is serious, and that many thousands of "good negroes" are gone for good. Bankers and merchants are trying to stem the tide. In Georgia, where the unrest among the negro residents is most pronounced steps have been taken to improve conditions.

"How can we keep them?" is the question they are trying to answer. James S. Peters, president of the Georgia Bankers' association, who conducted an inquiry into the situation in his state, asserts: "This is a condition and not a theory. It will continue so long as conditions here remain as they are and the industrial North and East offer higher wages and better living conditions. It is useless to talk about labor agents or legislate against their activities. It did not require labor agents to take population and transplant it on the shores of North America.. Superior living conditions and better wages did this."

Labor Agents Not Held to Blame.

Mr. Peters declared that he doubted if labor agents had any real influence to the negro movement.

"We have very few negroes now in Georgia but what have relatives or friends in the North and East," he explained. "Every mail brings letters back to the South to fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, sweethearts, neighbors and friends telling of the high wages, good living quarters, schools and other superior living conditions, and I find that in many instances those who have gone ahead are sending money back to their families and friends to cover their transportation up north."

Mr. Peters has painted for his associates of the Georgia Bankers Association a gloomy but accurate picture. He has made recommendations for steps to bring about a change and stop the outflow. Other States are joining forces to the same end.

"That most of the negroes have left the farming section of our State is evidenced by the fact that in travelling through the middle part of Georgia either on the railroad or public highway you will see thousands and thousands of acres of land and farm dwellings lying vacant," Mr. Peters reported. "The land is growing up in weeds and the farm dwellings deteriorating. These lands sold, or should have brought, in 1919 from $40 to $75 per acre, and today there is no demand for them at all. In fact, you cannot lease them for the taxes. A large percentage of them are covered with mortgages and the owners are not able to pay the interest."

Mr. Peters quoted this in his report on conditions, and added: "The exodus of the negro has left in its trail a destruction, silent, but as great as that wrought by Sherman's army from Atlanta to the sea."

Would Improve Living Conditions.

Some of the principal suggestions being made by Southern men of ability, character and substance are:

First, that wages be increased to a par with those of the North, East and West with proper allowances for the difference in the cost of living.

Second, living conditions in the negro sections of the towns and cities be improved.

Third, the increase of educational facilities, the purpose being to bury the theory of moss backed Southerners that an ignorant negro is better than one with education.

South Carolina and Georgia rank higher in illiteracy than any other States in the Union because of the condition of the negro.

The pocketbook of the South was hard hit this year by the negro exodus. It is estimated that the loss in cotton will total from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000. This fact has aroused men of means to demand better treatment of the negro.

The Ku Klux Klan, organized by an Atlanta group, has had much to do with the negro migration movement. Few negroes have suffered at the hands of the hooded bands that parade the public highways, but the constant apprehension that they will be visited and mistreated by disguised men has demoralized negroes in many communities. Labor agents have used the garb and tricks of klansmen to frighten good negroes from jobs they have had for years.

At Hapeville a suburb of Atlanta, negroes were warned by signs bearing the three telling letters—K. K. K.—to leave the community. Their employers and friends offered to stand by them and see that no harm came, but the signs were given again and again and many negroes ran away. White leaders there assert that the K. K. K. had nothing to do with that drive, but it had the same effect.

Some farmers had plenty of hands under contract for the year, but a few nightly visits by men claiming to represent the Ku Klux Klan drove them away.

Efforts to frighten the negroes on the plantation of Watt Daniel of Mer Rouge, La., resulted in the Morehouse Parish kidnapping and alleged murders. Daniels protested against the activities of the Klan on his place and he was then spotted for "a lesson."

The Klan is held responsible to a large extent for the unrest among the negroes of States in which it is strong.

The Klan scarecrow has followed the negro into Northern States. At Portsmouth, Ohio, the latter part of October several hundred hooded representatives of the Invisible Empire paraded through a negro section and frightened the residents. At Pittsburgh, in a suburb where a white girl was attacked by a negro an invisible committee ordered "all negroes to pack up and get."

11 STATES JOIN KLAN REVOLT, IS REPORT

2,800,000 Sever Connection With Imperial Palace, Information to Col. Simmons

Atlanta Georgian

Representatives of the Ku-Klux Klan in eleven states, at a conference held a few days ago in Richmond, Ind., revolted and voted to withdraw from the national organization, according to a report made to Colonel William Joseph Simmons, emperor of the Invisible Empire, and which was made public Monday by Henry J. Norton, exalted cyclops of Nathan Bedford Forrest Klan No. 1, of Atlanta. 12-4-23

The report, Mr. Norton announced, will be mailed in circular form to all klansmen of the Simmons faction in the internal fight in the klan.

The states represented at the meeting, all of which were reported to have seceded, are:

Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, New Jersey, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont. These states were declared in the report to represent a total membership in the klan of 2,800,000. Thirty-two representatives of the klan in the eleven states were said to have been present at the conference and to have voted unanimously.

The revolt was led by D. C. Stephenson, said to be head of the propagation department of the klan for all of the states mentioned.

According to information reported to Emperor Simomns, Stephenson made a short talk, explaining that he had withdrawn from the national kloncilium "on account of certain men that were connected with it, referring particularly to Dr. Evans, H. K. Ramsey and Savage."

The "Dr. Evans" referred to is Dr. H. W. Evans, imperial wizard.

The conference, the report said, later was adjourned from Richmond to Indianapolis, where the discussion of klan affairs was contin[illegible]

Stephenson was reported to [illegible] explained that he had instructed all kleagles and exalted cyclops in his territory not to send any more remittances to the Imperial Palace in Atlanta and to have no further correspondence with the palace.

Stephenson also explained, it was said, that he controlled his own printing and robe plants and that "it would not be necessary to ask the Imperial Palace for anything." He declared, the report said, that he did not fear any legal action on the part of the imperial officials.

The conference was adjoruned to be called together later by Stephenson for consideration of further plans, the report con luded.

Dinosaurs and Others.

Human knowledge is making progress backward as well as in other directions. The report from Peking, for example, that the third Asiatic expedition of the American Museum of Natural History has discovered in Manchuria nests of dinosaurs dating back 10,000,000 years with dinosaur eggs in the nests justifies the hope that equally careful investigation into some present-day mysteries will result in discoveries of importance. Indeed, one cannot devote oneself wholly to a study of dinosaurs without overlooking matters of more immediate moment.

Chicago Daily News

Take the acute problem that convulses Oklahoma. One important element among the people of that state is deeply disturbed by the alleged crimes and the supposed lawless purposes of the Ku-Klux. Another large element is no less concerned about the alleged evil practices of the state's official governing agencies. Amid the general turmoil it is not wise to assume that all the fault lies on one side.

Chicago, Ill.

The Ku-Klux constitute a strange phenomenon—amazing in many of its manifestations. Its vast and continuous growth demands that an understanding of its purposes and its practices be arrived at by the general public with the least possible delay. 9-17-23

This country already has an immense fund of information relative to the bad or inefficient government from which the people so commonly suffer. The alarming increase in taxation and the breakdown in law enforcement are two features of this situation which never can be overlooked for any considerable time. If Americans should attack with intelligent determination the abuses that cause bad government, so simplifying and otherwise improving it as to transform it into good government functioning with admirable efficiency, they would make all such strange and sinister growths as the oathbound and sheeted order of the Ku-Klux manifestly preposterous and without a shadow of justification.

Fatuous tolerance of evil in our courts, evil in our legislative bodies, evil in our executive offices, has bred in some quarters a sort of desperation that is prone to take on dangerous forms.

Having discovered nests of dinosaurs in Manchuria it should be possible for American enterprise, joined with American patriotism, to discover and destroy the nests of present-day agencies of misrule here at home.

Hearst's International Jan. 1924

JUSTICE!

A Defence of the Klan

The Nat'l Republic 12-5-23

SIR: I have read your article, Why They Join the Klan, with a great deal of interest. There are two outstanding reasons for the enormous growth of this order; first, about nine-tenths of the men and women of this country are Klansmen and Klanswomen and do not know it; all it takes to complete them is to go through the initiation and take the oath. And, second, advertising; persistent, effective advertising.

The Klan should not be classed as a political party as you suggest, when it is plain to be seen that they are the finest advertisers in the country. And the advertising—untold millions of dollars worth—has not cost one penny. We know that the great newspapers employ astute men to guard against the wiles and schemes of the press agents; yet all the efforts of all the press agents who ever lived are as nought compared with the gigantic press agent scheme the Klan has worked on them. They have swallowed the bait, sinker and line.

In this town of about two hundred thousand, it is safe to say that had the Klan spent ten million dollars for paid advertisements in the two local papers and the Scripps daily, the results would be inconsequential compared with the persistent, front page knocking of these three newspapers. It is the same thing, all over the country. This talk about ignorance, bigotry, cruelty, whippings and all the rest, is mere propaganda of these same gratuitous advertisers of the Klan. The anti-Klan propaganda is about as reliable as Russian, Open Shop and other paid propaganda. No doubt there have been Klansmen at these various whipping parties. (And let me say that in every case of a whipping, when the facts are sifted, most anybody would say that he got what was coming to him.) Likewise, out on the plains, where I was raised, every time a horse thief or cattle rustler was summarily lynched, there were men in the parties who were members of the well known secret orders, members of the churches, men whose lives and opinions were worth something in their respective communities.

The Klan is not in politics. It is not anti-anything, excepting anti-wrong. It does teach, however, that in politics no account is to be taken of expediency, but, rather, let the best man win. It is claimed that every officer of the city and county of Dallas is a Klansman; yet our county commissioners have spent millions of dollars of road and other money without a whisper of graft. The city is enjoying the most efficient and economical government it has had during my thirty years' residence.

It is my opinion that within a short time it will be impossible for a man to be elected to any important office in the United States if he is opposed by the Klan. For the Klan is one hundred percent American; it is trying to bring us back to the faith of our fathers, who founded this government. Had the principles of the Klan actuated the heads of the governments we would not have had the ghastly war; further, if the teachings of the Klan were followed by those who hold the destinies of the world in the hollow of their hands, we would not know that now, today, there are millions of innocent men, women and children starving in Germany and other war-swept countries. Political expediency and fear of what the voters will think, is the curse of the world today. C. M. ROBK.

Dallas, Texas.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923. I General.

MASK UN-AMERICAN; IS HANDMAID OF HATE

The Commercial Appeal 8-20-23

Fred Callahan Makes Plea for Brotherly Love.

Memphis, Tenn.

"What is the matter with the world is one of the questions that has been asked of all ages and the answer the centuries have given back is the answer today—we are not loving each other enough," declared Fred Callahan, attorney, and teacher of the Men's Bible Class of St. John's Methodist Church, in the puplit yesterday, which he occupied in the absence of the Rev. C. C. Grimes, pastor.

"The one thing that has wrought more ruin than pestilence or famine, that has filled the world with crying, a shapeless, headless thing, that entered Eden upon the wings of sin, is hate," he said.

"Hate is not only an attitude toward someone or something; it is a positive force, capable of exercising a tremendous influence over us if indulged; it is Satan's smoke screen. Being headless it is without reason and men do all manner of things under its influence, unable to see in the thing the do, Satan's hand.

"Unlike man, hate did not enter the garden alone. A proper soul-mate conceived of Satan in one of the blackest pits of hell was prepared aforehand and entered the garden with hate, likewise upon the wings of sin; this soul-mate is a blind thing, and is called mob-spirit. The two, throughout all the centuries that have passed have wallowed in the blood of brothers, blind and without reason, leaving behind them a crimson trail, a world billowed with the graves of the slain.

Mob Rule a Great Enemy.

"Every great movement for good since the very morning of time has been forced to meet and overcome this enemy of the race. Every milepost that human grogress has ever passed in this slow journey upward bears upon its surface bloody fingerprints. Every great life ever offered upon the altar of service in the promotion of brotherly love bears on its body somewhere marks of hate.

"On a spring morning some twenty centuries ago in an eastern city a mob gathered, the hour was early and the mob had formed beneath the window of the governor of that province. At the midnight hour of the night that had just passed a young Jew had been arrested and contrary to all law or custom, had been tried before sunrise and condemned to death. At first there was some shouting, then the mob, apparently having gained its end, the shouting died down for a time, when suddenly the mob poured out through the city's gate, through the gate called the Damascus gate, bearing with them, pushing him, dragging him, the young Jew.

"That city, ladies and gentlemen, was the city of Jerusalem; the young Jew, Heaven's Prince. Only words of love had ever fallen from His gracious lips, only deeds of kindness had ever engaged his hands. The crowd however, aflame with hate and led by the mob-spirit crucified Him, God's Son.

"A short time after this brings us to the lesson story of today, "The Stoning of Stephen."

Stoning of Stevens, Example.

"Stephen had preached such a gospel as no one could answer. He had preached from the scripture the coming of the world's Saviour, how He should come, where, how He should die, and when and where He should be lifted up. There was no answering him and the rulers stirred up the people, feeling that the people would act first and think later. The closing argument of his defense, as he stands on trial for his life, is in substance these words: "Your fathers, throughout all the ages that have passed, have stoned the prophets, and you have with bloody hands, slain God's Son." Stopping their ears we are told they rushed upon him, rushed him out through the gates, and the mob adds another name to its long list of victims, this world has stoned the prophets, slain God's Son, burned, tortured and crucified those who have given so much to lift humanity out of the valleys and to promote brotherly love.

"In 1530 William Tyndale gave to this world probably its first complete Bible. The great mass, in his day, were eager to learn God's word as written in God's book, and men in England have been known to barter whole loads of grain or hay for just a few chapters of St. Paul written perhaps with a pen.

"Tyndale gave us our Bible, and in 1835 he was strangled by a mob for this act.

Discord Shakes Nation.

"You say these things occurred centuries ago. These could not happen today. These things could not possibly happen in America. We have our constitution, our laws, we enjoy freedom of conscience. Each citizen is guaranteed, you may say, under the law, the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. We are each of us guaranteed a speedy and public trial and to have the advice of counsel. We are guaranteed the right to stand face to face with the witness accusing us of wrong, and with all this law and these guarantees hate could never make any headway or the mob spirit. Shame us! as it has shamed other countries.

"How sure are you of this? If you will stand upon the crowded streets of our city, back in one of the little eddies where men pause in the exchange of a few words; if you will visit one of the downtown parks and will listen you will hear the heartbeats of a nation and in it a chord or note of discontent. You will discover class-hatred and that there is little love for one another. You will hear ugly rumors of outrages, of strikes, of hooded men, and of other things that combine to produce a feeling in us that things are not just altogether right.

"I stood on the courthouse steps of this city one day during the past week and heard a discussion concerning the coal strike and concerning the Ku Klux Klan. Some of the men insisted that the members of the klan and that the organization was altogether bad, others that it was altogether good. It is my opinion, ladies and gentlemen, that many of these, perhaps a large per cent, who are members of the klan, are men of integrity. Their aim is high and lofty.

Men of Integrity Mislead.

"They had entered the klan perhaps because they believe it furnished a field where service, needed service, could be rendered by them. It is also my opinion, if you please, in spite of the things that I have said, that it is the most dangerous thing with which the human race has ever played since the dawn of the world. I concede that these gentlemen have a right to their belief. Being an American citizen myself, a thirty-second degree Mason, a Methodist and a Democrat, I feel confident that they will accord to me the same right.

"In the first place, from my viewpoint, the very word "klan" is un-American. It means clique; it means classes. Webster says it means those bound together by class prejudice or narrowness.

"In the second place, America is my country. Every Klansman that breathes, every Jew, every Catholic, and every negro, that stands beneath our flag can make this same statement with just as much right as I have to make it. The fact that I do not believe in the power of the pope, that I do not believe as the Jew believes, certainly can never give to me the right to drive him from a land in which he has played as great a part in building as I have, and which is as much his land as it is my land.

"There is not enough love as I understand it to include all of us. Some of us are unloved. The tendency, whether intentional or not, is to create class hatred, to array Protestant against Catholic, Gentile against Jew, white against black, here in a land to which we have all contributed, in which we have all had a part of the building, before whose laws we stand as equals and beneath whose single flag as one people we all seek shelter.

"Why the Hoods and Woods."

Solomon has said: "There are six things that God hateth, nay, seven things, and the seventh thing is a man who stirreth up strife between brothers."

"In the third place, every bum, cutthroat, or thug that outrages society will lay his crime at the Klansman's door, knowing full well that with the hooded face he will stand a poor chance to defend himself in the eyes of the world. Over his face he wears a mask; his meeting place is in the heart of the forest or some dark wood; his meeting hour many times the midnight hour. It simply puts the Klansman in a bid light. The whole world wants to know if you are 100 per cent American; if you are willing to practice the Golden Rule, whatsoever you would have men do unto you, do you therefore unto them; if you are willing to accord each American citizen every right that you claim—then, why the hood? Why the meeting place in the woods, and why the midnight hour?

"In the fourth place, from Oklahoma and from the Lone Star state, from other southern states, and from the state of Louisiana, stories are coming to us of mob violence, of midnight visits, of outrages. Who, for the next 50 years to come will hear the word Louisiana without thinking of the little village of Mer Rogue, of Bastrop, and Watt Daniels? Oh, they say the Klan is not guilty of all these things, which is perhaps so in a majority of the cases. Nevertheless, the very fact that men are traveling the streets and the highways at the midnight hour, masked and perhaps armed, has filled the very air with uneasiness. Men walk at high noon casting an occasional glance over their shoulders.

Labor Supply Affected.

"And another thing, the negroes are going from the cotton fields, going from the fields of sugar cane and corn; going from the cabins that stand upon the bayou banks, they are gone. Every steamboat that breasts the waves of this mighty Mississippi River to the northward, every passenger train that pulls out of the Grand Central Station or from the Union Depot bears it cargo of black men and their loved ones. And why are these negroes going—our negroes?

"In spite of the circumstances surrounding him, in spite of the fact that he has lived in a hut and that his bed in many cases has been but a dog's bed, he's a good negro, when you consider the chance that he has had. And he is leaving the land to which he has really contributed so much. He has cleared the cotton fields, and the fields where corn and sugar cane grow. His hands have laid the paving bricks of our city's highways, dug the canals, and borne the mortor and brick to the highest story of our tall buildings. You say, it is more money he is seeking, he is following a mirage. That may be true in part but back of it there is another thing, known as fear. Soon to forget the banjo and the songs of the south, his loss if you please, is our loss.

"While shepherds watched their sheep upon the hill sides which rose above the little village of Bethlehem 20 centuries ago, they were suddenly startled, near the midnight hour, by sounds of heavenly music, music wondrously sweet. Angels were singing, "Glory to God in the Highest, Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men." This Prince came preaching "Love one another." Oh! His Kingdom was small at the beginning, only 12, then 120, then 500, then Paul pushed the kingdom into heathen Antioch, then it spread to the island provinces of Rome, then to Rome, then to middle and western Europe, then this land, then to the earth's uttermost outposts.

"And I believe that these great Bible classes springing up everywhere throughout the land are being used by this Gallilean as recruiting stations for His army. Let more love, ladies and gentlemen, be our watchword. Let's banish from our country and city and from the whole world the influence of hate. Let's help the Master of Men push His kingdom by loving each other more."

MICHIGAN LEGION MEN BRAND KLAN AS UN-AMERICAN

Times-Picayune 10-18-23

Prepared to Fight for Resolution Scoring Hooded Order.

NEUTRALITY URGED IN RELIGION, POLITICS

New Orleans, La.

Anti-Bonus Group Asks "All for Disabled, Nothing for Able-Bodied."

San Francisco, Oct. 17.—The American Legion tonight closed the third day of its fifth national convention with two of the foremost questions before it undecided.

The first barrier was the stand of the Michigan delegation for the complete repudiation of the Ku Klux Klan. The second impediment to harmony was the organization of a San Francisco unit of the legion to fight on the floor any resolution favoring compensation of ex-service men.

Late today a spirit of compromise entered the Ku Klux Klan question when the California delegates in caucus voted an "honest neutrality" in matters pertaining to politics, religion and industry. This was the first of the breaks in a situation which legion officials admitted was threatening the existence of the legion as an active organization.

Klan Fight Foreseen.

Michigan delegates said they would fight on the floor of the convention to force through the resolution drawn up by James E. Hunt of Mount Pleasant, Mich., in which the legion will be called upon tomorrow or Friday to renounce the klan as "un-American in fact" and "contrary to the principles for which the American Legion stands."

The formation of an anti-bonus league here dispelled the hope that the compensation committee would work out a resolution in committee that would be acceptable to the convention, legion officials said tonight. The anti-bonus organizations selected Lieutenant Commander William C. Van Antwerp of San Francisco, member of the legion national advisory council as chairman and Lieutenant Edward H. Clarke, Jr., as secretary.

"For the disabled, everything, for the able bodied, nothing," will be demanded of the anti-bonus faction, Mr. Van Antwerp stated.

Failure of any of the committees to get together forced an early adjournment of the third day's session of the convention at an early hour today. With all night sessions facing several of the most vital committees, it was the hope of officers of the legion that the full convention could proceed tomorrow.

Decorated Men Greeted.

Robert E. Bondy, representing the American Red Cross; William J. McGinley, supreme secretary of the Knights of Columbus, and Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, president of the American Legion Auxiliary, addressed the legionnaires at today's session.

Four wearers of the congressional medal of honor were welcomed by the legion delegates. They are: Isabelle Stambaugh of Philadelphia; Earl D. Gregory, Virginia; Louis Van Insel, Los Angeles, and Joseph H. Thompson, Beaver Falls, Pa.

The latest tricks of the air as developed by the army, navy and marines, were shown here at Crissy Field, during the "National Defense Day" celebration. Bombing of a toy fort, sky to land communications and night fireworks from airplanes were the features of the air program.

The largest combined army and navy aircraft squadron that ever took part in an intercity flight arrived here from San Diego to join in the legion events, according to Major Harris C. Alten, legion convention aviation chairman. Eighteen combat torpedo and scout planes with Albert Marshall in command, comprised the Pacific fleet air force.

WE are beginning to think that the Ku Klux Klan is a reasonably open, democratic sort of an organization. After all, any man owning five dollars who is able to prove that he is neither a Catholic nor a Jew nor a Negro stands a fair chance of admission. Compared, for instance, with the task of achieving citizenship in the United States, the customs of the Klan look positively free and easy. Of course there are Jews and Catholics in the United States who are allowed to vote, and even a few Negroes here and there, but the tests for admission to citizenship are subtler and less easily defined than those of the Klan. You may, for instance, be an orthodox evangelical blond Nordic named Smith and still be blackballed by some judge because you were a conscientious objector in the World War. And just recently a new barrier to citizenship has been erected by a judge in West Virginia. According to a letter from the president of District 16, United Mine Workers, a young miner named Dan Spolarich, an ex-soldier, was denied citizenship papers because he was a member of the union and on strike. Apparently we are establishing a new organization—the Exalted Order of Citizens of the United States, to which only those aliens may be admitted who fall in with the war policies of the Government and the labor policies of our leading coal operators.

OUT OF THE NIGHT.

Kansas City Star

By Melvin B. Tolson.

Out of the Night with high-flaming torches
  Gallop the Klan with its fiery cross,
Led by the Kleagle of Hate and Destruction,
  Beating the valleys of verdure and moss.
Silent, they ride through meadow and woodland,
  Past fields of cotton and yellowing grain,
Past dark Golgothas where black men have suffered,
  Past stakes of horror whose spirits remain.

Kansas City, Mo.

There in the cabins the tear-stricken inmates
  Whisper a prayer to their forefathers' God;
Mothers clasp babes to their fear-pulsing bosoms,
  Listening to hoofs that resound on the sod.
This is a land of Wild Terrors and Demons
  Haunting the morass and furrow and glen.
Then comes the crash—the silence is broken
  By Human-Tigers who prey upon men!

10-13-23

Thundering hoofs and the jingle of trappings—
  Foam-crested steeds on their haunches are thrown;
Curses, ah, curses and shouts echo madly,
  And from the cabin there issues a groan.
Mine not the pen to describe scenes so gory—
  Dawn has appeared in the palace on high;
God from his throne looks down on the victim
  Hanging—like Christ—'twixt the Earth and the Sky.

In this fair land 'neath the Altar of Freedom,
  Hoodlums our Law and our Customs defame,
Polluting soil which the martyrs made sacred,
  Dethroning Justice and enthroning Shame!
Ye who have come with your fire-brands and terror,
  Back to your birthplace, the region of Hell.
Land of our fathers—if Duty command us,
  Here we will fall where the patriots fell!

LEGION AND KLAN.

The convention of the American Legion has gone further than a good many people expected on the issue of the Ku Klux Klan. It is true that the compromise resolution offered by the Michigan delegation, which was adopted by an overwhelming vote, mentioned no names, and merely recited the fact that any individual or organization which fostered racial or class strife or took into its own hands the enforcement of law was inconsistent with Legion ideals. This is about the same as saying that the Legion stands unswervingly for virtue, and disapproves strongly of vice. But in view of the considerable number of Klansmen who must have been among the delegates, even that is a good deal.

10-20-23

A stronger resolution, explicitly denouncing the Klan, was beaten by a vote of nearly seven to one; but still more one-sided was the vote of the convention against a declaration introduced by the Oklahoma delegates, which said in effect that the Klan was none of the Legion's business.

As for the bonus, while the Legion in the main is still for it, there was not a voice against the resolution that care of the disabled was the first consideration. So it will seem to others outside the Legion.

KLAN TRIAL HERE BARES MER ROUGE PROBE INCIDENTS

Klan's Plans for Stopping Floggings in Oklahoma Disclosed on Stand by Wizard Evans.

E. Y. CLARKE DECLINES LEADERSHIP OF KLAN

Charges Nationwide Plot by Foes To Ruin Him and Declares He Will Fight.

Atlanta Constitution

How a Ku Klux Klan campaign of education in Oklahoma was planned in a hotel room at Asheville, N. C., and happenings in connection with the Mer Rouge incident of last winter when an investigation of the deaths of Watt Daniel and T. J. Richard was under way, featured depositions and affidavits read Tuesday in Fulton superior court in the hearing in the case of H. M. Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia, and others, seeking a receivership for the organization.

10-31-23

Dr. H. W. Evans, imperial wizard of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, in a deposition taken at the Imperial palace here on October 4, told of the campaign planned for Oklahoma and discussed various matters connected with the klan and with Oklahoma and J. N. Littlejohn, formerly a klan investigator, told of the Mer Rouge incidents.

A side issue of more than usual importance was the giving out by Edward Young Clarke, former head of the propagation department and imperial wizard, pro tem, prior to the election of Dr. Evans, of a letter to William Joseph Simmons, emperor of the klan, declining to become leader of the Simmons faction and of one to Dr. Evans, communicating his refusal to call a meeting of the committee on national program of which he is chairman. He gave as his reason in both instances alleged discovery of a national conspiracy against him, asserting that all of his time would be required to fight it.

Deposition Read.

Attorney Colquitt, one of the attorneys representing the plaintiffs in the action, read the deposition of Dr. Evans. The imperial wizard was asked first about the gathering in the hotel room at Asheville. He said that Paul Etheridge, N. B. Forrest, of Atlanta; C. J. Orbison, Indianapolis; C. A. Comer, of Little Rock, and himself, were in the room. The gathering was during a kloncilium meeting in the North Carolina city.

He said in response to a series of questions that the situation in Oklahoma, where Governor J. C. Walton had said there had been 2,500 whippings, was discussed. "Feeling that kind of situation ought to be remedied," he said, "and an institution founded upon the teachings of justice, obedience and patriotism ought to get behind the officers of the law to the extent of putting on a campaign throughout Oklahoma for a law that would make it a penitentiary offense not only to flog but to conspire to flog, and thereby make the lives and liberty and bodies of the people of Oklahoma safe from unlawful invasion, and had just the sort of conversation I have outlined to you."

Campaign Planned.

Asked what sort of a campaign was planned, Dr. Evans said it was to be a speaking campaign in favor of an anti-flogging law and to build up a sentiment for law enforcement and obedience to the law. The imperial wizard said that no particular propaganda was issued against Gov. Walton, the only plan being for a campaign to stop lawlessness.

"Then propaganda was issued against Gov. Walton?"

"Not particularly, no sir."

"In carrying out your plans?"

"No sir, the idea was the governor had said this kind of thing was happening and the idea was to stop any such thing happening in Oklahoma. No more than to say that because of the fact that we are perfectly willing to get behind the law officers at Macon and aid them in the flogging situation that we are starting a fight on the governor of Georgia. We are supporting the officers of the law wherever they are in proper performance of their legal duties."

"Well, to what extent did the plan go with reference to the Oklahoma fight, the Oklahoma situation?"

"I couldn't tell you, sir."

"They did send money?"

"They spent some money in Oklahoma, yes sir."

"They have spent a large sum of money in Oklahoma since that July meeting?"

Don't Know How Much.

"I would say they had spent a good deal, yes. I don't know how much."

"How much spent or sent there to be used in the Oklahoma situation."

"I couldn't tell you. As money has been needed in Oklahoma it has been furnished them, I should say."

"How many other campaigns in different states has the executive committee authorized the expenditure of money?"

Ku Klux Klan — 1923. II.

General.

"I don't know how many states. Whenever it has been necessary to take care of the interests of the klan or klansmen I have tried to do so. Now; there are forty-odd states in this union and wherever the cause for which we serve, and the institution we [illegible] to need [illegible] we help them.

"There are no political campaigns with us. We don't get behind men in politics. We [illegible] principles; we get behind principles."

Dr. Evans said E. Y. Clarke got four-fifths of the money turned into the propagation fund during the time he was in charge of that department and turned one-fifth into the klan.

Denies He "Split Fees."

Dr. Evans denied that he ever had handled the state of Illinois in which plaintiffs have charged in an affidavit introduced Monday that he had split fees with B. G. Christy, grand dragon of that state. "I never split anything with Mr. Christy," he said.

"Has the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, since you have been imperial wizard, participated in or furnished any money to any political campaign anywhere that you know of," he was asked.

"No sir," was the reply.

He was questioned again about the Asheville meeting at which the Oklahoma situation was discussed and declared that he would not make or allow to be made any appropriation for any political campaign and at his request he stated his reason why he believed it was necessary for the klan to take a stand for an anti-flogging law in Oklahoma.

Blames Klan's Enemies.

"The enemies of the Ku Klux Klan," he said, "have steadily tried to convict the klan in the mind of the nation of being a lawless, law-breaking, whipping, tar and feathering piece of machinery. When, as a matter of fact, under solemn oath, on the contrary we have sworn to support the law on all occasions. When I saw the statement of the Oklahoma situation to the effect there had been 2,000 whippings out there, I thought and believed if they had had any such condition as that, that an institution, every member of which was sworn to uphold the officers of the law in the proper performance of their duty, ought to take a stand for law and against whippings anywhere at any time."

He then said that the executive committee at the Asheville meeting agreed to put on a campaign of education in Oklahoma with lecturers acquainted with the state and to bring about peace and harmony in the state. The money spent in Oklahoma, he declared, was spent for this purpose only.

"Klan Blackballed Walton."

"Was Governor Walton a Ku Klux?" he was asked.

"Well, no, not exactly." Governor Walton applied and was obligated partially, not fully."

Mr. Ethridge: "Do you know that of your own knowledge."

"I will have to give it the way it was told me by an agent of the Ku Klux Klan," was the reply. "He was obligated by an agent of the klan; they sent in his fees and the klansmen where he lived didn't want him, didn't believe in him; and so he was not taken into the klavern and has always been in the attitude of having been obligated but not affiliated."

Mr. Coburn then took up the question.

"Doctor, in taking in a klansman where the klan is not chartered, they are taken in by kleagles merely by obligation and dedication, isn't that true?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then they are klansmen when they are obligated?"

"Well, under that—what I would say I would hold that this man Walton if he proved the fact that he had been obligated, since he denies it—I would hold that he was a klansman at large until such time as he had been properly gotten out of the order."

"Klansman at Large."

"Then, having taken the obligation, Governor Walton was a klansman at large, isn't that true?"

"Yes, sir. Now that is predicated upon his having this obligation. Governor Walton denies it, Mr. Coburn, other men affirm it and the record will prove their affirmation. There have been some written records published about it, I don't know of my own personal knowledge because I don't know Jack Walton, but I will say this much, that if he is a klansman, he was taken in the back door and I think, if he is a klansman, he ought to be removed before the eyes and the scrutiny of the American public through their front door."

"Then if he was taken in the back door, the kleagle who took him in was not attending to his business, isn't that right?"

"I don't approve of his selection of material, but that is not an answer to the question."

Questioned About Money.

Dr. Evans was again asked by his attorney about the connections of E. Y. Clarke and the amount of money in the klan treasury when a suit was filed by William J. Simmons, emperor, last April. He replied that there was about $337,000, but did not have the exact record before him. When the present suit was filed, he said, there was about $400,000 and at the time the deposition was taken about $700,000.

Dr. Evans said that he saw a copy of a resolution passed by klansmen in Texas instructing members to refrain from contact with Atlanta headquarters, but the resolution never reached him. He said he knew of only one klan that had passed a resolution about withdrawing and withholding money from headquarters and that this was the San Antonio klan, but that it rescinded the resolution within 30 days.

He was asked about a similar resolution said to have been passed by the Oklahoma klans at Tulsa, but said he never had seen any such resolution.

After being questioned about the bank accounts and various safe deposit boxes he was asked: "Doctor, you drew out $16,000 in $1,000 bills through the federal reserve bank when you went out to see about some paper publication, Mayfield's Weekly, didn't you?"

"No sir. I never paid Mayfield's Weekly a dollar in the world for any paper or character of work."

"But the klan did?"

"No sir."

"The klan ordered how many copies of Mayfield's paper?"

"I don't think we ever bought a copy up to now in the history of the klan. I have no knowledge of any payment of any kind having been made to Mayfield's Weekly by the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan."

"Did you take any money out there to them?"

"No sir, I know I carried no money to them."

Anent Mer Rouge.

Assertion that J. J. Bracewell, a Ku Klux Klan investigator, had told him when he went to Bastrop, La., to investigate the disappearance of two men that "there was no use for him to go to Mer Rouge; that the two bodies found in the lake had been tied or 'spread eagled' on logging cartwheels and rolled down the hill and that was what crushed the heads off the two bodies," was made in a deposition by S. N. Littlejohn.

Littlejohn said that he was employed at the time as an investigator for the Ku Klux Klan. He was sent to Bastrop about January 12 to make investigations. There he met Bracewell to whom, he said, other investigators seemed to look for advice and instructions. It was at this time, he said, that Bracewell advised him it would not be necessary for him to go to Mer Rouge. Littlejohn said that he operated at Bastrop under the name of George K. Lawrence.

Given Instructions.

Littlejohn said that Captain Skipwith at Mer Rouge urged Imperial Wizard Evans to keep him (Littlejohn) on the job there. Littlejohn said that he was detailed to work under the direction of Captain Skipwith and that all other investigators were sent away and that his instructions were "to work with the end in view that there might be no indictment."

He said that when the grand jury failed to return an indictment he sent a telegram to T. J. McKinnon. He said that his instructions from McKinnon were to "keep Captain Skipworth quiet so as not to crowd the issue." He said McKinnon was afraid the captain would talk too much.

Three lawyers named Todd, Newton and Sandle, he said, were employed by the Ku Klux Klan directly from the imperial palace. Each received $500 and later were paid $250 each, all of the money being sent through Judge Barnett, of Shreveport, La. He said that Judge Barnett was chief counsel in the Mer Rouge matter and was paid a very large fee; "to the best of deponent's knowledge and belief, this fee was $5,000."

Littlejohn said his salary was $50 a week and expenses and that his expenses would average $75 a week. He said that in addition to himself eight other men, all employees of the imperial palace, were sent to Bastrop to work on the case. These were M. Hamilton, of Houston, Texas; J. A. Bracewell, Lloyd Ingle, H. L. Talinferro and C. C. McIlwain, all from Atlanta; M. Murray, of Shreveport, and O. D. Jackson and M. Mann, of New Orleans.

Littlejohn also said that a "strong arm squad or wrecking crew" had been formed and organized for work around Bastrop and Mer Rouge. He said that these men were picked from other districts, none of them being located around Bastrop or Mer Rouge, so that their identity might be concealed.

Evans Gives Orders.

"Deponent further said," the affidavit continued, "that he was called to Atlanta by McKinnon in March and that during his conference at the imperial palace with the said T. J. McKinnon it was mentioned that C. R. Upchurch and Harry Terrell were at Mer Rouge at that time securing affidavits in connection with the said Mer Rouge case which was not known to this deponent at that time but that the said McKinnon did then and there speak to this deponent:

"'You have got your machine down there; use it and get them out of the way.' This deponent understood this language to mean that the strong arm squad or wrecking crew was to pump up Upchurch and Terrell."

Littlejohn said that H. W. Evans gave him specific instructions to "beat up" Harry Terrell and to charge whatever his fine was on his expense account.

Littlejohn also said that when Dr. C. M. McKoin was charged with being implicated in the Mer Rouge affairs that J. A. Bracewell was sent to Baltimore to handle Dr. McKoin's fight against extradition from Maryland. He said that Bracewell, using the alias Baker, went to the offices of Attorneys Ecke and Keck and said to them, "we have a man in jail here and I have $10,000 dollars and want to get him out." The attorneys made a charge of $3,000 for their services but Bracewell did not pay this sum at that time and Littlejohn was sent to Baltimore to close the deal. He paid the attorney $750, he said. All transactions were in cash.

Reading of a long deposition in which N. N. Furney, cashier of the klan, explained certain accounts and checks was in progress when court adjourned at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon until 9:30 o'clock this morning.

CONSPIRACY CHARGED IN CLARKE'S STATEMENT.

Declaring his belief that "machinery of the United States government was being used by certain of its officials in a national conspiracy to wreck him physically and financially," Edward Young Clarke, imperial giant and former imperial wizard of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Tuesday made public communications to William Joseph Simmons, emperor of the klan, in which he declined leadership of the Simmons' forces of the klan.

Simultaneous with the letter of Emperor Simmons, Clarke dispatched a letter to Dr. H. W. Evans, imperial wizard, in which he declined to call together the committee of national program of the klan and expressed the hope that factional differences in the klan might be settled.

The letter to Emperor Simmons explained that Clarke found it necessary to lay aside everything else to "defend himself and to vindicate his good name before the people of the nation" because of the "national conspiracy to wreck him mentally and physically."

Mr. Clarke's statement follows:

Within the past two weeks I have uncovered some of the most amazing and startling facts connected with the many law suits and various fights through the press that have been made on me and I find that there is really a national conspiracy to wreck me mentally, physically and financially. It shall not be done if I can prevent it. My information leads me to believe that even the machinery of the United States government through certain of its agents is being used to carry forward the conspiracy against me, and the most villainous and slanderous circulars are being circulated all over the nation, and women without honor and without character are being marshalled to file suits against me and to slander me in every way possible. The time has come when patience ceases to be a virtue and if I am not to be utterly crushed I must fight back and give to the world what I believe will be shown to be one of the most damnable and despicable attempts to crush an American citizen ever perpetrated in the history of the nation. I expect within the next few days to make some startling disclosures and as the various court cases against me come to trial, through witness and by affidavits, I intend to open the eyes of the public and my friends to things that it is hardly possible to believe could be done against any man. I call upon my friends in all parts of the nation to assist me in vindicating myself and my good name and in preventing enemies and crooks from accomplishing their fiendish purpose of thoroughly discrediting me and wrecking me physically and financially.

Jackson Confirms Charge.

New Orleans October 30.—O. D. Jackson, federal prohibition enforcement director for Louisiana, today admitted he had been employed by the Ku Klux Klan early this year to investigate the so-called Mer Rouge case, as stated in a deposition read today in Atlanta in the suit of F. M. Rittenhouse and others for a receivership for the klan. Jackson at that time operated a detective agency here.

M. Mann, also of New Orleans, named in the deposition as having participated in the investigation for the klan, was one of Jackson's employees.

Parker Raps Klan.

Baton Rouge, La., October 30.—"The Associated Press wires from Atlanta only confirm information we had as to the presence of a large number of klan investigators doing their utmost to balk justice," Governor John M. Parker said today in commenting on the deposition of S. N. Littlejohn offered in Atlanta in connection with the Rittenhouse receivership suit against the Ku Klux Klan. "And this was from an organization which has the audacity to claim itself 100 per cent American and to insist on the enforcement of the law. Further comment is unnecessary."

KLAN TO BE FACTOR IN POLITICAL FIELD

Ku Klux Will Likely Figure Largely in Local Elections, on One Side Here, the Other Elsewhere, for Congressman or Senator, but Will Hardly Intervene as a Body in National Campaign—Will Possibly Be Mentioned in One Platform or the Other.

By Mark Sullivan.

Washington, Oct. 20.—One of the influences that will affect the elections next year is the Ku Klux Klan. It is not necessary to infer that the klan as a nationwide organization can or will try to throw its influence in favor of one of the presidential candidates as against the other. There is practically no probability that the personalities of the two candidates will be such as to give occasion to this kind of prejudiced discrimination. It is conceivable that the platform of one party or the other may contain a plank either denouncing the Ku Klux Klan specifically or denouncing the kind of thing it stands for. Such a plank in either platform might lead to the lining up of the adherents of the klan one way and those who disapprove the klan the other way. But it is not necessary to anticipate this sort of thing. Quite aside from anything like this, the klan will undoubtedly figure largely, sometimes on the Republican side and sometimes on the Democratic side, in local elections for congressman and senator. Some of the states in which the klan is particularly powerful are doubtful ones. Indiana, for example.

In Indiana last year the klan was partly responsible for defeating one of the best men who ran for the senate in any state that year, namely Albert J. Beveridge. It was not that the klan disapproved of Beveridge. Nothing in Beveridge's record or associations incurred their prejudice. They had nothing against him. If the election had been held over again a month later the klan might as readily have voted in favor of Beveridge. What the klan happened to do was a haphazard fluke. But, combined with other things, it was just enough to defeat Beveridge.

10-21-23

The circumstances were these: Just a few days before the election Gov. Henry J. Allen of Kansas, an old Progressive party associate of Beveridge, came into Indiana to deliver some speeches in Beveridge's behalf. It happened that only a little while before, Allen, as governor of Kansas, had denounced the klan, using the vigorous language of which he is capable, in the same manner in which many other governors and other public men have expressed their disapproval of the menace to some fundamental American conceptions of government involved in the klan's activity. It just happened also that the particular Indiana towns where Governor Allen was booked for his speeches were towns in which the klan had recently organized and had secured considerable bodies of adherents. In these Indiana speeches Governor Allen again denounced the klan, taking it as one of his topics, just as he took up other public matters then current.

The immediate reaction of the klan members in these communities was to take the first opportunity to show their resentment. As often happens when action is determined by a temporary emotion the expression of resentment was erratic. They wanted to vent their resentment against Allen's speech on somebody and they took it out vicariously on Beveridge.

It was all quite without relevance to Beveridge or any issue with which Beveridge was associated. But the thing happened so close to the election that it was impossible to overcome its effect.

In the election next year there will undoubtedly be cases like this and other cases where—cases in which the klan will deliberately and avowedly vote as a body against some candidates and in favor of others.

All this is as unfortunate as possible. The activity of the klan, its very existence—and, let us not omit to add, the things, some real and some imagined, which give rise to those prejudices on which the klan thrives—all this constitutes one of the least happy aspects of present-day American life. Where the situation raised by the existence and activity of the klan is clear, where it is a simple issue between the klan and the fundamental organization of our democracy, there is no duty on the part of the conscientious citizen except to put his voice and his vote on the anti-klan side.

And yet, if you find any good man who is a member of the klan or an advocate of it or an apologist for it—and in some communities you can find good men who either are members of the klan or have sympathy for some of its principles—if you talk to such a man and if you practice toward him the spirit of toleration which we all demand he shall practice toward the rest of us, you will be led to feel that it would be useful to make an experiment in frankness and clarification.

It is clearly wise to accord to such men the spirit of tolerance we demand from them. If they are in any degree intolerant the best antidote and disinfectant for intolerance is tolerance. Clearly the most of the newspapers and magazines, as well as most others which have discussed the klan at all, have gone at it rather too hammer-and-tongs. The fact that the klan has gone on and grown is some proof of that. It is proof also, or at least it suggests, that there may be something vital and appealing somewhere in an institution which has been able to survive such severe onslaughts as well as such obviously detestable conditions as there have been in some parts of its own organization.

If you talk to a man who tends to be sympathetic with the klan, or at least who is moved to refrain from outright denunciation of it, he will tell you that, stated broadly, one of its main purposes is to maintain American traditions against alien influences—alien influences in business, in art, in literature, on the stage and in the movies, in religion, in politics and in the schools. The Southern or Western small town sympathizer with the klan has got the idea—in which he has not the information to distinguish among the truth, the half truth and the no truth—that the American stage is almost wholly inspired, managed and dominated from New York, and that New York is not an American city and does not reflect American ideals or traditions. He has the same idea about New York furnishing the models and leadership of the country in the world of the movies, of art, of fiction writing and fiction publishing, the world of the newspapers and magazines, the world of finance and business.

In support of this sort of loose thesis the klan sympathizer will quote to you a recent warning uttered by Secretary of Labor Davis to the effect that "American ideals and institutions threaten to be submerged beneath a tidal wave of Old World immigrants, bringing Old World ideas." To the persons who read this utterance from Secretary Davis it sounds pretty convincing. Especially does it sound convincing to people in smaller towns and in cities in the South and West, where the population is prevailingly native American in greater proporation than it is in the large cities of the East. It is in these native American communities that the klan has had its greatest growth, and the chief reason for that growth is the sense of alarm about American ideals and institutions which is voiced by Secretary Davis. To the man on the country road this expression of sentiment from Secretary Davis carries conviction. He knows that Secretary Davis is the official in charge of immigration and is therefore in the best position to have the greatest quantity and the most accurate kind of information about the aliens who are coming into America and the effect they threaten to have on American life. Further than this, he knows that Secretary Davis himself an immigrant, having come as a boy from Wales, and is therefore presumably the less susceptible to be moved by a sense of danger or to give expression to a sense of danger unless he sees it clearly and feels it strongly. (Perhaps it should be added that neither the Ku Klux Klan specifically nor the anti-immigration sentiment generally has in mind the sort of immigrant Secretary Davis was. The prejudice against immigration and the alarm about alien influence on America are not directed against the older immigration that came from England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Scandinavia or even from Germany. If all our recent immigration had been coming from these countries we would not now have any Ku Klux Klan in the form in which it exists nor any considerable anti-immigration sentiment. Everybody familiar with the present state of feeling in America who can be frank with himself and with others knows that our present anti-alien sentiment is directed against other races who come from Eastern and Southeastern Europe and who in recent years have come enormously to exceed the older immigration with which we were familiar in the past and which we have assimilated so successfully that we hardly ever distinguish between it and the native American stock.)

The man with whom you talk, the man who has come to a mood in which he refuses to denounce the Ku Klux Klan unreservedly, if he is a man of intelligence, of ideas and large information will throw a good deal of light on that oddly assorted body of prejudices, suspicions and half truths which animates many who join the klan. He will tell you among other things that the sentiment which sets up the klan as an irregular vehicle for the extra legal, and sometimes dangerously illegal, expression of opinion may lie in the feeling that the political parties, the newspapers, the courts, the legislatures and other institutions which constitute the regularly accepted vehicles of American public opinion sometimes give a sense of failing to function adequately to bodies of citizens considerable enough to make up the Ku Klux Klan and even to others who would never join that kind of organization, but have emotions not dissimilar about some things that go on in America.

When that Kabotschnick family in Philadelphia, having a wholly legitimate desire to shorten their name to a form easier for Americans to understand and spell, honored the Cabot family of Boston by asking the court recently to let them assume that ancient Boston name it was, as reported in the newspapers at the time, an observable and possibly not negligibly significant phenomenon of present American life that the court dismissed the objection of the Cabots (or rather the objections of the Society of Sons of the Revolution, for apparently it was this old American institution, and not merely the Cabot family, which set up the objections in court). Also it was observed, that the reaction of the newspapers in the Eastern cities took the form of humorous jibing at the Cabot family. One wondered, in the first place, whether the Kabotschnicks might not have been at one and the same time more considerate of the rights of others and more conscious of self respect in themselves if they had spelled it with a "K." More deeply than this, one wonders what may have been the reflection of a good many Americans on the decision of the court, and especially on the attitude of the newspapers—whether these reflections may have included the thought that perhaps the newspapers and other institutions of the larger Eastern cities reflect the fact that those cities are prevailingly alien more truly than they express pride in American traditions. Since the action of the court presumably was determined by the law—or more accurately possibly by the absence of a law covering the situation—perhaps the kind of man who sees some justification for the klan reflected that some law-making bodies, out of deference to the presence of bodies of alien voters, fail to pass precisely those laws which the members of the klan think ought to be passed. From many angles this episode, though small in itself, is illustrative. I suspect that the majority of native Americans have almost as much pride in these old American names, long and honorably prominent in our country's history, and in the American traditions with which they are identified, as do the bearers of the names themselves.

One may be permitted to guess that this Kabotschnick episode did not help much toward suppressing the Ku Klux Klan. Indeed, any one familiar with the resourcefulness and ingenuity of salesmen might assume that those agents who sell memberships in the klan at so many dollars commission per membership pasted those clippings in their prospectuses as, to use the vernacular of salesmanship, "a fine selling point," and counted it a good day.

If some of the principles and many of the practices of the klan were not so clearly of a sort that they can not be countenanced with safety to democracy and the orderly process of law—if it were not for that, one might listen with some patience to the klan sympathizer who argues that a man who wishes to impress his ideas on the community has as much right to organize a group who believe with him as any other citizen has to start a newspaper or to organize a good government league or to make himself head of the local precinct Republican committee.

It is quite true that there is always a field beyond the field or statute law, a field of common custom and commonly held beliefs, in which there is recognized propriety in organizing for political action or otherwise for the informal expression of widely held standards about the conduct of men in their relation to others, for the maintenance of traditions, for a kind of informal censorship or reproval of any sort of conduct that is repugnant to the community generally.

But when the klan sympathizer argues this way the obvious answer lies in two aspects of the klan which are not common to other organizations that aim to impress themselves on the community. One is the secrecy; the other is the wearing of the hood, the covering of the face. As to the latter, the honest klan member tries to explain that it is immaterial, that it was one of the devices of the old klan of 50 years ago in the South to impress the ignorant or superstitious negro, and that this feature of the ritual just happened to be taken over with the rest by the organizers of the present klan. But the fact is, the wearing of the hood is material in practically all those present local activities of the new klans which are illegal and not to be condoned. It is the wearing of the hood that helps individuals and local klans to commit crimes with the minimum danger of detection. It is

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Florida

DR. RIDLEY TO SPEAK FOR KLAN IN FLORIDA

Will Make Address on the "Aims and Purposes" of Organization.

Atlanta Constitution

Datona, Fla., January 18.—A paid advertisement in a newspaper here that Dr. C. A. Ridley, of Atlanta, would deliver his lecture on the "aims and purposes" of the Ku Klux Klan here soon and that "the day of battle is just ahead," and the removal of Police Chief Joe Osborne from office after he had shot an anti-klan demonstrator were the outstanding developments today in the klan and anti-klan situation.

Atlanta Journal 1-19-23

Osborne, it was said, shot Charles Pent when he declared Pent resisted arrest after the latter's companion disrobed and unmasked two klansmen, who, with about 200 others, were parading through the streets Tuesday night. Osborne was beaten by Pent's sympathizers subsequently.

1-19-23

Last night the directors of the auditorium at Daytona Beach refused to allow a meeting of klansmen there after Mayor Guy C. Bailey had requested that action on the ground that trouble might result. Notices previously had been posted on the auditorium by anti-klansmen warning women and children to remain away from the meeting.

In his advertisement, Dr. Ridley, pastor of the Central Baptist church at Atlanta, said that despite the fact his proposed lecture at Daytona Beach last night was "postponed indefinitely" by the management of the hall, he would speak there "at an early date."

Dr. Ridley laid the enforced postponement of last night's meeting to the doors of "bootleggers and politicians" in the advertisement, stating that "the hour of their doom will strike. The Ku Klux Klan was here yesterday, is here today and will be here forever. These are only skirmish hours—the day of battle is just ahead."

REC GGED BY FLO U KLUX, FINDS REFUGE HERE

PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN
JANUARY 12, 1923

Chaplain at Chestnut Hill Home Tells How Klansmen Bound, Gagged, Tarred and Feathered Him.

SPECIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE NAMED TO PROBE ATTACK

THE REV. PHILIP S. IRWIN

A clergyman who was flogged and tarred and feathered by the Ku Klux Klan at Miami, Florida, because he preached to colored persons, has found refuge in Philadelphia.

He is the Rev. Philip Sydney Irwin, a British subject, now chaplain of the Home for Consumptives at Chestnut Hill under the direction of the City Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Irwin today told of his encounter with the Klansmen in which he stood by his ideals despite his torture. A special committee of Congress has been appointed to take up Mr. Irwin's case.

The attack occurred in July, 1921, and at that time it was brought up in the House of Commons in London. In answer to a question in the House at that time, Cecil Harmsworth, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said:

"I am confident the United States authorities will take such steps as may be necessary to see justice is done without representations from His Majesty's Government."

The committee of Congress has not as yet made a report.

"On returning from St. Agnes' Church, in Miami, after the evening service July 17, in my car," said Mr. Irwin, "I was stopped on the road leading to my garage by a touring car drawn across the entrance. The hood of the car was up, and there seemed to be some engine trouble. Another car, with men in it, was drawn up in front of a house immediately behind the first car.

"One of the men asked for a monkey wrench. 'I may be able to help you,' I said, and went over to their machine and stooped over the engine to see what was the matter.

"They then pinned me by my arms, put a gag in my mouth, blindfolded me, put handcuffs on me and threw me into the car. As well as I can judge, they drove for about half an hour. While driving through the city they sang songs, as though, I supose, to suggest they were joy-riding.

"When a little way out of the city they loosened up the gag a little and commenced to ask questions.

"'Are you a member of the Overseas Club?' they asked.

"'No,' I answered.

"'You are —— liar! We saw your name in a pamplet.'

"'You are a friend of Higgs? (a colored Methodist minister in Key West and a British subject, whom they had maltreated and sent out of the country a week before).'

"'No.'

"'You are a friend of Garvey, and are going to bring him here to preach to the niggers and members of the United Negro Improvement Association?'

"'No.'

"'Well, you are a —— liar.' Anyway, you are a white man preaching to niggers?'

"'Yes.'

"'Well, you have got to go back to Nassau in forty-eight hours. Will you go?'

"'No. I am a British subject, and my home is in Ireland.'

"'No matter where your home is: you have got to get out of this place in forty-eight hours. Will you go?' they again demanded.

"'No. I am under orders from my superiors in Orlando and New York,' I replied.

"'We don't care whose orders you are under. You've got to get out of this in forty-eight hours or we'll hang you, and all the kings in England or Ireland can't save you. Will you go?'

"'No.'

"By this time they had reached their destination and they took me from the car and after some whispered conversation they again asked me whether I would go. I said I had given them my answer and there was no other.

"They then proceeded to strip me, they took the handcuffs off and the gag from my mouth, but still kept me blindfolded, and threw me on the ground, and proceeded to flog me with a heavy strap. I think from time to time they would ask me whether I would go. I merely shook my head. Then they would lay on me again and curse me for an obstinate pig.

"After a while they thought I had fainted; then they held up their castigation and consulted together in whispers. After that they lifted me up and applied a coat of tar-coal oil and feathers, wrapped me up tight in some sacking and suggested they had a good mind to hang me. Again they demanded whether I would go.

"I shook my head, and said they could only hang me once. Again they cursed me, and again they threw me in the bottom of the car and covered me up and drove away. The other car went ahead as a scout car, and from time to time would hold back, I suppose until some traffic had passed.

"I did not know in the least where we were. They slowed down a little and drove close to the sidewalk, opened the door and shoved me out. I rolled once or twice to loosen up the bags around me, and then got the bandages off my eyes. I then saw a city policeman coming towards me. He recognized me, and asked what had happened. Then we proceeded to a police station, where they took all the particulars I could give them.

"I asked for some gasoline to remove the tar and feathers, but they said they had none, but that one of the men would drive me back home. He did so, and I asked him to drive me to the back entrance.

"They had asked me at the police station if I could identify any of the men in the party. I said I could not. Or if I had any evidence and I said 'No.' When the policeman put me down I remembered the wrench. It was of unusual make. I told the policeman it might help to give us a clue if it was found. What was my surprise to see in the morning papers mention of the wrench!

"I went upstairs to wake my daughter, Kathleen, and asked if she had any gasoline or kerosene in the house. She had not. What her thoughts and feelings must have been to be waked up to see her father in such a condition I cannot say.

"I went down and drew two quarts of gasoline from my car and proceeded to get off the coat of tar and feathers. After that, a good bath, in the midst of which the Sheriff and his deputy were waiting up and wished to get all particulars and any evidence I could give them which to proceed.

"I was summoned before the Grand Jury later. They had been charged by foremen to inquire into the cases of the charges, which some had made against me, of teaching or advising intermarriage and social equality between the races.

"The Grand Jury seemed to give most of their time to sifting evidence of the spurious charges, and very little to an attempt to trace the instigators or perpetrators of the crime. The Grand Jury found no evidence to substantiate the allegations made against me.

"On July 19 I was waiting in the courtroom with Bishop Mann. Judge Branning saw me there and came over to me. He said he was just about to send me a message and asked me to come into his office. I went with him and there I found A. H. Hubbard, the British Vice Counsel and 'Jack' Cleary, commander of the Leeds Post of the American Legion.

"Apparently, on the representation of Mr. Cleary, the Judge had sent for the British Vice Consul. The Judge told me he had asked the British Vice Consul to take me under arrest for protection at the British Consulate, for, as was represented to him by Mr. Cleary, the gang which attacked me were going to 'get me' that night and lynch me.

"I thanked the Judge and informed him the Sheriff had kindly offered me a lodging in the county jail. Mr. Cleary thought the best thing to do was for me to leave the city on the 4.40 train that afternoon. I would not give my consent. I said the Bishop and the Mayor were discussing the subject in another room.

"We went over and joined them. Mr. Cleary made the statement that secret service men of the Legion had found the gang were determined to get me and that the best thing to do was for me to decide to leave.

"For the sake of Miami, and for the sake of respect for law and order, I stated to consent. It seemed such a terrible thing, and would bring such reproach on the city, to say that an inoffensive resident and worker in the city could not be protected from a cowardly set of lawless ruffians.

"'Mr. Mayor,' I said, 'I am sorry for you, that you have been called to rule over a city which cannot protect a harmless resident against a lawless mob.'

"'I can and will protect you,' he replied. 'I shall set an ample armed guard around your house.'

"Mr. Cleary interposed and said if such a thing took place probably the infuriated gang would set fire to St. Agnes' church and shoot up the colored town, and there would be a riot with the loss of many innocent lives.

"The Bishop said he could not ask me to stay in the face of such conditions.

"What could I do? I could not sacrifice the lives, or even risk it, of those committed to my charge, and amongst whom I had loved to work. And yet to confess that mob law was supreme in Miami. Well, that was the burden for the constituted authority to bear. I said I would go by the 4.40 train and with two hours notice, my daughter and I packed a few things and left Miami."

Mr. Erwin was asked today whether the men who kidnaped him were members of the Ku Klux Klan. "Undoubtably they were, or at any rate the outrage was the result of their teaching," he said.

"The man who approached me did not wear the garb of the Klan. It was night but I had no reason to be suspicious or to seek to identify anyone. When I leaned over to examine the motor the men bound me and blind folded me so it is impossible for me to say whether the men wore the white gowns and masks."

PREVENTS KLAN RALLY

Montgomery Adv. 1-22-23

Daytona Police Chief Interferes With Leader's Plans

(Associated Press)

DAYTONA, FLA., Jan. 21.—Police today prevented a Ku Klux Klan rally in the Daytona baseball park by posting notices at the entrance of the park, forbidding the meeting and stationing officers there to prevent a gathering.

Dr. Caleb A. Ridley, pastor of the Central Baptist Church of Atlanta, was scheduled to speak at the rally on "un-Americanism."

Montgomery Advertiser 1-22-23

Last Wednesday night Dr. Ridley was prevented from speaking at the Daytona Beach Auditorium when the directors of the auditorium declined to allow the meeting following a request by the mayor, who stated that he feared trouble would ensue. Notices had been posted on the doors, warning women and children not to attend the klan meeting and it was reported that anti-klansmen were organizing to prevent the rally.

NEGRO VOTERS INTIMIDATED

Ku Klux Klan of Miami Forbid Them Voting

Miami, Fla., April 9—With a glowing heading "Beware" hundreds of circulars have been distributed in the colored section of the city warning the colored voters to keep away from the polls on election day. As usual such threats have affected a very few weaklings, but the men as a whole feel that it is not a crime to vote and that they will do so for those principles that they feel will be of best interest to the community.

Like everything else of a similar nature, the circulars have caused a mild sensation here, and a deal of stir. With the usual skull and cross bones attached, the circular reads:

BEWARE!

Negro Citizens, as long as you keep your place, we will protect you.

BUT

BEWARE! THE KU KLUX KLAN IS ALIVE AGAIN

and EVERY NEGRO who approaches a polling place next Tuesday will be

A MARKED MAN

This is a white man's country, boys, so save your own life next Tuesday

KU KLUX KLAN

(Skull & Bones) Miami Chapter

P. S.—Don't think for a minute that we don't know you. A white man will be at every polling place with his book. Don't Get in That Book!

DR. ELMER BEATEN; ORDERED TO LEAVE

Victim of Kidnaping in Miami Reported to Be Suffering From Concussion of the Brain.

Miami, Fla., April 9.—Investigation into the kidnaping last night of Dr. F. Eugene Elmer by three men who carried him away in an automobile and severely beat him, was begun today by Sheriff Louis A. Allen. The sheriff visited the physician in his bed at his home, but said he found him in such condition that he could answer no questions.

According to Sheriff Allen, Dr. Elmer was badly whipped and was covered with abrasions. Huge welts gave evidence that clubs had been wielded on him. An eight-inch wound in the chest inflicted last Tuesday by A. A. Daugherty, the physician's brother-in-law, was reopened during the attack, and being an inch and a half deep is causing him considerable pain, an attending physician stated. Daughtrey, when arrested, told the police that Elmer had cruelly mistreated his wife, who is suing for divorce.

Dr. Elmer was unconscious at periods all during the day and it was said this morning he had suffered concussion of the brain. His physician has not yet been able to determine this however.

The kidnaping of Dr. Elmer occurred about 8 o'clock last night, while he was visiting friends. The three men drove up to the house and calling him outside, on the pretext of questioning him about a stolen automobile, handcuffed him and whisked him away in their own car. The physician returned to the city about 1 o'clock this morning on a truck driven by a negro.

His only statement was when he entered his house after the affair, he was heard to say, "they told me to leave town by Monday night, and not to fight divorce proceedings of my wife."

Sacredness of the Ballot Box in Florida

BEWARE!

Negro Citizens, as long as you keep your place we will protect you,

Beware! The Klu-Klux-Klan is Again Alive!

and EVERY NEGRO who approaches a polling place next Tuesday will be

A MARKED MAN

This is a white man's country, boys, so save your own life next Tuesday

KLU-KLUX-KLAN, Miami Chapter

P. S. Don't think for a minute that we don't know you. A white man will be at every polling place with his book. DON'T GET IN THAT BOOK!

Fac-simile reproduction of a circular distributed by the Miami, Florida, chapter of the Ku Klux Klan.

Florida Voters Targets of Klan Death Threats

Miami, Fla., April 13.—Thousands of posters bearing the Ku Klux Klan name and a skull and cross-bones were circulated here prior to Tuesday's election, warning Race voters not to go to the polls.

The posters read: "Beware! Negro citizens, as long as you keep your place we will protect you, but beware! The Ku Klux Klan is again alive and every Negro who approaches a polling place next Tuesday will be a marked man. This is a white man's country, boys, so save your own life next Tuesday.—Ku Klux Klan, Miami chapter.

"P. S.—Don't think for a minute that we don't know you. A white man will be at every polling place with his book. Don't get in that book!"

Florida has been the scene of several election riots in the last few years. The south maintains that it deprives the Race of the vote by a system of tests which apply to both races alike. The above shows that that is not true. The Ku Klux Klan declares it upholds the constitution of the United States. The above also shows the Klan does not uphold the law.

Referring to the Ku Klux circulars distributed in the colored section of Miami, Fla., warning the Negro voters to keep away from the polls at the municipal election, the Savannah *Tribune* said:

A similar attempt was made here some months ago to intimidate our voters. But instead of keeping them from the polls, it only stimulated interest and they voted in larger numbers than ever before. This should have been the answer of the colored voters of Miami. It is no crime to be a registered voter, nor is it a crime to cast a ballot. The ballot is a God-given right approved by the laws and should not be denied any class of citizens, nor should any one be intimidated from exercising this franchise. Despite dangers and threats we should the more be determined to qualify ourselves and cast a ballot when necessary.

This is the spirit of resistance to oppression and determination to forge ahead that makes the Negro a progressive race. Such a race, animated by such a spirit, cannot be kept down indefinitely.

FLA. K. K. SACRILEGES

MURDER GANG PARADE AS A "TRIBUTE" TO PRESIDENT ON HIS FUNERAL DAY.

Tampa, Fla., Aug. 7, 1923.—Ku Klux Klansmen paraded here last night, as a tribute to President Harding. The procession comprised about 200 white-robed figures riding in automobiles.

COOLIDGE LIKELY TO VISIT MASS.—WOULD LIKE TO SECURE QUIET PLACE TO STUDY DECISIONS.

By W. G. Gavin
(Traveler Washington Correspondent)

Washington, Aug. 9.—President Coolidge may go to Massachusetts to make the early important decisions before him, where he can obtain seclusion away from the hordes pressing upon hsi time and attention here.

The President has been urged to go next week to the summer home of Frank W. Stearns at Swampscott, and is givng the suggestion consideration, although at present a "Massachusetts White House" is only a possibility and he may find himself unable to get away, much as he would like to go.

Florida Klans Parade In Tribute To Pres. Harding

Associated Negro Press

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 15.—Ku Klux Klansmen took advantage of what they announced as a tribute to President Harding last Monday by parading through the city. About 200 were crowded into a string of autos.

Kidnaped From Sheriff, Flogged, Told to Leave State, Davis Comes Back

Eau Gallie, Fla., August 20.—G. A. Davis, who was removed from the jail here last night after a deputy sheriff had been overpowered and his keys taken from him, walked into Eau Gallie today.

Davis had been flogged and warned to leave the state, he said. Then he was forced to walk back four miles on a shell road barefoot, he said. He was placed in jail and at a preliminary hearing this afternoon was held for the grand jury on $150 bond on charges of disorderly conduct and non-support.

MINISTER PREACHHES TO COLORED CONGREGATION AND LOSES HAIR

Jacksonville, Fla.—Rev. Geo. W. ordained minister for 48 years, was Messeger, who says he has been an seized in his study Sunday night by three men, one of whom cut off his hair and beard with a pair of scissors while the other two held him, according to a report made public by the police.

The trio, the preacher is quoted as saying, visited him about noon, told him he had been preached to colored people, and that they were going to give him a "little treatment." He started to run, but was caught, forced into a chair and held there until his hair and beard had fallen, according to the police report.

Some time ago Rev. Messenger, who is a missionary, said he appeared before a colored congregation to discuss missionary work. He stated he could identify his assailants, and would swear out warrants for their arrest.

THREE RESIDENTS OF TAMPA FLOGGED BY UNMASKED MEN

Tampa, Fla., November 1.—Unmasked men last night took at least three residents of Tampa to the outskirts, whipped them and left them wounded and bleeding to make their way back to the city, according to reports made to Chief of Police Williams today.

Leo Isaacs, restaurant proprietor, under the care of physicians as a result of the lashing he got, told newspapermen that four men seized him at the door of his cafe, carried him in an automobile to the woods about six miles east of town, where they gave him a whipping. His physicians said he had lost considerable skin and that his body was covered with welts and discolorations. Isaac said his assailants handed him a letter warning him to close up his business in ten days and not to open it under threat of death. He has been arrested many times on federal warrants charging liquor law violation, say the authorities. The written warning stated: "If the officers cannot handle you we can and will."

Enrique Rosa, head waiter of a well known Spanish cafe here, was spirited away by a band of men to the woods near Oldsmar, fifteen miles west of Tampa, where he was lashed and left to make his way home. Andrew Williams, negro restaurant proprietor, was taken to a point near Myrtle Hill cemetery, five miles north of here and beaten. Both men received warnings similar to that given Isaacs. They were signed "Que Que Que."

The seizures took place about the same time during the height of the Halloween celebration and their cries for help brought no assistance.

Ku Klux Klan—1923

Florida.

URGE GOVERNOR TO LOCATE MAN TAKEN BY KLAN

Chicago Defender

Stone Isaac, Missing Since June, Thought to Be in Clutch of Klansmen

10-13-23

Miami, Fla., Oct. 12.—Kidnaping and the subsequent disappearance of a reputable citizen of this city on the night of June 27 last is reported to Governor Cary Hardee of Florida in a letter sent by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York city, asking him to investigate.

The kidnaped man, Stone Isaac, is said to have been called for by two men representing themselves as officers of the law. He has not been heard from since his disappearance. The letter to the governor follows:

"We are informed by competent and trustworthy persons that a women who had been unsuccessful in court action against Stone Isaac maliciously spread the false report in Homestead, Fla., that Mr. Isaac was organizing a black Ku Klux Klan to kill the white people. She is also said to have reported to the police that he had 30 high-powered rifles in his home. The police on investigation found this report to be untrue. But the man was subsequently kidnaped and has not been heard of since.

"May we ask that you as governor of Florida investigate the facts set forth and take appropriate action to apprehend and prosecute the kidnapers, and possibly murderers, of Stone Isaac."

"Citizens here believe the kidnaping the work of the local Ku Klux Klan.

TAMPA, FLA. TRIBUNE

NOV 2 - 1923

STOP IT NOW!

The first mob whippings reported in Tampa occurred early Thursday morning, when the proprietor of a restaurant and refreshment place and the head waiter of a Spanish restaurant, and at least two other persons were taken to the woods by masked men in automobiles and severely lashed.

The perpetrators of these outrages—for they are outrages, and cowardly ones, regardless of what inspired them or the identity of the victims—indicated by warnings left with the men whipped that their purpose was to punish and check the sale of liquor. In this, aside from the lawless method employed, they confess that they are outlaws, seeking to inflict punishment, without trial or conviction, for alleged offenses which the courts alone have the power and right to try and punish.

If it is the purpose of these masked cowards and outlaws to whip all liquor sellers in Tampa, taking two each night, they will be kept busy until after Christmas and probably well into the New Year. But this is entirely aside from the present proposition, which is that Tampa will not stand for a reign of mob and lash outrages such as have terrorized other cities and sections." The citizenship of Tampa, regardless of the motive of the whippers or the character or guilt of the persons assaulted, will arise in its might and demand that the authorities stop this practice in its incipiency and before those who are responsible for it have gained the impression that they are immune from detection and punishment and that they can inflict their mob lawlessness upon any citizen they choose, at their own sweet will.

The Tribune seriously doubts that the perpetrators of the cowardly assaults of Thursday morning were acting for the Ku Klux Klan or any other organization. Although they were said to have worn the regalia of the Klan, that is easily imitated, and it is very probable that this whipping was done by a gang of lawless "rough necks" actuated by some personal grievances against the persons they "visited."

But, whether Klan or not Klan, whether the result of an organized plan or of personal vengeance or retaliation, MOB WHIPPINGS WILL NOT BE TOLERATED IN TAMPA.

The best citizenship of Tampa must assert itself NOW in denunciation of these practices and must DEMAND that the authorities exert their utmost efforts to detect and punish the perpetrators.

This whipping business can not continue where there is a genuine and earnest purpose on the part of the officers of the law to stop it. Only in communities where the officials have winked at it and made no serious effort to check it has it become prevalent and continuous.

The innate cowardice of those who, under cover of masks and darkness, perpetrate such outrages, will quickly surrender to a determined attitude on the part of constituted authority or indignant citizenship.

It is well for this to be clearly understood now, at the first manifestation of this mob spirit in Tampa.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Europe

AMERICANS ASK DEPORTATION OF NEGROES FROM FRANCE.

Atlanta Independent

Paris, Jan. 10.—(Crusader Service.)—A branch of the Ku Klux Klan has been organized here and its first official act was to get Americans resident here to sign a petition to the French government asking the deportation of all colored Americans now living in France. The klan, it is said, will seek to effect this through the cooperation of the American Embassy. 1-18-23

The anti-Negro feeling of white Americans here is nothing new. Neither is their resentment of the fact that the French people consider as equals, and treat accordingly, the Negro population here. But the flames of hatred have been fanned recently by the exploits of two colored men who soundly thrashed and deeply humiliated three American whites when the latter attempted to introduce jim crow laws unofficially and independent of the French government and people. Influential American whites had colored men locked up on a charge of assault but they were released when the colored men showed war service papers.

The American whites thereupon resorted to spreading the most vicious and unfounded lies about the colored men. They allege that one of the colored men, Dick Bullard, was outlawed from the French aviation service during the war for cowardice in refusing to attack German planes. Bullard is credited with having accounted for two of the whites.

NEGROES ATTACK AMERICAN.

New York Times

Assault California Lawyer in Paris After Jostling His Bride.

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PARIS, Jan. 1.—An attack on an American and his bride and a British officer by two American negroes early this morning outside of Ciro's Restaurant, is being investigated by the Paris unofficial branch of the Ku Klux Klan.

Dick Bullard, an American negro, who was put out of the French aviation service during the war on account of cowardice, struck Harry McClelland of Stockton, Cal., a lawyer, on the nose with brass knuckles because the latter resented the negro jostling his bride. Leaving his confederate to kick Mr. McClelland, whom he had knocked down, Bullard swung on the jaw of Baron Ronald Reuter, a Lieutenant in the British Army, son of Baroness Reuter, who had dined with the McClellands.

Gerald Kiley was passing as Bullard tried to kick the prostrate Mr. McClelland, and Mr. Kiley punched the negro. Ned Hillsberg of Saratoga also aided the white men, belaboring Bullard with an unbrella.

The police took the four to the station, but released Bullard and the other negro when they showed papers showing they had been aviators in the war. Mr. McClelland, not being able to speak French, was unable to have the men searched for brass knuckles.

Ku Klux in Wales Terrorize Negroes

Savannah Tribune

Cardiff, Wales, Jan. 1—The Ku Klux Klan has crossed the Atlantic ocean and has organized a klan here from among American residents and British exponents of angio saxon unity and world domination by the anglo saxon breed. 1-4-23

One of the first acts of the local klan was to whip a Chinese found "going" with a white woman. They also warned Negroes and Chinese to leave this city. Most of the Negroes here are natives of Africa and these have all organized to resist the terroristic methods of the klan. Most of the West Indians here are joining with the Africans in measures for self-defense should Ku Kluxism force this issue.

Ku Klux Klan Will Not Be Allowed in France

New York Times

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The Ku Klux Klan will not be permitted to establish a branch in France. A high official of the prefecture of police this afternoon declared that no secret society having the announced aims of the klan can be permitted to establish itself under the existing French laws.

"In France the white and the colored man are equal under the law," said this official. "The whole idea of the French republic is equality, not only of classes, but of sects and colors, too. Therefore, it is not permissible to organize any campaign against Negroes.

Documents of Klan Seized Aboard Espagne

Commercial Appeal

(By Chicago Tribune-The Commercial Appeal Foreign News Service.)

PARIS, July 27.—Documents belonging to the Ku Klux Klan were seized aboard the steamer Espagne at St. Nazaire today. Memphis, Tenn.

Port officials, who suspected a well dressed American of being implicated in a customs fraud, held his baggage for examination. A careful search revealed no evidence of any frauds on the customs but a number of lists of ritual and oaths and propaganda pamphlets for the klan. The material was removed to Paris for inspection by the department of justice, while strenuous efforts were made to find the American, who had disappeared during the search of his baggage.

The police say that the Ku Klux Klan exists secretly in France according to documents seized in the search, but that no indication was given of the extent of the organization. Warrants were immediately issued for the arrest of the American and further action will be taken to exterminate the Klan if it be proved that it is really in existence.

Ku Klux Threat Received. The first evidence that the Ku Klux Klan has invaded England was a letter signed by the klan name received by a London man of unsavory reputation. The letter, widely published in the newspapers, informed the recipient that he was "not fit to live" and threatened him with death by torture. It was stated that the American organization had declared its intention of extending its activity to British soil.

Washington Post

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

Delaware.

Five Men Shot When Mob Fires Into Klan Meet

Wilmington, Del., August 31.—Five men were shot and rioting continued for several hours following an initiation of 250 candidates by the Ku Klux Klan on a farm near Newcastle tonight. 9-1-23

The most seriously injured are Harry Hushbeck, 17, Newcastle, shot in the back, and William Clark, 31, Newport, shot in the neck. The rioting started at the close of the ceremony, when a cross was lighted. Disorders began with a volley of shots from a crowd of about 500 boys in an adjoining field. Klansmen pursued them, but were met by nearly 1,000 men, who rushed the Klansmen off the field and destroyed the cross. The Klansmen rallied and there was a general fight. Policemen and firemen were called out but were unable to quell the disorders.

The Klansmen were finally routed and fled the scene in automobiles. As they sped through a suburb they were pelted with stones hurled by a gang of negroes.

RIOT OVER KLAN RITES

Montgomery Advertiser

Five Are Shot When Klu Klux Stages Initiation of 250.

WILMINGTON, DEL., August 31.—Five men were shot and rioting continued for several hours following an initiation of 250 candidates by the Ku Klux Klan on a farm near New Castle tonight. 9-1-23

The most seriously injured are Harry Hush Beck, 17 New Castle, shot in the back and William Clark, 31, Newport shot in the neck. The rioting started at the close of the ceremony when a cross was lighted. Disorders began with a volley of shots from a crowd of about 500 boys in an adjoining field.

8

Ku Klux Klan - 1923 Delaware.

DELAWARE KU KLUX PLANNED MEETING IN PUBLIC BUILDING

The American
Baltimore, Md.

Wilmington, Del., Aug. 16.—Representatives of the Delaware branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, recently appeared before the Wilmington City Council to protest against any permission being given to the Ku Klux Klan to hold meetings in that city.

Louis A. Redding, President of the Wilmington N. A. A. C. P., read a statement before the City Council asking that the Klan be forbidden to hold a proposed meeting on the steps of the Municipal Building, and warning that riotous acts might be provoked by such a meeting.

8-17-23

On the committee assisting Mr Redding were: Blanche W. Stubbs vice-president Wilmington N. A. A. C. P.; Alice B. Baldwin, Secretary; Alice Dunbar Nelson, Chairman Executive Committee; and Robert J. Nelson, Chairman Grievance Committee.

DELAWARE N.A.A.C.P. OPPOSES KLUX MEET

The Monitor

Representatives of Delaware branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People recently appeared before the Wilmington City Council to protest against any permission being given to the Ku Klux Klan to hold meetings in that city.

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New York Herald

On the committee assisting Mr. Redding were: Blanche W. Stubbs, vice-president Wilmington N. A. A. C. P.; Alice G. Baldwin, secretary; Alice Dunbar-Nelson, chairman executive committee, and Robert J. Nelson, chairman grievance committee.

Republicans for Klan

Wilmington, Del., Aug. 23.—By a tie vote the Republicans in the Council succeeded in defeating a measure to bar the Ku Klux Klan from the streets of the city.

Philadelphia, Pa.

THE PARTY OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

The Advocate 8-18-23

The Republican party of Wilmington, by the votes of the six Republican members of the City Council, in defeating the ordinance prohibiting the holding of meetings and groups which tend to stir up racial and religious strife, has irrevocably tied up the party to the Ku Klux Klan, an organization of assassins and grafters. The Colored people now realize that all those masquerading under the name of Republican know nothing of the traditions of the party of Lincoln, Grant and Roosevelt—and care less: The mere label of Republican on a Jimmy McManus, an Alex. Abrahams, a Vincent, a Johnson, a Caddy Faulkner or a Ward is as worthless as a counterfeit government seal on a lead nickel. When these men were elected to office as Republicans they either knew nothing of the principles and traditions of the Republican party of the past regarding law and order and human rights, or they masquerade under the name of the Republican party for personal gain. These six willful, little brained and short sighted Councilmen are either Kluxers or they are in fear of this oulaw gang.

Wilmington, Del.

Councilman Hopkins was the only Republican who voted for the ordinance. The pressure brought to bear on him to forsake his race and be a party to the betrayal of those who elected him was worthy of a better cause. The Klux adherents, elected to their office as Republicans, largely by colored votes, thought that their specious arguments could make him as big an ingrate as they are, but Councilman Hopkins, true to his race and the best interests of the city, stood firm and immovable in his advocacy of principles of true Americanism. He was joined by five patriotic Democrats: McNabb, Duffy, Glen, Taylor and Biorowski. All honor to them. They were true to the principles of the Declaration of Independence "that all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The Colored voters of Wilmington and the State of Delaware are invited now to the spectacle of the Republican party becoming the party of the Ku Klux Klan, one and inseparable.

Last fall the Colored voters defeated former Congressman Layton on the issue of the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill. The Ku Klux Klan is an organized gang of lynchers and midnight marauders. No Negro, Catholic or Hebrew is safe where it is allowed to exist. The Republican party makes itself the tool of this conscienceless gang of malefactors. Who compose the membership of this unholy piratical crew and who are the invisible political bosses who pull the strings on their puppets in Council? Without the Colored vote in Delaware the Republican party is doomed to defeat. We, as Colored people, cannot support the Republican party as long as it is joined to the Ku Klux Klan. We must choose whom we shall support. The Republican Councilmen, by their vote, heedless of the wishes of the Colored people, defeated the ordinance introduced by Councilman Hopkins that had for its purpose the keeping of the Klan from holding meetings in Wilmington. As the Republican party is responsible for these men, we advise our race to keep a long memory and at the first opportunity hold the party to a strict responsibility for the recreancy of its members. Vote against it and vote for men regardless of party until the Republican party purges itself of the gang that prostitutes its principles and casts odium on its former good name.

DEL. G.O.P. TIES UP WITH K.K.K.

The Advocate 8-18-23

Ordinance by Our Councilman Rejected

Wilmington, Del.

Last Thursday night the Republican party, through its representatives in Councils, tied up the party to the Ku Klux Klan, the most vicious and un-American gang of free booters that ever disgraced the name of an organization.

Dr. John O. Hopkins, the race's representative in Council, a week before introduced an ordinance the object of which was to "prevent organizations and groups which tended to stir up racial or religious antagonisms" from holding meetings or parades within the city limits. This ordinance was up for third reading and final passage last Thursday night.

The Republican newspapers of the city advertised the fact that, fearing trouble, the Chief of Police had planted a number of policemen and plian clothes men in the audience. This, of course, brought out a large crowd and it is safe to say that fully six hundred people crowded into the Council Chambers as the seating capacity is limited a large number of men and women were compelled to stand.

Colored people are wont to think that the Republican party is made up of its friends, and the Democratic party is made up of its opponents, but when the issue arose in the Councils last Thursday night, all the Republicans voted against what the Colored people wanted and all the Democrats voted for what the Colored people wanted. In other words the Republican party in Councils voted in favor of the Ku Klux Klan and the Democratic party voted for the best interests of the colored people and for law and order and public decency. The only Republican who voted against the Klan was Dr. Hopkins, the only Colored man in Council. Here are the Democratic Councilmen who voted against the Klan: McNabb, Glen, Taylor, Duffy and Biorowski. Here are the Republicans who voted for the Klan's interests: Ward, Vincent, Johnson, McManus, Faulkner, Abrahams. These are the men who feel that the triumph of the Klan is of more importance than the good will of the Colored people who, by their votes, made it possible for these very Republicans to hold their office, but only that it is the colored people of Wilmington and of Delaware who keep the Republicans in office.

The Advocate

But there will be a new story to tell at the next election. Never have the colored people of Wilmington been so aroused, and in their present temper they will, at the first opportunity, register their disapproval of the Republican party for its perfidious betrayal of their rights. All over Wilmington the one topic of conversation was the way the Republican members of Council went back on their Colored constituents. The political bosses who pull the strings have stirred up a hornets' nest and on all hands the expression is heard that the Republican party must be taught a lesson, the same kind of lesson that was administered to them last Fall when Congressman Layton was defeated.

The news of the betrayal by the Republican party in Council spread thru the State like wild-fire and in all sections down State the Colored people sent word to the Wilmington people that they are ready to rebuke the party for the action of the Republican Councilmen at the first opportunity. If the Republican party is to be the party of the Ku Kluxers, then the Colored people want none of that party.

Wilmington, Aug. 25.—In a session marked with hoots and hisses, City Council Thursday failed to pass the proposed ordinance barring meetings of the Ku Klux Klan from the streets of the city.

8-18-23

More than 1000 were packed into the Council chamber with numerous policemen scattered throughout the room.

Wilmington

Six Republicans voted against the passage of the measure, while the Democrats and John Hopkins, Republican, the colored member from the Sixth ward, voted for the measure.

Three ballots were taken, and on the final one of the vote remained at 6 to 6. President of Council Ward ruled that as there was not a majority for the ordinance, it was lost.

At the request of President Ward, who feared that the bitter feeling engendered by the discussion of the matter would result in disorder, policemen patrolled the front of the public building and a reserve force of forty was held in the police station in case of trouble.

Phila.

From the start of the meeting there were hisses, catcalls and charges by the partisans, favoring and opposing the measure.

Councilman Alexander Abrahams Republican, of the Fifth ward, presented the maority report of the Law Committee, holding that the ordin-

ance was not necessary and was unconstitutional.

Councilman Duffey, Democrat, of the Tenth ward, presented the minority report, signed by the Democratic members. It favored the passage of a law banning Klan meetings as dangerous to the public peace.

Councilman McNabb, of the Third ward, delivered an impassioned speech against the Klan.

"The members of the K. K. K." he said, "hide their faces behind masks and take men out in the night and whip them. This organization is against Roman Catholics, but I can prove that 61 per cent of the men who fought for the United States in the World War were Roman Catholics."

He was interrupted with hoots and hisses and cries of "It is not not so. I served overseas." It was with difficulty that order was restored.

Councilman Evans, of the Ninth ward, who is ill in the hospital, is claimed by the Republicans.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

D. C.

Harding Assails "Evil Fraternities"

The Evening Star 6/15/23

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—Assailing the menacing and "secret conspiracy" as contrasted with the fraternal organization of high purpose, President Harding in his address to the Imperial Council of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine delivered what is accepted as the first denunciation yet hurled by the Government at the Ku Klux Klan although he failed to mention it by name.

KLUX FIGHT IRISH & K. C. ON FEDERAL JOBS

CORP. TANNER, REGISTER OF WILLS AT WASH., D. C., FAMOUS G. A. R. LEADER GETS THREATENING LETTER — DEFIES KLUX AND APPOINTS IRISHMAN.

The Baltimore Sun 6/28/23

Washington, June 27, 1923.—The Ku Klux Klan issue has been brought to the attention of Government officials in acute fashion following the receipt by Corp. James Tanner, famous Civil War veteran and for twenty years Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, of a letter threatening him unless he rescinds his decision to appoint John Shiel, a member of the Knights of Columbus, as his deputy. It is regarded as the beginning of a campaign to prevent Catholics and members of the Knights of Columbus being appointed to Government positions. The letter, which is written by a blue pencil, reads:

"We understand that you have appointed as Second eDputy a Catholic and Irishman by name John Shiel,—unless you dispense with his services at once we will be forced to apply the methods of the fiery cross to you, so beware, beware!

"Grand Kleagle, K. K. K."

The reverse side of the letter reads:

"We know he is the head of all things in the hated Knights of Columbus.—K. K. K."

This side of the letter is adorned with the skull and crossbones and a drawing supposed to represent feafthers, and a ring to represent tar, and a long straight line representing a pole with the words "tar, feather and pole" written out in heavy bluo letters.

Corp. Tanner, who is well known in Grand Army circles, was at one time United States Pension Commissioner at Washington and Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Civil War veteran, with characteristic courage, announces that he will treat the threat with the contempt it deserves. He has answered the threat with the following letter:

Corp. Tanner's Reply.

"To the Ku Klux Klan of the District of Columbia,

"Collectively or Individually:

"Sirs: I received at my breakfast table this morning your undated, unsigned, cowardly, despicable communication threatening me with your vengeance because of the announcement of my appointment of Mr. John A. Shiel, a full-blooded, native-born American citizen, specifying that he is the object of your hatred because he is a Knight of Columbus and a Catholic.

"The first result on receiving this absolutely cowardly, contemptible expression of your bigotry is the causing in my mind of a scorn which I have not the power to express in its full measure.

"no one of your organization dares to come into my office or my home and express to my face the sentiments you sent me. Mr. Shiel will assume his duties as my Second Deputy on the morning of Monday next."

TANNER DARES KLAN TO FULFILL THREAT FOR APPOINTING K.C.

80-Year-Old Veteran Replies to Skull and Crossbones Letter of "Kleagle."

DENOUNCES MESSAGE AS COWARDLY BIGOTRY

Register of Wills Announces His Selection of Shiel as Deputy Will Stand.

6-27-23

With a broad smile on his face Corporal James Tanner, for 20 years register of wills for the District, sat in his office at the courthouse yesterday afternoon and dictated his defy to the Ku Klux Klan in response to a threatening letter received by him at the breakfast table yesterday at his residence, 1610 Nineteenth street northwest.

The letter, which is written with a heavy blue pencil and addressed to "Hon. Mr. Tanner," demands the removal of John Shiel, a Knight of Columbus, who has been appointed second deputy register of wills to succeed Theodore Cogswell, who was in turn promoted to fill a vacancy of first deputy register caused by the resignation of William Clark Taylor. Mr. Shiel formerly was employed in the War Department and will begin his duties Monday morning.

Threat Sent by "K. K. K."

The letter to Mr. Tanner reads:

"We understand that you have appt'd as 2d deputy, a Catholic & Irishman by name John Shields—unless you dispense with his services at once we will be forced to apply the methods of the Fiery Cross to you so beware, beware."

"Grand Kleagle

"K. K. K."

The reverse side of the letter reads: "We know he is the head of all things in the Hated Knights of Columbus—K. K. K."

This side of the letter is adorned with the skull and crossbones and a drawing supposed to represent feathers and a ring to represent tar and a long straight line representing a pole with the words "Tar, feather and pole" written out in heavy blue letters.

When asked if he intended to inform the police of the threatening letter, Mr. Tanner laughed heartily.

'I don't know whether this letter is a joke or not," he said. "There seem to be a lot of these letters being written to people in different parts of the country. I am going to answer this one through the press of Washington and let the Ku Klux Klan know individually and collectively, how a legless, 80-year-old veteran of the Yank army of the civil war feels about such leters."

The leter bears a local date line and was received at the city postoffice at 9:30 o'clock last Monday night. It is addressed in ink.

The answer made by Corpl. Tanner, who was at one time collector of taxes of what was then the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., United States commissioner of pensions, and former commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, reads in part:

"To the Ku Klux Klan of the District of Columbia,

"Collectively or Individually—

"Sirs: I received at my breakfast table this morning your undated, unsigned, cowardly, despicable communication threatening me with your vengeance because of the announcement of my appointment of Mr. John A. Shiel, a full-blooded, native-born American citizen, specifying that he is the object of your hatred because he is a Knight of Columbus and a Catholic.

"The first result on receiving this absolutely cowardly, contemptible expression of your bigotry is the causing in my mind of a scorn which I have not the power to express in its full measure.

"No one of your organization dares to come into my office or my home and express to my face the sentiments you sent me. Mr. Shiel will assume his duties as my second deputy on the morning of Monday next."

"We don't do business that way," a high officer of the Klan in the District said yesterday disclaiming all knowledge of the letter received by Mr. Tanner. "The Klan does not employ such tactics, and would not countenance any of its members using them.

"If this organization should find any of its members employing such tactics, he would be turned over to the authorities as quickly as anyone else, and they could do what they please with him."

The Baltimore Sun 8/26/23

President Declares Extra Session Would Not Help.

DISTRESS "TEMPORARY"

Letter to Senator Gooding Discloses That Mr. Coolidge Has No Intention of Calling Congressmen to Washington.

(By Chicago Tribune-The Commercial Appeal Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Congressional action to aid the farmers does not seem expedient, President Coolidge declared in a letter to Senator Gooding, (Republican, Idaho), made public today.

Senator Gooding, a member of the Senate agricultural bloc, had wired the president urging him to call an extra session of Congress to aid the farmers, and to consider the coal situation. Concerning the latter, the president took occasion to point out that Congress had already created the United States coal commission to deal with the fuel question, but his answer on this phase of the telegram was indefinite and not final.

President's Letter.

The president's letter to Senator Gooding, dated August 14, follows:

"Your telegram relative to the agricultural and coal situation has been received. The Congress has already had before it, the coal problem and has authorized the investigation and report of the commission, which has been and now is, actively engaged in this work and in mediation between the disagreeing elements in the anthracite fields.

"As you know, the Congress has been engaged during the past two years, oftentimes in accordance with your own suggestion, in the passage of legislation for the relief of agriculture. It was one of the first acts of President Harding and one of his last thoughts. I share with you, a great solicitude for this important interest and a great sympathy for any part of it which may be, temporarily I trust, in any distress. It is my earnest desire to afford every possible relief and listen to every possible suggestion. The most experienced legislators with whom I have consulted have not yet been able to offer any plan for legislative action which seems to be practicable.

"Our department of agriculture is digesting every plan that is offered for relief in the hope that some method of procedure may be found which would afford a helpful remedy. I can assure you that no effort is being spared in this direction but up to the present time congressional action has not seemed expedient."

Agricultural Situation.

Discussion of the agricultural situation was taken up today by President Coolidge and members of the farm loan board at the White House when the president was informed that the law by which the board was created is operating satisfactorily. Progress was reported to the president regarding the establishment of the 12 new intermediate credit banks set up throughout the country.

An optimistic outlook was given the president by the board members who told him there would be no difficulty in providing adequate credits for the marketing of crops by use of the banks.

It was made known at the White House that as yet, no practical plan had been presented for further relief for agriculture and it was added that President Coolidge will give consideration to no plan that does not possess constructive qualities and will call no extra session of Congress for additional legislation unless an emergency should make this necessary and a real remedy offered.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, who will have charge of any proposal that may be made, agrees with the president that price-fiixng is not the remedy and has pointed out that this means has never been successful.

KU KLUX SEND "FIERY CROSS TO HARDING RITES

The St. Louis, Mo. 8/26/23

A Florist's truck drove up to the Harding Home shortly before noon and unloaded a "fiery cross," five feet high, bearing the white letters on the cross: "K. K. K." A note written in a small hand was signed "Knights of the Ku Klux Klan."

The cross was made of red lilies and flaming scarlet straw flowers. It was placed on the edge of the lawn near the dozens of other large wreaths so silently and quickly that few were aware of its presence until after the florist's truck had driven away.

THE STRUGGLE AND THE AIM.

The Washington Eagle 7-14-23

It is not without meaning to us, that life is a struggle. The very rain, which makes life possible, comes from the force of the wind, the resistance of the mountains, the gathering and leaving of the clouds and the pressure of the atmosphere. Our very breathing is against pressure and our movements demand energy.

Everywhere there is struggle, but not until we see intelligence do we see an aim. The infant struggles, but with the added weeks of life, we can detect an aim in its movements. The baby's cry is a struggle to express its discomfort, while speech is in line with an aim to satisfy a known want.

Man struggles to live, then aims to live better. Civilization is the total result.

Law is to aid man to live better. All government aims to make men live better in groups or communities, large or small. When law is partial and justice fails, when governments are weak in protecting their citizens or strong in oppressing them, then men do not live as well as their taxes or their ideals proclaim.

Determined men not only struggle to live, but they plan, work and fight to live better. When conditions anywhere prevent decent living and a chance to live better, then sensible men act to change those conditions.

Men organize to give the force of numbers to their plans, and to secure the services of leaders who shall devote their time, energy and talents to their desired aims.

The Ku Klux Klan seems to be the only organization that aims to interfere with the manner in which other people live. They assume right to determine the plan of living for their objects of hatred.

We are human, hence we struggle to live and aim to live better. We are human, hence we struggle by instinctive or inborn methods as well as by imitation and training. And, we are civilized, hence we aim to live better by effort, by organization and by work.

Individuals, races and nations have been and are tested by these measures in all time.

We shall never cease to struggle and we are willing to pledge ourselves to the death for the right and privileg to live better.

The modern colored American simply regards the Ku Klux Klan as another obstacle to be overcome in the struggle to live and the aim to live better. Its methods are questionable, its members are mortal and its power limited, hence it shall be overcome.

REPUBLICANS AND THE KLAN

Baltimore Herald

Northern Republicans' Ku Kluxism And Lilywhitism Playing A High Hand

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—The exposure that the Republican Secretary of the State of Indiana is a member of the Ku Klux and is the klan's candidate for Governor recalls that exposure of the chairman of the Republican State Committee as a Ku Klux caused that leader to announce he has ithdrawn from the klan. This gnetleman has served as chairman quite a time and is one of the political friends of Will Hays.

Joe Kealing of Indiana is another of the Indiana Republicans whose "honey fuggling" with Southern "lily whites" has been very noticeable of late.

Baltimore, Md.

Has the Southern Democracy, in concert with the Northern Republican Ku Klux, caused the Washington administration to go Southern Democratic on the Negro question? Was George Christian, Democrat, the go-between under Harding? Is Slemp to be the go-between under Coolidge to pacify the Northern Republican Ku Klux and make friends with the Southern Democrat in Congress? 9-19-23

Wit hstrong Northern Democrats like Mayor Hylan of New York and other Democratic mayors and governors in Northern States, unfriendly to the Ku Klux, has not the Republican party been gold-bricked in being led into recreancy and betrayal of the Negro? The Republican, "let the South alone" policy has permitted Southern aggression to come North and the Ku Klux is making a monkey of its so-called human rights pretense.

COOLIDGE IN KLAN WAR.

Commercial Appeal

Drawn Into Tangle Despite Desire to Avoid Taking Sides.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The federal government has been drawn into the Oklahoma Ku Klux Klan tangle despite an obvious desire to keep its hands off and let Gov. Walton fight it out with the hostile legislators.

In response to an appeal from the Oklahoma executive to President Coolidge and Attorney General Daugherty to prevent the use of federal buildings in Oklahoma by those who desire to convene the Legislature, the White House has ordered that federal property be closed to anything but federal business. This is not expected to please the klansmen who, in addition to the legislators, are seeking the governor's impeachment.

The White House telegram, dispatched last night, pointed out that regulations forbid the turning over of federal buildings for purposes other than those authorized. It said:

"Use of federal buildings for purposes other than business of the United States government is contrary to regulations, and a telegram has been sent to the custodian of the federal building there not to permit the building to be used for any unauthorized purpose." 9-27-23

Attorney General Daugherty sent a telegram saying government buildings outside of Washington were under the direction of the secretary of the treasury.

So far as was known there is no precedent for Gov. Walton's request for the federal government to prevent the use of a building by a Legislature. Though the message sent by the White House explained that regulations stood in the way of the plan of the legislators it made clear President Coolidge is not inclined to stretch a point in assisting a fight against an enemy of the klan, which President Harding condemned by inference in various speeches.

Judge Moore Out of Scottish Rite Council Over Klan

Montgomery Advertiser 10-20-23

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 19.—Special to The Advertiser—The Washington Evening Star today prints the following:

"Judge George Fleming Moore, past Grand Commander of the Supreme Council Thirty-Third Degree of Scottish Rite Masons, and Inspector General of the Scottish Rite in Alabama resigned today from the Supreme Council. His resignation followed a discussion by members of the council in which he is said to have been severely criticised for the alleged use of his weekly publication, the Fellowship Forum published in this city, for furthering the aims of the Ku Klux Klan. Although the paper designates itself to be a digest of fraternal news from all over the world, it has been regarded as a Masonic publication, its circulation appeal being made to Masons throughout the nation.

Lately it has been claimed by members of the council that the paper has become a semi-official organ for the klan. From what could be learned today very little sympathy is found toward the klan among the members of the Scottish Rite Council.

MASONIC OFFICER RESIGNS AFTER DEBATE ON KLAN

Chicago Daily Tribune 10-20-23

Scottish Rite Council Scene of Row.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 19.—Judge Geo. Fleming Moore, past sovereign grand commander of the supreme council and inspector general of Scottish Rite Masons in Alabama, resign from the supreme council today after a discussion over the Ku Klux Klan.

During the debate, Mr. Moore was charged by members of the council with using his weekly publication, "The Fellowship Forum," issued here, for furthering the aims of the klan.

Elks to Expel Klansmen.

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 19.—The Atlantic City lodge of Elks, No. 276, has adopted a resolution authorizing the expulsion of members of the Ku Klux Klan, it was stated today.

The resolution is the forerunner of a national campaign in this direction, according to Exalted Ruler Eugene G. Schwinghammer, who said the principles and practices of the klan "are in direct variance to the precepts on which the Order of Elks was founded."

Grand Lodge in No Hurry.

Watertown, S. D., Oct. 19.—Action of the Elks lodge of Atlantic City in expelling members who are also members of the Ku Klux Klan does not have the approval for the present of the grand lodge officers.

"I am not now prepared to say what action will be taken ultimately," said one of the officers, "because until we know whether the oaths and obligations taken by klan members are at variance with Elk precepts no decision will be made. So far as I know, no consideration is being given to a national campaign to bring about similar action."

Riot at Initiation of 600.

Lockport, N. Y., Oct. 19.—William

Ku Klux Klan—1923.

D.C.

Denies Ku Klux Held Initiation in White House

Washington Times 10-13-23

It has been rumored during the past two years that the late President was a memeber of the Ku Klux Klan. No definite information on this could be obtained. However, after the death of the president the Klan began to hold memorial services for the President and this again brought forth the gossip that Mr. Harding was a clansman.

It was stated but could not be confirmed, that when the Harding funeral train was journeying to Washington from Frisco, while nearing the Ohio-Indiana line, a huge wreath of flowers in the shape of the Klan's cross was placed on the funeral train.

So great has the gossip become lately connecting the dead President with the Klan that his former secretary, George B. Christian, Jr., wrote a letter to the New York World this week denying the truth of the story.

The following statement appeared in The World Sunday October 7:

Systematic circulation by the Ku Klux Klan of boasts that the late President Harding was a member of the Invisible Empire evoked yesterday the following categorial denial by George B. Christian, jr., who was Mr. Harding's secretary throughout his term of office:

"All statements that President Harding was a Klansman or that there was a White House initiation are absolutely false. He held decided views contrary on their methods.

"(Sined)

"GEORGE B. CHRISTIAN JR."

This statement, made at the request of The World, supplements that made by Dr. Charles E. Sawyer, Mr. Harding's personal physician in The World yesterday.

The present version of the Klan boast is included in an account of the Harding memorial services held at Lake Charles, La., Aug. 10. At largely attended exercises held there in the open air in which clergymen of all faiths, including Jews and Catholics, participated, 200 robed Klansmen marched to a position just before the rostrum. Their leader, announcing they were members of the Lake Charles Klan, said:

"Fellow Countrymen: We have come to join you in this ceremonial of mourning in honor of our decesaed President and fellow Klansmen, Warren G. Harding."

Accounts of this meeting, and particularly of the announcement regarding Mr. Harding, are being published throughout the United States in Klan papers and in papers that sympathize with the Klan, whether openly or otherwise.

So many instances of this publication have been brought to the attention of The World in the last fortnight that the matter was laid before Mr. Christian for his answer. The result is the unequivocal denial quoted above.

HIGH MASONIC OFFICIAL RESIGNS ON KLAN ISSUE

N. Y. Times

Colleagues Charge Judge Moore With Using Fraternal Weekly to Aid Ku Klux.

10-20-23

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Judge George Fleming Moore, Past Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council and Inspector General of Scottish Rite Masons in Alabama, resigned from the Supreme Council today after a discussion over the Ku Klux Klan.

In the course of the debate Judge Moore was charged by members of the council with using his weekly publication, The Fellowship Forum, issued here, for furthering the aims of the Klan.

Although the publication has designated itself as a digest of fraternal news from all over the world, Masons have regarded it as a Masonic publication. Consideration of Mr. Moore's resignation was postponed.

The council is also considering the resignation of Perry W. Weidner, Secretary General, who has announced that he desires to return to Los Angeles.

The biennial session of the council will close tomorrow. It has yet to consider the advisability of recommending consolidation of The New Age, the Scottish Rite magazine; the Scottish Rite News Bureau and the Capitol News Service under one head.

LEGION AND KLAN COME TO BLOWS

The Star

Gold Star Mother Objects to Wreath Placed on Monument and Trouble Follows.

Cedarhurst, N. Y., Nov. 29.—A fight between members of the American Legion and the Ku Klux Klan today marred ceremonies attending the dedication of a monument to nine youths who lost their lives in the World war. 11-30-23

Resisting efforts of the klansmen to place a wreath on the monument, after a "gold star" mother had protested, the legion men several times forced the members of the secret order to withdraw and finally tore their memento to shreds.

The mother, whose son was one of those to be honored, demanded removal of the klan wreath, declaring her boy had not died for the tenets of its faith, while spectators applauded the subsequent statement of a rabbi, who took part in the observance, that the boys who died in war had not fought to di[illegible] ica.

KLAN FOES U[illegible] A NATIONWIDE HUNT

Vigilance Association Organizing at Washington.

(By The Associated Press).

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Incorporation for an organization for the purpose of "inaugurating an extensive campaign looking to the disintegration of the Ku Klux Klan and kindred organizations," was announced today by the National Vigilance Association.

Commercial

E. F. Corcocan, directing vice president, who will be in charge of headquarters here, declared that for several months, preliminary work has been in progress and that the association was pepared to fight against all influences and agencies which seek to breed class or religious discrimination."

Memphis Comm.

The programme adopted by the organization calls for the passage of an anti-masking bill by the Legislature of each state, forced publication of membership lists of all secret organizations and enactment of a federal statute dealing with mob violence.

11-12-23

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Unmasked and unhooded and sounding a clarion call to battle, in glaring contrast to the secret midnight meeting on Stone Mountain when he Ku Klux Klan was formed a few years ago, the National Vigilance Association came into being today with the avowed purpose of killing the Ku Klux Klan.

Behind the war on the klan is declared to be a notably array of educators, business and professional men, clergymen and laymen in all sections of the country.

Among those listed as members of the national committee, which is the governing body of the association, are Dr. R. B. von Kleinsmid, president of the University of Southern California; Judge Francis K. Mancuso of the central sessions court of New York; Rust Rhees, president of the Rochester; Ellen F. Pendleton, president of Wellesley College; E. P. Tivnan, president of Fordham University; Prof. R. S. Graves of Yale; Dr. Stephen L. Penrose, president of Whitman College, Washington State; Pauline Kelp of Mills College, California; Thomas H. Cannon, Chicago; Clara D. Maxwell, president general of the Colonial Daughters of America; Dr. E. A. Milliken, president of the alofirnia Institute of Technology; Dr. D. P. Barrows, former president of the Univresity of California; Dr. H. A. Garfield, president of Williams College; H. Loring Young, speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; Frederick [illegible]d, New York; Prof. James E. [illegible]h, New York University; David [illegible]f, president of the Radio Corporation of America.

E. F. Corcoran is the directing vice president in charge of the national headquarters which has been opened here. Frank C. Sindori of Washington is national secretary. Corcoran formerly was a Philadelphia newspaper man. He also has had considerable experience as an organizer and publicity director.

The opening announcement of the association promises a battle to the death fith the Ku Klux, who are denounced as having created "one of the most dangerous situations confronting the economic life of the country." Disintegration of all "kindred organizations" likewise will be fought for, it is stated. A countrywide campaign with this end in v iew is planned at once.

Two hundred branch councils of the association in a large number of states and cities are said to be already in the process of formation. The national officers also assert taht the influence of the movement against the klan already has made itself felt in certain sections ct the country.

In prosecuting the campaign against the klan, the association will move along these definite lines.

First — Passage of anti-masking bills by state legislatures, making it unlawful to appear on highways wearing masks or hoods.

Second—Enactment of laws compelling such secret organizations to make public their membership rosters.

Third — Congressional action to bring mob violence under federal statute, with prosecutions of offenders in United States courts.

Fourth—Propagation of faith in respect for and obedience to the institutions of government, with the weapons of education ,agitation and organization.

All "philanthropic, fraternal, social and military organizations" will be urged to co-operate in the fight. Particularly mentioned are the Masons, Elks, Moose, Eagles, Odd Fellows, Foresters, Redmen, Knights of Pythias, Sons of America, American Legion, Rotary, Kiwanis and Lions clubs. Thes organizations will be asked to condemn the klan and expel any members who swear allegiance to the "invisible empire."

In a personal statement accompanying the formal announcement, directing Vice-President Corcoran asserts the National Vigilance Association "is nonreligious and nonpolitical." He characterizes it as a "bloc for patriotic purposes." Charging the klan is a "revolution that is shaking the social, economic, political and religious structure of the country to their very foundations," Corcoran says:

"There are lawabiding citizens in sufficient numbers throughout the nation to demand the enactment of legislation which will insure proper respect for government institutions and the punishment of those who are saaking to breed class and religious discrimination. And once these loyal citizens are aroused to the necessity for action there will be little need for further apprehension."

To help spread ammunition, the association will publish an oficial bulletin under the title, "The Sentinel." The first issue, accompanying the announcement, is a four-page, four-column journal with pictures of Washington, Roosevelt and Harding adorning the front page. Gen. Pershing's picture also is found on an inside page.

Extracts from public addresses and written addresses by the late President Harding and Gen. Pershing are cited to show their vigorous opposition to the klan. Washington and Roosevelt also are declared to have been opposed to all that is now represented by the klan.

ANTI-KLAN BODY COMES INTO BEING

Birmingham Reporter

NAMES OF ORGANIZERS INCLUDE EDUCATORS, CHURCHMEN ANL BUSINESS MEN.

11-1-23

Washington. Nov. 12.—Unmasked and unhooded and sounding a clarion cal lto battle, in glaring contrast to the secret midnight meeting on Stone Mountain when the Ku Klux Klan was formed a few years ago, the National Vigilance Association came into being Sunday with the avowed purpose of killing the klan.

Behind the war on the klan is declared to be a notable array of educators, business and professional men, clergymen and laymen in all sections of the country.

Birmingham Ala.

Among those listed as members of the national committee, which is the governing body of the association, are Dr. R. B. Von Kleinsmid, president of the University of Southern California; Judge Francis K. Mancuse of the general sessions court of New ork; Rust Rhees, president of the University of Rochester; Ellen F. Pendleton, president of Wellesly College, Massachusetts; E. P. Tivan, president of Fordham University; Prof. H. S. Graves, of Yale; Dr. Stephen L. Pfrose, president of Wittman College, Washington State; Pauline Kelp, Mills College, California; Thomas H. Cannon, Chicago; Clara D. Maxwell, president-general of the Colonial Daughters of America; Dr. R. A. Milliken, president of the California Institute of Technology; Dr. D. P. Barrows, former president of the University of California; Dr. H. A. Garfield, president of Williams College; H. Loring Young, speaker of the Masachusetts House of Representatives; Frederick Dodd, New York University; David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America.

E. F. Cocoran is the directing vice president in chorge of the national headquarters which has been opened here. Frank C. Sindori, of Washington, is national secretary. Cocoran formerly was a Philadelphia newspaper man. He also has had considerable experience as an organizer and publicity director.

FORM NATIONAL BODY TO FIGHT THE KLAN

Educators, Business and Political Leaders Unite in Vigilance Association.

ASK FRATERNAL ORDERS' AID

Request Expulsion of Klansmen by Their Societies and Condemnation of Hooded Knights.

Special to The New York Times.

N. Y. Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—A National Vigilance Association has been incorporated to wage "an intensive country-wide campaign looking to the disintegration of the Ku Klux Klan and kindred organizations," according to an announcement made here tonight.

Among the members claimed are many college presidents, business executives and political leaders in all sections of the nation. They are said to be seeking the co-operation of the representative fraternal orders, civic and veterans' organizations, requesting the condemnation of the Klan and the expulsion of members who belong also to the Klan.

E. F. Corcoran, Directing Vice President of the Association, asserted that its formation had been progressing for several months and that now it was ready to open its campaign. The program calls for achieving the following aims:

"Passage of an anti-masking bill by the Legislatures of every State in the Union, making it unlawful to appear upon the highways wearing masks or hoods.

11-12-23

"The bringing of sufficient influence to bear upon the individual members of State Legislatures looking toward the enactment of laws compelling such secret organizations to make public their membership rosters.

"The establishment of a Federal Statute so drawn as to cover mob violence and to provide Federal prosecution of offenders.

"The propagation of the faith in respect for and obedience to the institutions of Government with the weapons of education, agitation and organization."

To Fight Racial and Religious Bias.

Explaining the Association's plan, Frank C. Sindoni, Secretary, said:

"The Association is prepared to fight against all influences and agencies which seek to breed class or religious discrimination. It will work actively for the renewal of respect for the law and the Constitution, according to its certificate of incorporation.

"It will be the object of the Association to publicly present arguments bearing upon the necessity of respect for the authority vested in the judicial power of our courts, compliance with the laws, acquiescence in their measures; the discouragement of all obstruction to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations designed to direct, control counteract or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities; the direction of an educational campaign of Americanization looking toward the preservation of our Government and the permanency of the Union. Its officers claim its influence has already asserted itself in certain sections of the country.

"The National Vigilance Association was organized as a direct result of and in response to a striking warning made in a recent report by a committee of the American Bar Association, which found that: 'The harvest of anti-Americanism was ripening; that our form of government was being challenged, not alone upon the soap box, but by oath-bound secret societies that cloak their deadly hatred of free principles under the guise of patriotism, and that the movement was an attack upon our form of government—a government by the people under a written constitution.' The Law Committee stated that it was a most disheartening symptom that it aroused so little interest and so little public condemnation.

Will Ask Aid of Fraternal Orders.

"The association will seek the co-operation of philanthropic, fraternal, social and military organizations, particularly the Masonic Order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Moose, Eagles, Odd Fellows, Foresters, Red Men, Knights of Pythias Order, Sons of America, American Legion, the Rotary, Kiwanis and Lions Clubs, in condemning the Ku Klux Klan, expelling such of their members who persist in swearing allegiance to the so-called Invisible Empire. Many of these organizations have already gone on record as condemning the Klan.

"Two hundred councils of the association, representative of a great number of States and cities, are already in process of formation, according to the statement. Each council will elect its own officers and appoint its own committees. There will be committees on legislation, publicity, speakers, &c.

"National headquarters will keep in touch with the situation at the capital and act as a clearing house for the dissemination of information, plans of operation and the preparation of material in the form of news items and the publication of booklets, pamphlets and other material for national distribution."

The announcement gives the following names as among those who have already joined the association:

Dr. R. B. Von Kleinsmid, President, University of Southern California; Judge Francis X. Mancuso, General Sessions Court, New York; Rust Rhees, President, University of Rochester; Kenneth C. M. Sills, President, Bowdoin College; Robert J. Aley, President Butler College, Indianapolis; Ellen F. Pendleton, President of Wellesley College; Charles J. Smith, President of Roanoke College, Virginia; E. P. Tivnan, President, Fordham University; Dr. D. M. Edwards, President of Earlham College, Indiana; Professor H. S. Graves, Yale University.

Frederick W. Lewis, President, College of Emporia, Kansas; Dr. W. F. Robison, President, St. Louis University; William J. McFadden, Newark, N. J.; Dr. Samuel Plantz, President, Lawrence College, Wisconsin; Dr. Samuel F. Kerfoot, President, Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.; Major Charles F. Kendrick of the American Legion, San Francisco; Dr. Stephen L. Penrose, President, Whitman College, Washington State; Dr. P. L. Cambell, President, University of Oregon; Pauline Kelp, President, Mills College, California; John Sherwood Jones, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Dr. William Louis Poteat, President, Wake Forest College, North Carolina; Edward S. Farrow, Washington, D. C.; Thomas H. Cannon, Chicago, Ill.; Aldrich Blake, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Lincoln Hulley, President John B. Stetson University, Florida; Dr. Clifton D. Grays, Bates College; Dr. J. A. Gregg, President, Wilberforce University, Ohio; Martin Maley, New Mexico; Clara D. Maxwell, President General, Colonial Daughters of America; Robert E. Lee Sauer, American Bar Association; Samuel P. Leeds, President Atlantic City Chamber of Commerce; Ruffin G. Pleasant, former Governor of Louisiana; Aven Nelson, President Emeritus, University of Wyoming; Daniel P. Corcoran, and former Judge John M. Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. R. A. Milliken, President, California Institute of Technology; William Doll, Milwaukee.

Dr. D. P. Barrows, President, University of California; Louis A. Repetto, District Attorney, Atlantic County, N. J.; Dr. H. A. Garfield, President, Williams College; Dr. C. H. Clapp, President, State University of Montana; H. Loring Young, Speaker of the House, Massachusetts; D. J. Rodman, President, St. Mary's College, Kansas; Dr. E. Cummings, President, Loyola University, Louisiana; E. W. Nichols, President Virginia Military Institute; George Lilly, Deputy Attorney General, Delaware; James E. Ferguson, former Governor of Texas; Frederick Dodd, New York City; Professor James E. Lough, New York University; David Sarnoff, President Radio Corporation of America.

"UNITE AGAINST THE KLAN", IS DEBS' ADVICE

St. Louis Clarion

St. Louis Mo.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 —Eugene V. Debs, several times candidate for President on the Socialist ticket, attacked the Ku Klux Klan last night at a meeting in Commonwealth Casino, 135th street and Madison Ave.

11-6-23

'It is the business of every one to expose the sinister purpose of the Klan', he told the audience. 'The Colored people could do something for themselves if they would unite. There are 12,000,000 in the United States, and they could develop a power that would make them respected.'

Debs announced he was proud of having gone to prison for 'seditious utterances' during the war, and said he would gladly go to 'prison or the gallows' for Socialism. He said there is a growing sentiment in this country for Russia and predicted the Government of the United States would soon recognize the Soviet.

Others who spoke were: A. Philip Randolph, editor of the Messenger, his wife, Lucille Randolph, Jas. Oneal, a white Socialist leader, and Frank Crosswaithe, a Colored Socialist.

KLAN'S CHALLENGE QUICKLY TAKEN UP

"Deliberate, Malicious Misstatements," Says Reply on Behalf of Catholic Conference.

RABBIS OFFER TO DEBATE

Clear Issue of Intolerance Seen in Speech of Imperial Wizard to Dallas Gathering.

N. Y. Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25. — Replies were issued here today on behalf of the National Catholic Welfare Conference and the Executive Committee of the Assembly of Orthodox Rabbis of America to the address delivered at Dallas, Texas, last night by Dr. W. H. Evans, Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, outlining the Kian's attitude toward Catholics and Jews.

Father John P. Burke, General Secretary of the Catholic conference, declared Dr. Evans's statement regarding the Catholics in America had made the issue clear-cut, adding that "it is for Americans to decide whether they will stand with their country or with the Klan."

10-26-23

Challenging the Klan to a joint debate, Rabbi Simon Glazer of New York declared the question at issue was whether Jewish Americans are to be considered Americans, or, according to the Klan, whether they must first be converted as Americans.

"The statement reported in today's press as made by W. H. Evans, Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan," said Father Burke's statement, "reveals without further question the Klan's intolerance for the negroes, Jews and Catholics. Up to the present, in spite of statement and evidence to the contrary, the Klan has denied that it persecuted any of the above named.

"Evans states that to the Catholic hierarchy of the United States, the President of the United States is subordinate to the priesthood at Rome; that the parochial schools of the country are a proof of 'divided' allegiance on the part of Catholics. He offers no proof of these statements. He cannot offer proof. They are deliberate, malicious misstatements, refuted completely, if refutation were needed, by the official declaration of the American bishops on America's entrance into the war; by the thousands of Catholic dead buried overseas; by the fact that the first American officer killed was educated in a Catholic school and the last American killed was a Catholic priest.

"The Klan, through its official representative, sets at naught the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of every State in the Union. According to the Klan the foundation on which our country was built, religious and racial tolerance, cannot endure."

KLAN THREATENS NOMINEE.

Enters Politics in This State for the First Time to Fight John G. Peck.

N. Y. Times

The first instance of the Ku Klux Klan's participation in New York State politics was disclosed yesterday when George K. Morris, Republican State Chairman, received word that the Klan was making an active fight against Assemblyman John G. Peck, candidate for re-election on the Republican ticket in in the First District of Suffolk County, because he voted for the bill to require the filing of the names of members of secret societies, commonly known as the Anti-Klan bill, at the last session of the Legislature.

10-27-23

Mr. Morris's informant was Harry Lee, chairman of the Suffolk County Republican Committee, who said he had been visited before the primaries by men believed to be affiliated with the Klan who asked him to keep Mr. Peck's name off the ticket. Mr. Lee refused, and the threat was then made that the Klan would defeat Mr. Peck.

On Oct. 9, the last day for filing independent petitions, a petition with 2,100 signatures placed in nomination for the Assembly Arthur H. Myers, a hotel keeper, as the candidate of the Independent Party. Signers of this petition included several members of the Suffolk County Republican County Committee. The Independent Party's emblem is a circle enclosing an "A," said to stand for "American."

Mr. Peck, who won by 4,000 last year, said last night at his home in Southampton that he expected to win again this year. He asserted that the Klan had attempted to misrepresent his votes on certain bills and had charged in pamphlets distributed throughout the district that he had voted for the repeal of the Mullan-Gage State Prohibition act and for the repeal of the Lusk laws. Mr. Peck said he had voted against both repeal bills. The campaign literature circulated against him, he said, was not in the name of the Klan. "We know the source," he added, "and the fight is being directed by the Klan, even though it does not come out in the open."

The Klan is believed to be strongly organized in Suffolk County. Although no definite information has reached the Republican leaders, it is believed that members of the Klan are working secretly against other Assemblymen who voted for the anti-Klan bill.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

GREAT DRIVE ON KLAN IS PLANNED BY "VIGILANTES"

Chicago Daily Tribune

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., Nov. 11.—[Special.]—With a national committee composed of educational, business and professional personages, the National Vigilance association has been incorporated here for an intensive country-wide campaign looking to the disintegration of the Ku Klux Klan and kindred organizations. 11-12-23

Working quietly for several months perfecting its organization the association will establish headquarters here. The campaign is for:

Passage ofan anti-masking bill by all legislatures.

Publish Members' Names.

Enactment of laws compelling such secret organizations to make public membership rosters.

Establishment of a federal statute to cover mob violence and to provide federal prosecution.

Propagation of the faith in respect for and obedience to the institution of government with the weapons of education, agitation, and organization.

The association will seek the coöperation of philanthropic, fraternal, social, and military organizations in condemning the Ku Klux Klan, expelling members who persist in swearing allegiance to it.

E. F. Corcoran of Philadelphia, newspaperman, has been placed in charge of the Washington headquarters.

Purpose of Association.

"The association is nonreligious and nonpolitical. It is a bloc for patriotic purposes," he said tonight. "The association is a league of visible vigilant volunteers.

"Fomenting a hatred of the Jewish people that, after 300 years of tolerance, is daily finding expression in acts of violence and cunning cruelty surpassing the tortures of old world pogroms; arousing a distrust of devout Catholics, whose adventurous priests first planted the cross in a land that was yet to be dedicated to religious freedom; oppressing the Negro, who for sixty years has made a constant attempt to prove himself worthy of the trust the great Lincoln reposed in him; thwarting the efforts and ambitions of those hardy, thrifty sons of the mother countries who come to our shores seeking 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness' guaranteed them by our constitution, the Ku Klux Klan is rapidly developing into the most disintegrating influence ever felt in our national life."

National Vigilance Association Plans Fight on Ku Klux

Washington Herald

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Incorporation of an organization for the purpose of "inaugurating an extensive campaign looking to the disintegration of the Ku Klux Klan and kindred organizations" was announced today by the National Vigilance association.

E. F. Corcoran, directing vice-president who will be in charge of headquarters here, declared that for several months preliminary work had been in progress and the association now was prepared "to fight against all influences and agencies which seek to breed class or religious discrimination." 11-12-23

The program adopted by the organization calls for the passage of an anti-masking bill by the legislature of each state, forced publication of membership lists of all secret organizations, and enactment of a federal statute dealing with mob violence.

COLD RECEPTION GIVEN KLAN NOTE AT WHITE HOUSE

Clarke's Action Has Earmarks of Publicity Ruse, Says Coolidge.

Times-Herald

Washington, Dec. 28.—Action of E. H. Clarke, former high official of the Ku Klux Klan, in making public a letter to the president prior to its presentation at the White House was criticized today by a spokesman for President Coolidge, who asserted that such a course tended to indicate the communication was written more for publicity purposes than for consideration by the executive. 12-29-23

Mr. Coolidge, the spokesman said, was thoroughly familiar with the methods of those who seek publicity by directing a letter to the president or some other official. The spokesman indicated no attention would be given Mr. Clarke's letter other than the routine acknowledgment of its receipt forwarded today to the former klan official.

The letter was made public here yesterday through Edgar Fuller, secretary to Mr. Clarke, who subsequently transmitted it to the White House.

Acknowledgement of Mr. Clarke's letter was made today by President Coolidge in a brief communication which merely said that the president had received the letter and read it "with interest."

D.C.

Ku Klux Klan—1923

Connecticut.

KLAN "WRECKING CREW" AIMED AT POLITICIANS

Connecticut Members Told of Plan "To Jail" Catholics and Jews.

1/8/23
New York Times

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 7.—Snow spoiled arrangements for an outdoors meeting of the Ku Klux Klan in Connecticut last week, according to information received from inside sources by the State police and the meeting was held in a private home in Berlin, just outside of New Britain, where the police recently went on strike because they thought their drill master had attended a Klonklave.

C. Allan Nott of Meriden, who is State organizer, was at the meeting, in the course of which a new feature of the organization, the "wrecking crew," which is "to jail politicians," preferably Catholics and Jews, who flout the Klan's influence, was disclosed.

According to one of those present one speaker asserted the Catholics had altogether too much influence in politics in New England. "Do you men know that some of the politicians in this State are wondering why Templeton beat Fitzgerald," this speaker asked asked. "Well, you can see why, can't you?"

The inference was that the Klan had something to do with the defeat of Mayor David E. Fitzgerald of New Haven, according to the belief of the informant.

The Klan is seeking at least 200 members in New Britain one speaker is reported to have said, continuing:

"Everyone knows that every voter controls at least ten other votes. Now with 200 Klansmen in New Britain, do you see what you could accomplish?

"I want to tell you something that isn't generally known. We have in our organization what is called a 'wrecking crew.' Now, don't misconstrue what I say. By the 'wrecking crew' we mean a group of the best lawyers and legal talent in this country. And they are just waiting for some of these politicians to pull something, and they'll be down to put those men behind the bars where they belong, and keep them so far away from public office that they will never see one again."

ANTI-KLAN BILL OFFERED IN CONNETICUT

Louisville News
Louisville, Ky.

Hartford, Feb. 1.—(Crusader Service) An anti-Ku Klux Klan bill was introduced today by Senator Thomas McGrath, of Waterbury, the democratic leader, and referred to the Judiciary Committee for a hearing.

The bill, entitled "An Act to Prevent the Existance of Clandestinal Organizations", provides that the banding together of three or more persons whose identities are concealed by hte use of masks, hoods, robes or other disguises, shall be punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment of not less than three years or by both. The State's attorney of any county is authorized to proceed against persons accused of unlawful acts or the subversion or distruction of a republican form of government. He may demand in writing of the secretary or keeper of the records af any organization, a list of officers and members. If the secretary fails to furnish it, he shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or sent to prison for one year or both. 2/3/23

Another bill to be introduced this week will require all secretaries and organizations to keep in the office of the secretary for public inspection a complete and accurate roster of membership, corrected every three months.

~~CONNECTICUT KLAN~~ WILL ENTER POLITICS

The New York

Announcement Made at Stamford Preceding Fiery Cross Ceremony —1,000 to Be Initiated.

Times 8-19-23

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 18.—That the Ku Klux Klan intends to take an active part in Connecticut politics became apparent today following a meeting here, when an officer of the order who lives in Darien, Conn., but who declined to permit the use of his name, gave out the following statement:

"Overtures have been made to us in different sections of the State by various political leaders asking for our support. In each case we have replied that we will support the man whom our investigators have found to be the most honest and straightforward of all the candidates and whom we think will live up to the requirements of his oath of office."

Charles A. Nott of Meriden, Conn., Klan lecturer and organizer, added to this the following:

"There are certain local conditions which are very distasteful to the citizens of this city, who are justified in expecting that they who are placed in office by their ballots should live up to the obligations of their offices to the last letter. These conditions are known to the members of the organization locally and it is entirely possible that at the ballot box in the near future men will be placed in office who will live up to the obligations of their office. When that time comes, bootleggers and persons engaged in vice will have to go."

It was also reported in Klan circles here tonight that J. S. Saunders of Darien, King Kleagle of the Realms of Connecticut and Rhode Island, had been deposed and a new King Kleagle appointed in his place. Asked about this Saunders said:

"I have never disclosed Klan matters for publication and I do not propose to do so now. I cannot help what the newspapers say or what gossip says. I have nothing to say about the matter."

Arrangements are under way for an open-air meeting, to be held near Stamford in the near future, at which time 1,000 new members are to be received into the Klan with fiery cross and other ceremonies. As a preliminary, a fiery cross ceremony, on a small scale, was held near Stamford about midnight tonight.

Can Harvard Students Be Klansmen?

The New York Times 10/14/23

If it is true that the Ku Klux Klan, having already gained a footing at Harvard, is about to begin a vigorous "drive" to increase its membership among the students, then that venerable institution will have a chance to show what it can do when confronted by a danger like this. Indeed, the university authorities well might search their hearts carefully to find out how it happens that even one of the young men whom they are supposed to be teaching reason and truth should have been led astray by such vicious and absurd arguments as the Ku Klux Klan has been presenting to them. Only in the case of the greenest of freshmen could such a thing be possible, if Harvard training effects its designed ends.

Klanism is for the illiterate or the stupid—for those who have despaired of our laws and our courts as the guardians of public order and safety.

It is well enough for the Harvard students to hear what the Klansmen have to say for themselves, their masks and their methods; but if the students are not capable of seeing through the fallacies and the criminalities of which the Ku Klux Klan program wholly is composed, then a college education is of little value.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923. Colorado.

HALT KLAN MEETING WHEN PRIEST OBJECTS

DENVER, Colo., July 7.—After Mayor Stapelton had given permission for the Ku Klux Klan to hold an open meeting at the municipal Auditorium here, the meeting was brought to a close by Col. Rice W. Means, manager of public safety.

The Klan lecturer, Dr. G. C. Minot, of Dallonia, Texas, had just begun to make his speech when a Catholic priest and a colored man stood up and objected to the meeting.

Col. Means then took charge of the proceedings and ordered the meeting closed, declaring that permission had been given to hold it in case there was no objection to it.

KLAN SPEAKER FORCED TO STOP SPEECH IN DENVER

Denver, Col., June 27.—Rice W. Mans, director of public safety, tonight stopped a meeting being held in the municipal auditorium at which Dr. G. C. Minor, from the headquarters of the Ku Klux Klan, Atlanta, Ga., was to have been the principal speaker.

The meeting had been advertised as Immaculate Conception, was the first to stand and voice objection.

Father Walsh was attired in the uniform of an army chaplain.

"All right," said Dr. Minor, "if you object I will not speak."

Others jumped to their feet, some protesting the proposed talk and others expressing a desire to hear it. In the confusion, Safety Director Means took the floor and called off the meeting, declaring that he had promised to forbid the address if objection to it was raised.

Dr. Minor was escorted from the stage door by a detail of police, but there was no demonstration.

At Denver a Ku Klux lecturer disappeared through a side door when the crowd became unruly. Probably decided, after looking them over, that they were not "100 per centers."

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn
6/28/23

Ku Klux Klan—1923

Canada.

DES MOINES IA TRIBUNE
JANUARY 5, 1923

Arson and Lynchings.

This morning's Register tells of the burning of two more Catholic schools in Canada, making eleven such institutions which have been destroyed, one after another, by fires of mysterious origin. It must be apparent that these fires have not all been accidental, and that there is some motive behind all of them. The Catholics have suspected, evidently with some reason, that an anti-Catholic organization, perhaps the Ku-Klux Klan, is responsible.

Of course it is Canada's problem to deal with, not ours. We may ask why Canada doesn't do something about it, and wonder why there is no action taken to stop such devastation, yet how much more impotent this country must look to Canada when it permits eighty-seven lynchings in a year and hardly turns a hand to catch the men who perpetrated them—men inspired by the same prejudices and intolerance which obviously is causing the series of unexplained fires in Canada.

Klan Would Establish Mandate Over Mexico

Pittsburgh Gazette Times 5-19-23

Although one of the prerequisities to citizenship in the invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan as published in their official literature is that "No man is wanted in this Order who will not and cannot swear an unqualified allegiance to the Government of the United States of America, its flag and its Constitution, who does not esteem the Government of the United States above any other Government, civil, political or ecclesiastical, in the whole world", the activities of the Klan in Canada has grown to such proportions as to attract the attention of the Canadian Press.

The Spectator quoting an official of the Klan states that "the Klan is already established in the western provinces of Canada and will soon be operating over the entire Dominion and has for its goal" the idea of a sort of a confederacy. That does not necessarily mean your separation from the British Empire, but a more definite alliance between the two great English speaking countries on this continent. We have a definite programme in view that will be of the greatest benefit to all. Confederacy would prohibit the dumping of European emigrants on this Continent would absolutely forbid a further influx of Orientals and would establish a mandate over Mexico.

According to the Mayor of London (Ontario) Canadians will not tolerate men with bloody hands walking in their midst. Justice in the Dominion is sure and swift, as Mayor of London I will use all the power of my office to rid the city of the verminous missionaries of an order that seeks to terrify citizens who may differ from these so-called Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in race, color, religion or ability to succeed.

Canada Catholics Organize To Fight Ku Klux Klan

Associated Negro Press.

MONTREAL, Can., June 20.—On the ground that the Knights of Columbus are not sufficiently vigorous in their persecution of church interests the "C. C. C." has sprung into being in Quebec city and the Montreal organization is being proceeded with. The initials are said to have been suggested by the K. K. K. though night riding is not in contemplation in the present scheme of the society.

The promoters of the "C. C. C." term their object to be the protection of the Catholic church and the clergy.

Hibernians Are Urged To Begin Campaign Against Ku Klux Klan

Montreal, July 18.—The most important task in which the Ancient Order of Hibernians could engage at present is wide exposure of the Ku Klux Klan, President James Deery declared today in his annual report at the order's convention.

After a sweeping attack on the klan, Deery declared that religious tolerance was the keystone of liberty in Canada and the United States and asserted that the public should endow chairs of tolerance in all the universities of the continent.

DEERY ATTACKS KLAN.

Hibernians' Leader Says It Would Abridge Rights of Citizenship.

(By the Associated Press.)

MONTREAL, July 18.—The Ancient Order of Hibernians was urged at today's session of its convention to wage war on the Ku Klux Klan.

President James Deery, in his annual report, declared that no greater duty faced the order than exposure of the klan. Specifically he urged support of the Unity League of America, which he said was organized in the United States to combat the klan there.

"In the United States," he asserted, "the klan questions the rights of Jews, Catholic, negroes and foreigners to enjoy the right of American citizenship, and has successfully entered the field of practical politics in many states, electing senators, judges, governors, mayors and sheriffs. It appeals to the ignorant and prejudiced mind. It is well financed and well led.

"It is not the jews or negroes or Catholics who are in danger. It is American liberty."

Both in Canada and the United States, he continued, religious tolerance was the keystone of liberty. He suggested that chairs of tolerance might well be established in universities supported by the public.

K. OF C. HEAD CHALLENGES THE KU KLUX KLAN

Preston News-Herald 8-17-23

MONTREAL, Canada, Aug. 15.—In an address before the delegates of the 46th annual convention of the Knights of Columbus, Supreme Knight James A. Flaherty, of Philadelphia, declared "that the organization would stand against all societies or combinations that sought to inject religious or racial bias into government and social life. I challenge the Ku Klux Klan or any other opponent or critic of the K. of C. to produce a single fact on which to base their opposition.

"We can tolerate any reasonable difference of opinion, but we shall not tolerate reflections on our integrity. We have been over-patient with our slanderers. We shall not be in the future. The law can be invoked to check malicious lying."

URGES KU KLUX EXPOSURE

7-19-23.

Hibernian Leader Calls for Fight on Organization is Report.

MONTREAL, July 18.—The most important task in which the Ancient Order of Hibernians could engage in at present is a wide exposure of the Ku Klux Klan, President James Deery declared today in his annual report at the order's contest.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

California.

WARNS AGAINST KLAN

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. 1-5-23

California Sheriff Issues Proclamation to Peace Officers.

WOODLAND, Cal., Jan. 4.—A warning against the activities of the Ku Klux Klan has been issued in a proclamation directed to deputy sheriffs and 150 volunteer officers of Yolo County by Sheriff H. W. Monroe, it became known here today.

The proclamation reviews the alleged activities of the klan and declares officers in Yolo County must believe in the enforcement of all laws and must not be members of the klan.

The sheriff's warning refers to the murders in Mer Rouge, La.

Sheriff Monroe returned recently from Louisiana and declared he saw a sign on a tree near Mer Rouge in regard to the murders there, which read:

"Unless prosecution is dropped the Loss of Mer Rouge will be covered in red."

Such a challenge constituted a menace against the law and can not remain "unanswered," Sheriff Monroe's proclamation says.

2000 KU KLUX KLAN INITIATED IN LOS ANGELES

Hooded Order Operates Openly From Downtown Headquarters Without Fear Of Molestation

Los Angeles, Calif., May 12.—Wielding considerable influence throuyh intimidation of certain politicians, the Ku Klux Klan has become a factor to be considered in California. Operating openly from Room 20, Walker Theatre Building, Grand avenue, Los Angeles, the Klan is carrying on its membership drive and spreading of propaganda throughout the entire State.

The Bakersfield Herald 5-16-23

2000 Canddiates Initiated

On a hill top within a few miles of Los Angeles, a recent ceremony was held in which 2000 candidates were admitted to the order. As a means of publicity the services were conducted at night inside a roped circle 400 feet in diameter. In the center and elevated 100 feet in the air was a hugh electric lighted cross whose light attracted thousands of autoists and nearby residents. To insure press publicity, a staff photographer of one of the big dailies was an invited guest.

Anti-Klan Negro Candidate Defeated

In the councilmanic election of May 2, Titus Alexander and Booker T. Washington, Jr., colored candidates were defeated. Alexander running as an anti-klan candidate, was defeated by only a few thousand votes, the result of the klan opposition and the split of the Negro vote.

BIG KLUX ENTRY IN CAL

2000 INITIATED IN LOS ANGELES, MASKED ORDER OPERATES OPENLY FROM DOWN TOWN HEADQUARTERS

Los Angeles, Calif., May 1923. (Pacific Coast News Bureau.) Wielding considerable influence thru intimidation of certain politicians, the Ku Klux Klan has become a factor to be considered in California. Operating openly from Room 20 Walker Theatre Building, Grand Ave., Los Angeles, the Klan is carrying on its membership drive and spreading of propaganda throughout the entire state.

Los Angeles Times 6-12-23

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Five Masked Men Beat Woman In California

The New York Times 6-11-23

LOS ANGELES.—Mrs. Louise Collins, aged 50, was taken from her home at Santa Fe Springs, near here, by five masked men, bound, beaten and ordered to leave town, according to the story she told deputy sheriffs. The woman was found in a roadway by motorists, her head cut and bleeding.

Mrs. Collins said the men came into her room, where she was sleeping with her husband, and carried her in an automobile to an orange grove, where she was beaten.

She was told by one of the men that she had been "unfair" in business dealings with another woman in connection with a restaurant she conducts, she declared.

AMERICAN LEGION DENOUNCES KLAN IN RESOLUTIONS

Atlanta Constitution

Convention Adopts Michigan Bill Viva Voce; K. K. K. Not Specifically Named.

10-19-23

ST. PAUL WINS FIGHT FOR 1924 CONVENTION

Report of Americanization Section of Legion Unanimusly Adopted by Delegates.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

San Francisco, Cal., October 18.—A bitter anti-Ku Klux Klan resolution, submitted by Charles Kendrick, of San Francisco, and a pro-Ku Klux Klan resolution submitted by E. W. Whitney, of Oklahoma, were both defeated at the fifth annual convention of the American Legion here today after one of the most bitter fights in the history of the organization.

The resolution of the Michigan delegates, which delegates termed a mild denunciation of the klan, was almost unanimously adopted by viva voce vote.

The famous resolution, No. 407, which was adopted, follows:

"Whereas, The fundamental law of our country guarantees to all peoples equal rights and equal opportunities and the right to worship their God as they see fit, and,

"Whereas, It provided that our laws shall be made and enforced by representatives of our people, chosen under the law to do so, and,

"Whereas, Membership of the American Legion is made up of those who served our country in time of great national stress without distinction as to race, color, creed, or class, and,

"Whereas, The American Legion is pledged to the orderly enforcement of our laws, through lawful agencies; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the American Legion in national convention assembled that we consider any individual, group of individuals or organization which creates or fosters racial, religious or class strife among our people, or which takes into its own hands the enforcement of laws, determination of guilt or infliction of punishment to be un-American, a menace to our liberties and destructive of our fundamental law; and, be it further

"Resolved, That we consider such action by any individual, groups or organizations to be inconsistent with the ideals and purposes of the American Legion."

Adopt Americanism Report.

The American Legion report on Americanism was unanimously adopted. It recommended:

Making the national commander ex-officio chairman of the National Americanism commission and the director of its executive offices.

Creating a community and civic betterment bureau of the National Americanism commission, an advisory council and a broad program of community welfare work.

Recommending to the National Finance committee a budget of $33,500, for the regular Americanism work and $10,000 for the community work.

Indorsing the system of scholarships in French universities for Americans, in memory of the dead of the American field service.

Favoring universal physical education for school children.

Urging the teaching in public schools the meaning of the sacrifice of life for one's country.

St. Paul Is Chosen.

Fixing the date for the closing of the national essay contest for school children as April 1 of each year.

Approving the Pennsylvania system of awards to grammar school graduates for good citizenship traits.

Urging that the immigration program of the legion be made a special object of interest the coming year.

Reiterating demand for legislation excluding immigrants ineligible for citizenship.

Demanding cessation of all immigration for five years; selective system of immigration; control at source of immigration, regulation of aliens, raised standards of admission and preference in entrance to families of soldiers and of citizens.

Asking annual registration of all aliens in the United States.

St. Paul was selected for the six annual convention of the American Legion in 1924 by the legion convention here today.

Paris, France, was recommended as the convention city in 1928 on the tenth anniversary of the signing of the armistice.

UNAMERICAN BODIES HIT BY LEGION

Atlanta Georgian 10-19-23

Scathing Report Made on Organizations Formed in Defiance of Constitution.

By COPELAND C. BURG,
Staff Correspondent of the I. N. S.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Oct. 18.—A report of the resolutions committee assailing un-American organizations, believed to be aimed at the Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan, although not specifically naming the klan, threw the fifth annual convention of the Amerrican Legion into a tumult Thursday.

The report scathingly denounced any organization formed in defiance of the country's constitution, which guarantees equal rights to all, "regardless of race, creed or color."

Thomas W. Miller, alien property custodian, and chairman of the all-powerful resolutions committee, appeared confident when he read the resolutions to the convention that they would be adopted with a few dissenting voices.

Important resolutions in the committee's report as submitted to the delegates this morning were as follows:

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.

1. Condemnation of all organizations fostered by racial and religious hatreds.

2. Refusal to indorse American entry in the International Court of Justice.

3. Approval of the French occupation of the Ruhr.

4. Recommendation for a legion commission to investigate methods of bringing about world peace.

5. Suggestion to Congress for the building of a memorial hospital in honor of Gold Star mothers.

6. Expression of sympathy for Japan in its earthquake disaster.

7. Establishment of railway mail service seniority for World War veterans.

8. Testimonial to President Harding's work.

After a conference lasting far into the morning, the resolutions committee, tossed about by the anti-klan resolution for the past three days, finally came to an agreement and submitted its report to the convention. Stormy scenes behind locked doors marked the deliberations of the committee on the klan issue, but it was said the way had been paved for adoption of the report without a fight on the convention floor.

An effort, however, may be made by some of the radical opponents of the klan to attempt to amend the resolution by specifically mentioning the knights.

ORDER DENOUNCED.

The report contained the following denunciation:

"Whereas, the fundamental law of our country guarantees to all peoples equal rights and opportunities and the right to worship God as they see fit, and in that the American Legion includes in its membership ex-service men of every race, creed and color;

"Be it resolved, that the American Legion considers any individuals or organizations which create or foster racial, religions or class strife among our people, or which take into their own hands the enforcement of the law, determination of guilt, or infliction of punishment, to be un-American, a menace to our liberties and destructive to our fundamental law.

"And be it further resolved that the American Legion considers such action by an individual to be inconsistent with the ideals and purposes of the American Legion."

VOTED AGAINST.

Texas, Oklahoma and New Jersey delegates were reported to have cast votes in committee against the anti-klan resolution and three members of the committee admitted they were members of the Ku-Klux Klan organization.

Only six members of the committee voted to name the Ku-Klux Klan in the resolution, all others casting their votes in favor of the resolution as finally prepared.

Recommendation of the committee that a legion committee be named to investigate plans to bring about world peace was regarded as the answer to requests that the Hughes-Hoover World Court be indorsed. The proposed legion commission would report its findings at the next convention of the veterans.

The Legion was Thursday pledged the united support of organized labor on obtaining passage of an adjusted compensation bill by the coming Congress.

Addressing the fifth annual convention of the Legion, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor told the Legionaires that the bonus was a "debt owed the fighting boys which must be paid" and added that the bill should be passed by the next Congress without further delay.

The report of the committee on Americanism was presented and urged the following program:

Universal education for school children.

Reiteration of demand of exclusion of aliens ineligible to citizenship.

Demand that "smuggling of immigrants be stopped.

Cessation of all immigration for a period of five years to be followed by a selective system of immigration with raised standards for admission.

Registration of all aliens.

Prohibition of child labor under the age of 15.

LEGION BY HUGE VOTE ADOPTS RESOLUTION AIMED AT KU KLUXERS

Commercial Appeal

Chorus of "Ayes" Drown Out the Scattering "Noes."

SUBSTITUTES REJECTED

Memphis Scimitar

Oklahoma Sought to Push Through "Hands Off" Policy, NEWSPAPERS ATTACKED

10-19-23

Klansman Claims Press Stirred the Legion to Attack the Klan—St. Paul Wins Next Year's Convention, While Many War Veterans May Journey to Paris in 1928.

(By the Associated Press.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—St. Paul was selected for the sixth annual convention of the American Legion in 1924 by the legion convention here today.

Paris, France, was recommended as the convention city in 1928 on the tenth annual anniversary of the signing of the armistice.

(By The Associated Press).

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—A verbal battle over pro-Ku Klux Klan and anti-Klan resolutions, in which the press of the country was charged with trying to split the American Legion over the klan question, raged for several hours at the fourth day's session of the fifth annual American Legion convention here, resulting in the adoption of the "Michigan" anti-Klan resolution which avoids using the name of the hooded order.

A total of 933 delegates made it known that while the legion objects to the klan order, it will not denounce it through a resolution whics calls a spade a spade. With equal force it voted down a resolution the Oklahoma delegates introduced to offset a denunciatory resolution offered by Charles F. Kendrick of San Francisco.

The Resolution Voted.

The resolution which was carried by a roar of "ayes" to the weak cry of a score of "noes" was as follows:

"Resolved by the American Legion in national convention assembled that we consider any individual, group of individuals, or organization, which creates or fosters racial, religious class strife among our people or which takes into their own hands the enforcement of law, determination of guilt or infliction of punishment, to be un-American, a menace to our liberties, and destructive of our fundamental law and be it further,

"Resolved, that we consider such action by any individual, groups or organizations to be inconsistent with the ideals and purposes of the American Legion."

Kendrick Resolution Beaten.

The Kendrick resolution which was lost on a roll call vote 815 to 112, with 36 not voting, was as follows:

"Resolved, that the Ku Klux Klan is an organization which is destructive to American principles and ideals, and is unfair to hundreds of thousands of our comrades in arms during the World War. This convention, therefore, most unequivocally denounces the Ku Klux Klan as being an un-American organization and unworthy of membership by loyal American citizens."

Major Kendrick cast a lone ballot for his own resolution in the California deleagtion, the other 36 delegates voting "no." The Oklahoma resolution voted down was submitted by E. W. Whitney, of Oklahoma, who stated he was a member of the klan.

The resolution follows:

"Whereas, the constitution of the American Legion recognizes the rights of the members thereof to their own free opinion in matters of religion and politics, and

"Whereas, the basis of membership in the American Legion is service, irrespective of the religion or politics of the members, now, therefore, be it resolved,

"American Legion adheres to its original purpose and stands for the service man frrespective of belief in religion or politics and welcomes all such to its fold. That within this fold the question of such belief or affiliation be never raised to the prejudice or hurt of any one, but that the spirit of tolerance and good-will be extended to all, irrespective of their belief in or adherence to any society or organization whatsoever, so long as the same does not conflict with allegiance to God and the government of the United States."

Maj. Kendrick's Speech.

Major Kendrick accused the legionnaires of "pussy-footing" the Ku Klux Klan question and announced that he was there to "tear the mask off things and see just where we are."

He said:

"Far be it from me to inject into this convention a religious issue. However, much as I desire that such not be the case, there is a religious here and there has been one for more than two years. The only way to meet the issue is to meet it squarely, meet it face to face, the same as we met other issues in times gone by.

"We can't pussy-foot in this organization and get anywhere. Let's tear the mask off of things and see just where we are.

"You all know just as well as I do what happened in New Orleans. You know perfectly well that Bill (William) Deegan's candidacy was proposed down there and the most important factor regarding him was his religion."

Maj. Kendrick withdrew the statement when it was objected to by California delegates and said:

"I withdraw the statement that you all know it and merely say that I know it, and let me get a little closer to home with you. In Kansas City my name was proposed throughout the convention as a probable candidate for commander and on all sides I found my religion was a most interesting matter to men who desired to know whether they should or should not consider me as a possible commander.

150,000 LEGION MEN GATHER IN 'FRISCO

Columbia Tribune

Klan Issue to Bring Open Split in Convention—Secretary Davis Speaker.

10-16-23

By C. L. BURG,

Staff Correspondent of the I. N. S.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 15.—Veterans of St. Mihiel, Chateau-Thierry and Argonne, the unsung heroes of 1917 training camps, and the warriors of the sea went over the top under a barrage of San Francisco's hospitality Monday in opening the fifth annual convention of the American Legion. More than 150,000 delegates and visitors from every state and territory in the union, and from many foreign countries are in attendance.

Twenty thousand Pacific Coast Fleet sailors joined San Francisco residents in welcoming the delegates.

While National Commander Alvin Owsley, of Texas, was calling the convention to order, plans were being made for the opening of sessions of the American Legion Auxiliary and La Societe des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux, the "mystic shrine" of the legion, both organizations opening their conventions later Monday.

DAVIS SPEAKS.

Among the important addresses of the opening session of the legionnaires was that by James J. Davis, United States Secretary of Labor, who indorsed the legion's stand for further restriction upon immigration to this country. Secretary Davis told the veterans that a selective immigration system was essential to insure the highest citizenship. He congratulated the legion upon its interest in the care of delinquent and homeless citizens.

Admiral R. E. Coontz, commander-in-chief of the United States Fleet, and General Joseph Haller, commander of the army of the Polish republic, also addressed the legionnaires.

Indications at the opening of the convention Monday were that a fight upon the Ku-Klux Klan would prove a big issue before the veterans. Echoes of the attack to be launched upon the klan were heard everywhere in the corridors of the convention hall and various factions were lining up their forces.

ELECTION WARM.

Those opposed to the klan said they would come into the open and denouncement of the organization early in the convention was promised.

Eastern delegates will probably be marshalled against those of the West in the race for the office of national commander. Colonel Joseph Thompson, of Pennsylvania, and John R. Quinn, of California, were widely mentioned as Owsley's successor, while others rallied around James A. Drain, of the District of Columbia.

Restriction of immigration, limitation of air armament and a soldier's bonus campaign were three outstanding policies upon which the various factions were expected to test their strength.

No attack will be made upon the policies governing the United States Veterans' Bureau, it was said, and many prominent legion leaders are making a stand for unqualified indorsement of the bureau's activities.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

California.

BONUS AND THE KLAN CAUSE LEGION FIGHT

Appeal

Sentiment on Floor Strongly Against Ku Klux

Memphis,

COMMITTEE IS DIVIDED

Tenn.

Leaders Fear Issue May Split the American Legion — Anti-Bonus Delegates Show Strength in Committees.

10-18-23

(By The Associated Press.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—The American Legion tonight closed the third day of its fifth national convention with two of the foremost questions before it hanging in the balance.

The first barrier was the stand of the Michigan delegation for the complete repudiation of the Ku Klux Klan. The second impediment to harmonious continuance was the organization of a San Francisco unit of the organization to fight on the floor any resolution favoring compensation of ex-service men.

Late today a spirit of compromise entered the Ku Klux Klan question when the California delegates in caucus voted an "honest neutrality" in matters pertaining to politics, religion and industrial enterprises. This was the first sign of break in a situation which legion officials admitted was threatening the existence of the legion as an active organization.

Michigan Will Press It.

Michigan delegates stated that they would fight on the floor of the convention to force through the resolution drawn up by James E. Hunt, of Mount Pleasant, Mich., in which the legion will be called upon tomorrow or Friday to renounce the klan as "un-American in fact," and "contrary to the very principles for which the American Legion stands."

When the resolutions committee resumed its session here late today it faced a third all night meeting, according to members of the committee.

The resolutions committee, its members said, is split wide open on the question of the legion's attitude on the Ku Klux Klan question. Officers of the American Legion, it is said, strongly advised the committee to ignore the question.

Openly Anti-Klan.

The sentiment on the floor of the convention is openly anti-Ku Klux Klan and it is freely predicted that any resolutions favoring the denouncing of the klan by the legion will be substantially adopted.

The formation of an anti-bonus league here dispelled the hope that the compensation committee would finally work out a resolution in committee that would be acceptable to the entire convention, legion officials stated tonight. The anti-bonus organization selected Lieut.-Commander William C. Van Antwerp, of San Francisco, member of the legion national advisory council as chairman and Lieut. Edward H. Clarke, as secretary.

"For the disabled, everything; for the able bodied, nothing," will be the demand of the anti-bonus faction, Mr. Van Antwerp stated.

Failures of any of the committees to get together forced an early adjournment of the third day's session of the legion convention at an early hour today. With all night sessions facing several of the most vital committees, it was the hope of the officers of the legion that the full convention could proceed tomorrow.

Robert E. Bondy, representing the American Red Cross; William J. McGinley, supreme secretary of the Knights of Columbus, and Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, president of the American Legion Auxiliary, addressed the legionnaires at today's session.

Four Heroes Welcomed.

10-18-23

Four wearers of the Congressional Medal of Honor were welcomed by the legion delegates. They were: Isabelle Stambaugh of Philadelphia; Earl D. Gregory, Virginia; Louis Van Insel, Los Angeles and Joseph H. Thompson, Beaver Falls, Pa.

The latest tricks of the air as developed by the army, navy and Marines, were shown here at Crissy Field, during the "national defense day" celebration. Bombing of a toy fort, sky to land communications and night fireworks from air planes were the features of the air programme.

The largest combined army and navy aircraft squadron that ever took part in an inter-city flight arrived here from San Diego to join in the legion events, according to Major Harris C. Alten, legion convention aviation chairman. Eighteen combat, torpedo and scout planes with Albert Marshall in command, comprised the Pacific fleet air force.

KLAN DISCUSSIONS CAUSE FIRST WAR OF LEGION MEET

Montgomery Advertiser

Michigan Delegation Expected to Offer Resolution Condemning K. K. K. in Most Emphatic Terms

10-18-23

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Resolution Against Klan

Michigan delegates stated that they would fight on the floor of the convention to force through the resolution drawn up by James E. Hunt, of Mount Pleasant, Mich., in which the legion will be called upon tomorrow or Friday to renounce the klan as "un-American in fact" and "contrary to the very principles for which the American Legion stands."

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"For the disabled, everything; for the able-bodied, nothing," will be demanded of the anti-bonus faction, Mr. Van Antwerp stated.

TUSKEGEE INST. 10 SEP 23 N. YORK (FT)

American Legion Fails To Take Action on Admission Of Negroes in the South

Resolution Providing for Such Recognition Is Killed in Committee—But Legion Takes Strong Stand Against Ku Klux Klan and Similar Organizations.

San Francisco, Calif.—The fifth national convention of the American Legion convened at San Francisco, October 15-19, inclusive. No action was taken on resolution to secure Negro's Legion membership in the South.

New York Age

This great body of ex-service men of the World War reaffirmed its allegiance to the ideal of loyalty to the disabled comrade, of making this a land of 100 per cent Americanism by upholding law and order and propagating the ideals of equality, justice and democracy for which it fought.

10-13-23

Condemns Ku Klux Klan.

Emphatic evidence of this was given in the endorsement of socalled resolution No. 407 which condemned the Ku Klux Klan constitution and I. W. W., and other such organizations which tend to destroy the principles for which America's best fought. The resolution was as follows:

Whereas, the fundamental law of our country guarantees to all peoples equal rights and equal opportunities and the right to worship God as they see fit, and

Whereas, it is provided that our laws shall be made and enforced by representatives of our people, chosen under the law so to do, and

Whereas, membership of the American Legion is made up of those who served our country in time of great national stress without distinction as to race, color, creed or class, and

Whereas, the American Legion is pledged to the orderly enforcement of our laws through lawful agencies; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the American Legion, in national convention assembled this 17th day of October, 1923, that we consider any individual, group of individuals or organizations which creates or fosters racial, religious or class strife among our people, or which takes into their own hands the enforcement of law, determination of guilt, or infliction of punishment, to be un-American, a menace to our liberties and destructive of our fundamental law; and be it further

Resolved, that we consider such action by any individual, group or organizations to be inconsistent with the ideals and purposes of the American Legion.

No Action in Negro's Favor.

This resolution was the most important one of the convention and we believe that much good will come out of the decided stand taken by the Legion.

Other resolutions were introduced and referred to committees which were of interest to the colored ex-service man.

A resolution offered by New Jersey sought the endorsement of steps to secure a complete colored personnel for the Tuskegee Hospital. Action to that effect having been promised by the director of the United States Veterans' Bureau it was not acted upon.

Other resolutions asking for a Negro legionnaire to be appointed to the national executive committee; of devising means to secure charters for eligible ex-service men of the South who were disbarred by their color from joining the Legion by the Departments of their respective states, were killed in the committee rooms, through indifference on the part of the Northern delegates and opposition on the part of the South.

Negro delegates present were Dr. Jonathan C. Gibbs of Trenton, N. J.; Capt. W. A. Hamilton of Washington, D. C.; Capt. Emmett Brown of St Louis, Mo.; Commander Jas. E. Franklin of Denver, Colo., and Lieut Henry E. Dunn of Indianapolis, Ind. These were the only Negro delegates out of nearly 1,000 convention.

Capt. John [illegible]nes and Howard Duke of Witchita, Kan.; Lieutenants Dennis G. Matthews and Norman Hughson of Los Angeles, and A. P. Alberga of San Francisco, were also in attendance.

Extensive and elaborate social diver-

sions were arranged for colored visiting Legionnaires by Lieut A. P. Alberga of San Francisco, who worked unceasingly to provide for their entertainment. Lieut. Alberga is a real race man and formerly fought with the 365th in A. E. F.

The Negro has a real future in the American Legion, but he must increase his strength where possible and more actively assert his interest in his disabled comrade and the welfare of the nation in peace.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923. California.

LEGION APPROVES MILD KLAN CENSURE

otes Down Drastic Denunciation and Oklahoma's Favorable Resolution.

CHOOSE ST. PAUL FOR 1924

And Pick Paris for 1928 Convention on Armistice Decennial—Gompers Calls for Bonus.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—A bitter anti-Ku Klux Klan resolution, submitted by Charles Kendrick of San Francisco and a pro-Ku Klux Klan resolution, submitted by E. W. Whitney of Oklahoma, were both defeated at the Fifth Annual Convention of the American Legion, here today, after one of the most bitter fights in the history of the organization.

The resolution of the Michigan delegates, which delegates termed a mild denunciation of the Klan, was almost unanimously adopted.

St. Paul was selected for the sixth annual convention of the American Legion in 1924 by the Legion convention here today. Paris, France, was recommended as the convention city in 1928 on the tenth annual anniversary of the signing of the Armistice.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, declared in his address to the convention today that one of the greatest obligations the Unitel States Government owes to ex-service men is the belated compensation. He received a big ovation.

The greatest outburst of the American Legion convention thus far came this afternoon when the original Ku Klux Klan resolution was read by Thomas W. Miller of Delaware.

Kansas delegates moved that the Ku Klux Klan resolution be taken out of the resolutions report and tabled.

Washington delegates said that if any part of the resolutions report was tabled the whole report would have to be tabled.

The Kansas motion was seconded by Indiana, but was lost by a tremendous roar of no.

Delegates Boo Owsley.

However, Commander Owsley said he was "in doubt" and the delegates began to boo the Chairman.

Chairman Miller of the committee then moved that the entire Resolutions Com- ...t be adopted. This was ...ves."

...ew his motion ...s a whole, and asked that the report be adopted with the exception of the Ku Klux Klan resolution. This was carried, leaving only the Klan resolution before the convention.

Major Charles Kendrick of San Francisco took the floor and asked for a substitute resolution for the Ku Klux Klan resolution, known as "Resolution 467." The substitute resolution which he then offered called for a complete denunciation of the Ku Klux Klan.

Major Kendrick, in offering his substitute resolution, said:

"Far be it from me to see injected into this convention a religious issue. But there is a religious issue here and has been for two years. [Loud cries of 'No.']

"We cannot pussyfoot here. Let us tear the mask off things and face them as they are.

"We all know that when Deegan's name was proposed for Commander that he was defeated on account of his religion."

This was greeted by cries of "No," and Kendrick withdrew the words. His substitute resolution was then voted down, 815 to 142, with thirty-six absentees not voting.

Thereupon Oklahoma delegates offered another substitute resolution which called upon the Legion to adhere to its original position and stand for the legionnaire irrespective of a man's belief or his membership in any society. This also was lost.

Finally the original Michigan resolution was put to a vote and carried.

Texts of the 3 Klan Resolutions.

The resolution of the Michigan delegates condemning the Ku Klux Klan, which was adopted, was as follows:

"Whereas the fundamental law of our country guarantees to all peoples equal rights and equal opportunities and the right to worship their God as they see fit; and,

"Whereas it is provided that our laws shall be made and enforced by representatives of our people, chosen under the law to do so; * * * therefore be it

"Resolved by the American Legion, * * * That we consider any individual, group of individuals or organizations which creates or fosters racial, religious or class strife among our people, or which takes into their own hands the enforcement of law, determination of guilt or infliction of punishment to be un-American, a menace to our liberties and destructive of our fundamental law; and be it further

"Resolved, That we consider such action by any individual group or organization to be inconsistent with the ideals and purposes of the American Legion."

The drastic anti-klan resolution, submitted by Charles Kendrick of San Francisco, which was defeated, was as follows:

"Resolved, That the Ku Klux Klan is an organization destructive to American principles and ideals and was unfair to hundreds of thousands of American soldiers during the World War.

"Therefore this convention denounces the Ku Klux Klan as an organization of disloyal citizens."

Oklahoma's resolution, which was submitted by E. W. Whitney, who stated to the press that he was a member of the Ku Klux Klan, and was lost by a roar of "no," was as follows:

"Resolved, That the American Legion adheres to its original purpose and stands for the service man irrespective of belief in religion or politics, and welcomes all such to its fold. That within this fold such queston or affiliation be never raised to the prejudice or hurt of any one, but the spirit of tolerance and good-will be extended to all, irrespective of their belief in or adherence to any society or organization whatsoever as long as the same does not conflict with allegiance to God and the Government of the United States.

Gompers Calls Labor Ally of Legion.

In his address President Gompers declared that "the American Federation of Labor stands side by side with the American Legion in everything.

"First of all, we both want to maintain the integrity of the Republic of the United States. No man is more opposed to war than I am, but after the United States entered the war I threw pacifism to the winds and became a decent sort of fighting man."

He urged the American Legion to help the American Federation of Labor obtain a child labor law.

The American Legion Rehabilitation Committee's report to the fifth annual American Legion convention, urging that first consideration be given for the hospitalization and rehabilitation of disabled ex-service men, was unanimously adopted this afternoon.

Legion and Ku Klux

The American Legion, in convention at San Francisco last Thursday, adopted after bitter debate a resolution from which we quote this salient pronouncement:

"We consider any individual, group of individuals or organization which creates or fosters racial, religious or class strife among our people or which takes into their own hands the enforcement of law, determination of guilt or infliction of punishment, to be un-American, a menace to our liberties and destructive of our fundamental law."

Ku Kluxism, forcing itself upon the legion convention, produced there the same bitterness of feeling and dissensions that have marked its invasion of church circles, law enforcement fields and community life pretty much the country over. The phrase "100 per cent Americanism," adopted as a legion slogan under an interpretation acceptable to all of its members and approved by all patriotic Americans, has been "borrowed" by the new ism and given a twisted significance offensive to many legionnaires. The sinister discriminations worked by the "invisible empire," under cover of that borrowed and twisted watchword, evidently have penetrated the ranks of the world war veterans as they have provoked strife and division in the ranks of American citizenship generally. So the legion convention was summoned to face the issue squarely and in the open.

The resolution from which we have quoted constitutes as we think an adequate and manly response to that summons. It has been criticized as weak because it does not go the full length demanded by some of the legionnaires. Yet without naming Ku Kluxism specifically, it condemns clearly and forcefully all the evils identified in the popular mind with that masked and secret order. It draws a straight and ineradicable line between true Americanism and the Ku Klux substitute therefor. The klan contingent within and without the legion, try as they may, cannot break the force of this pronouncement nor twist it from its plain and straightforward meaning.

But the fight on the convention floor will leave scars upon the legion itself that may be worn proudly and honorably. Men who fought shoulder to shoulder in France, serving the same flag, the same country and the same cause with equal valor and devotion, are thrust apart by the cult that has rise nto plague their country and break their comradeship. The bitterness of the debate in the legion committee room and convention hall adds one more to the already too numerous examples of the evils Ku Kluxism is bringing upon the American republic and the American people and upon the klan's own misguided membership.

A. L. KLUX STRADDLE

DIRECT ANTI-KLAN RESOLUTION AT AMERICAN LEGION CONVENTION VOTED DOWN BY OVERWHELMING MAJORITY—RESOLUTION NOT NAMING ANY ORGANIZATION ADOPTED—CONN. SOLID FOR ANTI-KLUX AND MOST OF MASS.

San Francisco, Oct. 18, 1923—The American Legion was shaken well-nigh to its foundations today over the issue of Ku Klux Klanism, but the advocates of a middle course finally prevailed.

For the first time in the history of the veterans organization, the question that has been the bone of bitter contention in many an individual post was brought into the open for full consideration by the convention and for clean-cut decision.

That decision was to support those who believe that "any individual, group of individuals, or organization which creates or fosters racial, religious or class strife among our people, or which takes into their own hands the enforcement of law, determination of guilt or infliction of punishment, to be un-American, a menace to our liberties, and destructive of our fundamental law," as well as "inconsistent with the ideals and purposes of the American Legion." 10-20-23

Such is the wording the resolution adopted by the c ntion today by an overwhelming It names no organization.

Kendrick Aim Klan

The vote on this tion came after the crucial de Klanism had been met. That fight was one which the delegates will long remember, and one in which Massachusetts and Connecticut as States, and Charles H. Kendrick, formerly of the 26th Division, as an individual took leading roles.

"I cannot equivocate," said Maj. Kendrick in effect, as he offered a concisely worded resolution aimed directly at the Klan. Massachusetts backed him, 31 to 4, and Connecticut to the last man.

It was a right royal fight among the New England delegations. For the Kendrick resolution, Connecticut stood as a unit. Massachusetts cast 31 for the Kendrick resolution and four against it. Maine's vote was 12 to one against the Kendrick resolution. Vermont voted five in favor of the resolution and four against, New Hampshire and Rhode Island were solid against.

St. Paul For Convention Next Year, Paris In 1928

San Francisco, Oct. 18, 1923—St. Paul was selected for the sixth annual convention of the American Legion in 1924, by the Legion convention here today. Paris, France, was recommended as the convention city in 1928 on the 10th anniversary of the signing of the armistice.

The report on Americanism, unanimously adopted, included recommendations for a budget of $33,500 for the Americanism work and $10,000 for community work; demanding cessation of all immigration for five years; control at source of immigration; annual registration of aliens in the United States; raised standards of admission; demanding exclusion of conscientious objectors and slackers; denouncing the Third Internationale; commending the American Federation of Labor for its condemnation of radical groups; opposing the recognition of Soviet Russia; indorsing the Boy Scout movement and urging Legion posts to adopt Boy Scout troops.

KLAN CONDEMNED NOT DENOUNCED BY LEGIONNAIRES

St. Paul Chosen as 1925 Convention City.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 18.—A bitter anti-Ku Klux Klan resolution, submitted by Charles Kendrick of San Francisco and a pro-Ku Klux Klan resolution, submitted by E. W. Whitney of Oklahoma, were both lost when put to a vote at the fifth annual convention of the American Legion here today after one of the most bitter fights in the history of the legion.

The resolution of the Michigan delegates, condemning the klan in milder terms, was almost unanimously carried before adjournment was taken.

St. Paul was chosen as the 1925 convention city.

A general argument by many delegates from all sections of the country followed the introduction of the Oklahoma substitute resolution eliminating all reference to the klan.

Say Legion Is Threatened.

Many speakers said that for the first time the question of religion and class bodies and class organizations was threatening the life of the legion.

Kansas delegates' motion to table the Ku Klux Klan resolution was seconded by Indiana, but was lost by a tremendous roar of "No."

Chairman Miller of the committee then moved that the entire resolutions committee report be adopted. This was greeted by a roar of "Yes."

Resolution Voted Down.

Maj. Charles Kendrick took the floor and asked for a subresolution for the Ku Klux Klan resolution in the committee report, after which Chairman Miller withdrew his motion and asked that the report be adopted with the exception of the Ku Klux Klan resolution. This was carried, and Kendrick introduced his resolution, which was voted down, 815 to 142.

This brought back on the floor the original "resolution 407," which is termed "a mild denunciation of the klan." This was passed almost unanimously.

In sponsoring his resolution Kendrick said:

"Far be it from me to see injected into this convention a religious issue. But there is a religious issue here and has been for two years. We cannot pussyfoot here. Let us tear the mask off things and face them as they are.

Denounces the Klan.

"Therefore I offer a substitute motion as follows:

"'Resolved, That the Ku Klux Klan is an organization destructive to American principles and ideals and was unfair to hundreds of thousands of American soldiers during the world war.

"'Therefore this convention denounces the Ku Klux Klan as an organization of disloyal citizens.'"

Voted by Legion.

The Michigan resolution, which was adopted, follows:

"Whereas, The fundamental law of our country guarantees to all peoples equal rights and equal opportunities and the right to worship their God as they see fit; and,

"Whereas, It is provided that our laws shall be made and enforced by representatives of our people, chosen under the law to do so; and,

"Whereas, Membership of the American Legion is made up of those who served our country in time of great national stress without distinction as to race, color, creed, or class; and,

"Whereas, The American Legion is pledged to the orderly enforcement of our laws through lawful agencies therefore be it

"Resolved by the American Legion That we consider any individual group of individuals, or organizations which creates or fosters racial, religious, or class strife among our people, or which takes into their own hands the enforcement of law, determination of guilt, or infliction of punishment to be un-American, a menace to our liberties and destructive of our fundamental law; and be it further

"Resolved, That we consider such action by any individual, groups, or organization to be inconsistent with the ideals and purposes of the American Legion."

The Oklahoma Substitute.

Oklahoma's resolution, which was lost, called for the Legion to adhere to its original position and stand for the legionnaire irrespective of a man's belief or his membership in any society.

Other resolutions adopted:

Indorsing French occupation of the Ruhr.

Denouncing the third internationale.

Commending the American Federation of Labor for its condemnation of radical groups.

Oppose Soviet Recognition.

Opposing the recognition of soviet Russia.

Creating a committee of the national Americanism commission charged with bettering relationships between Americans and nationals of Latin American countries.

Thanking the American Legion auxiliary for its coöperation in Americanism work.

Indorsing the Boy Scout movement and urging Legion posts to adopt Boy Scout troops.

Asking laws in each state providing for the display of the United States flag at all public gatherings

LEGION ADOPTS MILD MEASURE AGAINST KLAN

Times-Picayune

Bitter Fights Precede Passage of Michigan's Resolution.

10-19-23

RELIGION DEFEATED DEEGAN, IS CHARGE

Delegates "Boo" When Owsley Expresses Doubt on Vote.

San Francisco, Oct. 18.—A bitter anti-Ku Klux Klan resolution, submitted by Charles Kendrick of San Francisco and a pro-Ku Klux Klan resolution, submitted by E. W. Whitney of Oklahoma, were both lost when put to a vote at the fifth annual convention of tht American Legion here today after one of the most bitter fights in the history of the legion.

The resolution of the Michigan delegate condemning the klan in milder terms was almost unanimously carried before adjournment was taken until 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The greatest outburst of the fifth annual convention was recorded when Resolution 407, the Ku Klux Klan resolution, was read by Thomas W. Miller of Delaware.

Kansas delegates moved that the Ku Klux Klan resolution be taken out of the report and tabled.

Washington delegates said that if any part of the resolutions report was tabled the whole report would have to be tabled.

New Orleans

Delegates "Boo" Owsley.

Kansas delegates' motion to table the Ku Klux Klan resolution was seconded by Indiana, but was lost, by a tremendous roar of "no."

However, Commander Owsley said he was "in doubt," and the delegates began to "boo." The chairman of the committee then moved that the entire resolutions committee's report be adopted. This was greted by a roar of "yes."

Major Charles Kendrick took the floor an asked for a sub-resolution for the Ku Klux Klan resolution known as "Resolution 407."

Chairman Miller withdrew his motion to adopt the resolution as a whole and asked that the report be adopted with the exception of the Ku Klux Klan resolution. This was carried, leaving only the klan resolution before the convention.

Although Resolution 407 did not mention the Ku Klux Klan, the delegates in their discussion said it referred to the Ku Klux Klan.

Calls for Klan Denunciation.

The substitute resolution offered by Charles Kendrick of San Francisco, calling for a complete denunciation of the Ku Klux Klan, was voted down by a vote of 815 to 142, absent and not voting 36.

This brought back on the floor the original "Resolution 407" which is termed "a mild denunciation of the klan."

Kendrick said:

"Far be it from me to see injected into this convention a religious issue. But there is a religious issue and there has been for two years (loud cries of 'No' greeted him.)

"We cannot pussyfoot here. Let us tear the mask off things and face them as they are.

"We all know that when Deegan's name was proposed for [illegible] then he was defeated on account of his religion."

Times-Picayune

This was greeted by cries of "no" and Kendrick withdrew the words, "Well, I know it," he said, Kendrick resumed:

"Therefore, I offer a submotion as follows:

"Resolved, that the Ku Klux Klan is an organization destructive to American principles and ideals and was unfair to hundreds of thousands of American soldiers during the world war.

"Therefore this convention denounces the Ku Klux Klan as an organization of disloyal citizens."

The question was seconded by Quinn of Maine.

Kendrick told the convention that during the war the country did not know whether a man was a Catholic, Jew or negro.

He said:

"It is high time for the American Legion to stand for what it says it stands for, that we show the courage we had during the war.

"Are we less Americans than the American Federation of Labor? They haven't pussyfooted on the question of the K. K. K. They have as many legionnaires as we have and they have gone on record as opposing the klan. I submit my substitute depending upon the manhood of this legion to adopt my substitute."

Oklahoma Substitute.

Oklahoma's substitute called for the legion to adhere to its original position and stand for the legionaire irrespective of a man's belief or his membership in any society.

The Oklahoma sub-resolution was lost by a roar of nays which swamped the few yeas.

The resolution, which was submitted by E. W. Whitney, who stated to the press that he was a member of the Ku Klux Klan, reads as follows:

"Whereas, the constitution of the American Legion recognizes the rights of the members thereof of their own free opinion in matters of religious and politics, and,

"Whereas, the basis of membership in the American Legion is service irrespective of the religious or politics of the member, now therefore be it,

"Resolved that the American Legion adheres to its original purpose and stands for the service man irrespective of belief in religion or politics and welcomes all such to its fold. That within this fold the question of such question or affiliation be never raised to the prejudice or hurt of anyone, but the spirit of tolerance and good will be extended to all irrespective of their belief in adherence to any society or organization whatsoever, as long the same does not conflict with allegiance to God and the governme of the United States."

A general argument by many delegates from all sections of the country followed the introduction of Oklahoma's substitute resolution eliminating all reference to the klan.

Many speakers said that for the first time the question of religion and class bodies and class organizations was threatening the life of the legion.

Delegate Good of Massachusetts stated that the adoption of a resolution similar to Oklahoma's caused the immediate loss of 750 members of the legion in one post.

Resolution Adopted.

The famous resolution No. 407 follows:

"Whereas, the fundamental law of our country guarantees to all peoples equal rights and equal opportunities and the right to worship their God as they see fit, and,

"Whereas, it is provided that our laws shall be made and enforced by representatives of our people, chosen under the law to do so, and,

"Whereas, membership of the American Legion is made up of those who served our country in time of great national stress without distinction as to race, color, creed, or class, and,

"Whereas, the American Legion is pledged to the orderly enforcement of our laws through lawful agencies; therefore be it,

"Resolved by the American Legion in national convention assembled, that we consider any individual, group of individuals or organizations which creates, or fosters racial, religious, or class strife among our people, or which takes into their own hands the enforcement of law, determination of guilt or infliction of punishment to be un-American, a menace to our liberties and destructive of our fundamental law; and be it further,

"Resolved that we consider such action by any individual groups or organization to be inconsistent with the ideals and purposes of the American Legion."

The original resolutions committee report covering "resolution 407," Michigan's resolution on the Ku Klux Klan, was carried by a second roar of "yes."

Ku Klux Klan — 1923 Australia.

KLAN IN NEW ZEALAND

The Montgomery Advertiser

Branch Formed in Colony to Combat Asiatic Labor and Traders.

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, August 27.—The Argus says a brance of the Ku Klux Klan has been formed at Auckland, New Zealand, to combat Asiatic labor and traders. It is asserted that the branch has a membership of nearly 1,000.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923 I

Arkansas.

MORE FLOGGED IN ARKANSAS

New York Times 1-21-23

Two Men Are Reported Whipped by Mob at Heber Springs.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 20.—Advices received today by The Arkansas Democrat from its correspondent at Heber Springs included a report that two men had ben whipped there yesterday and ordered from town. The men, alleged strike sympathizers, are said to have been questioned Thursday night by a "citizens' committee."

Virtually every striker or strike sympathizer was reported to have either left that vicinity or was preparing to leave.

A telephone message from Heber Springs today stated that a "railroad labor board" for Cleburne County had been formed there and would supplant the "citizens' committee" which had been conducting an investigation into depredations along the line of the railroad.

HARRISON, Ark., Jan. 20.—The Grand Jury which returned eighteen indictments yesterday in connection with recent bridge burnings and other depredations along the Missouri & North Arkansas Railroad wil reconvene on Jan. 29 to continue investigation of the tying up of the railroad at several points, as well as the lynching near here last Tuesday of D. C. Gregor, a striking shopman. Adjournment of the Grand Jury was ordered today to permit Circuit Judge J. M. Shinn to open court in Marion County.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
JANUARY 10, 1923

THE NEGRO RACE VS. ARKANSAS.

Not technically, of course, but actually the case in which the Supreme Court of the United States heard argument yesterday was The Negro Race vs. the Sovereign State of Arkansas. Moorfield Storey was secretary to Senator Charles Sumner in the Reconstruction K. K. K. days, former president of the American Bar Association and now president of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, made a fervent plea for the lives of five negroes, who were among the victims of peonage in the neighborhood of Helena, who attended the meeting to protest against such peonage in a colored church at Hoop Spur, which was fired into by a white mob and who were charged with killing somebody in self defense, according to Mr. Storey's argument. That the violence was begun by the whites was the consensus of the newspaper stories at the time. But white courts convicted these men of murder and a white judge sentenced them to death. Only the United States courts prevented quick execution by writs of habeas corpus.

We suppose the puzzle offered to the distinguished members of the Supreme Court in Washington is in its way graver than any ever faced before. Mr. Justice Holmes is quoted as saying flatly that the situation appears to be one which requires the Supreme Court in the interest of justice to inquire whether it is not warranted in taking jurisdiction "without stopping at technicalities."

Yet is it a serious matter to arraign a sovereign State as controlled by the spirit of mob violence and it is a possibly troublesome precedent to permit future cases of the same sort to be brought up to this court. Technically, as a matter of law, we imagine the State's Attorney General has the stronger case. Possibly, despite the view of Mr. Justice Holmes, technicalities may govern. But if they do, the feeling of the Negroes all over the United States that the courts are no defense to their rights will be markedly emphasized and accentuated.

KLAN AND BUSINESS STAGNATION BEHIND ARKANSAS HANGING

Correspondent for The World Finds Growth of Civil War Was Due to Long Depression.

N Y C WORLD
FEBRUARY 11, 1923

ORGANIZATION OF MOB REVEALS KU KLUX TOUCH.

Governor, Supported by Invisible Empire, Never Raised Hand to Restore Authority.

By Oliver H. P. Garrett.
(Staff Correspondent of The World.)

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 10.—A railroad strike which results in the uprising of an entire community to stamp it out by violence is, to say the least, an unusual event in the history of strikes. Most extraordinary is the strike on the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad, which so embittered the inhabitants of the country around Harrison, Ark., that they descended upon the place in armed numbers, herded the strikers into a bull pen and later lynched E. C. Gregor, himself a striker, but who, in this case, had not taken part in the depredations committed by the strikers upon the road.

Why should a strike upon a relatively insignificant and almost unknown railroad result in the remarkable conditions that confront the authorities of the county and of the State of Arkansas? What does this railroad, a struggling independent line that runs through the heart of the Ozark Mountains between Joplin, Mo., and Helena, Ark., mean to the life of that section? What has been its effect upon that hitherto little developed region that should make the interruption of its service and the destruction of its property so outrage the community that they arose and took human life?

To answer these questions, the correspondent of The World has made personal investigation and study of the whole situation. The result is a fascinating story.

Interview With Governor.

A highly interesting feature that stands out is this:

In an interview with the correspondent of The World Gov. McRae further showed his open sympathy with their seizure of the functions of government. Like everyone else in or out of official life, here or in Harrison, he made a gesture of abhorrence at the hanging of Gregor. And he said he had urged the Legislature to expose every case of violation of the law.

On the other hand he said he had no intention of directing the Attorney General to go to Harrison to investigate and prosecute cases of violation of the law, but would leave that to the local officials. And he insisted that the people of Harrison are honest, law abiding citizens who were goaded beyond their limit of endurance by the strikers.

"What would you do," he asked, "if your life and those of your family were endangered by the depredations of strikers against a railroad which had done everything possible to meet their demands?"

And still another important feature of the matter is that, supporting and inspiring the rioters in their depredations, there looms the organization of the Ku Klux Klan.

In order to understand fully the situation in Harrison and its neighboring towns it is necessary to dip a little into history which has never been told completely.

The Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad was built as an independent line more than fifteen years ago by a group of St. Louis capitalists. For the most part it cuts through the heart of the Ozarks, until then a beautiful but little developed region having as its terminals Joplin, Mo., and Helena, Ark., across the Mississippi from Memphis.

The road consists of a single set of tracks over which run only two trains a day, one northwest and the other southeast. Under the stimulus of this road the Ozark region became more but never better than sparsely settled. Sawmills clung to the slopes of the hills and cut the loveliness, in the form of hard timber, out of the forests, leaving the hills in an ugly state of baldness, scarred with rocks and tree stumps. Farmers began to work the soil, producing corn, and a fruit industry, with strawberries and apples as the basis, began to develop.

But this was a slow development. The road languished. In 1912 it went into the hands of a receiver. The receiver managed to keep trains running, the freight service being the most vital feature. The towns of Heber Springs, in Cleburne County, Leslie, Marshall and Starcy came to life in the form of clusters of huts about the timber yards. They depended absolutely on the railroad for sustenance. The nearest point of the Missouri Pacific, a trunk line, lay from twenty-five to sixty miles away. Harrison, the biggest town of all, with a population of 3,000, alone could in a pinch depend on a branch of the Missouri Pacific which touches Bergman, ten miles from Harrison.

Railroads Had War.

During the war the Government took over the Missouri and North Arkansas, but not until after it appeared that efforts by other lines were being made to wreck it. With the increase of wages to the union workers on all the roads those of the union men employed on this line were increased. In the operation of the M. and N. A. the Government steadily lost money, but as the Government paid the deficit, the farmers of the region did not suffer.

But the road was turned back to the owners a losing property with a high scale of wages in effect. The road sought to cut the wages, but at the time the Railroad Labor Board in Chicago upheld them. Feb. 1, 1921, came the nationwide strike of the railroad shopmen. Those employed on the M. and N. A. walked out with the rest.

Although the Ozark region is singularly weak, so far as organized labor isc concerned, the only international unions being those of the railroad crafts, the residents at first supported the strikers. The strikers were almost entirely native-born men, raised in the same towns and farms in that region as the other residents. The shibboleth of foreigner and Bolshevist connected by the farmers with union labor in general did not apply to them.

Trainmen Walk Out.

Feb. 26, 1921, the trainmen walked out on strike. For a time it threatened to tie up the road completely. But the management brought in non-union labor and paid to them the reduced wages it had sought to apply to the union men in vain. Then began the slow growth of hatred in the Ozark region for all unions and the railroad unions in particular.

Members of the Grand Lodge of the railroad crafts who came to Harrison and stopped off at George O'Neil's Hotel Midway to see how the strike was being conducted, were waited upon by a band of armed men who invited them to get out of town at once and never come back. They left town. The farmers were brought into town, it has since been shown, on a special train provided by the railroad from Leslie, on which some, if not all, of the armed men rode on railroad passes.

At this time P. J., "Pete" Venable, came into Harrison to direct the strike. Mild forms of sabotage began to be noticed. Water tanks were tampered with, blue vitriol being put in the water so that it would ruin the engines. Emery dust was found in delicate parts of the rolling stock, making them impossible to run. Bombs were found in the coal bins behind the engines.

The road struggled along until August, 1921. Then it closed down. For eight months not a wheel turned on that road. Starvation and financial ruin sat on the doorsteps of the little frame huts. The Red Cross was called into Leslie to feed the residents who were without any food. Strawberry crops, apple crops, and a score of other crops rotted. Hard timber piled up in the yards with no means of exit to a market crying for it.

Uses Carts and Trucks.

Desperate efforts were made to cart these articles by truck and wagon over the rutted Arkansas roads, but the dirt roads could not respond to the traffic. They became impassable. Hatred for the strikers, who sat comfortably in their homes drawing strike benefits and doing no work, grew among the farmers. In many cases it developed to a point where brother did not speak to brother. Father refused even to nod to son. And the women became just as bitter as the men.

During the winter hope sprang up for a renewal of the road. St. Louis capitalists who had not been involved in the previous unfortunate venture, bought in the road and borrowed $3,-[illegible],000 from the Government. New rolling stock was bought. Shops were put up in Harrison. J. C. Murray, an employee of the previous adminis-

tration of the road, was put in as Vice President and General Manager.

Mr. Murray went before the Wage Labor Board in Chicago. He quoted facts and figures for the road, showing the scarcity of travel and the low cost of living to the workers. He also announced that the residents of the region had agreed to higher freight rates than on other roads in order to enable the road to run. The board decided that a 25 per cent cut from the standard union wages was a fair figure for the union men.

Mr. Murray returned to Harrison. He called in the leaders of all the strikers. He told them the Wage Board's decision. To that he added the promise that if the road exceeded the nominal profit—which he named—the balance would be divided pro rata among the workers. Every union leader declined the offer abruptly and left the room.

With non-union men the road resumed operation last April. With its resumption began a more active and vicious period of sabotage. Bridges were burned in the middle of the night. Toward the close of last summer the road, which had been making a profit for the first time in its history, reported that the profit had been wiped out because of depredations. Mr. Murray began serving notice on the citizens that unless the depredations were stopped the road could not continue.

Sheriff Fails in Hunt.

Sheriff Shaddox, a lean, ambling mild-eyed man, tried without much success to trace these attacks on the railroad property. It is noticeable that the evidence on which Red Orr and Albert, Butch, Stevens were finally traced and arrested was produced by McInney, a farmer who had gone to work for the railroad. He found in the mud close by a burned bridge the imprint of four automobile tires, all of different treads.

The mud was dug up and the imprints saved. On the strength of further evidence that Stevens had bought five gallons of coal oil the night before and that Orr had told his wife he was going out in the direction of the bridge, the two men were arrested. Later Louis Wise, a third striker, was found to be the owner of an automobile with the same treads on the tires as were found imprinted in the mud by the bridge. He was arrested.

George O'Neil, one of the most prosperous men in the town and owner of the Hotel Midway, furnished bond for Stevens. As a result Stevens skipped his bond and has never been traced. This action of O'Neil came after he had swerved from a strong opponent to a sympathizer of the strikers. It brought the full wrath of the community down on him—and later a whipping. O'Neil says that the real reason for his whipping was that he had made money where others failed and that he recognized among those who whipped him men who were frankly jealous of his success.

Three Are Indicted.

However, the fact remains that Wise, Stevens and Orr were indicted by the Grand Jury. Later when the trouble flared into action in Harrison. Wise and Orr pleaded guilty. They have since said they did so on the advice of Judge Shinn that unless they pleaded guilty he could not guarantee their safety. This was denied to me by Judge Shinn and by all the other officials of the town who insist that Judge Shinn specifically refused to take anything but an unconditional plea of guilty and told the prisoners he would be glad to give them a trial. When they insisted on the guilty plea he sentenced them to long terms in the penitentiary.

In the meantime, Charlie De Goche and his wife were indicted with a number of other strikers. Mrs. De Goche pleaded guilty to disorderly conduct for swearing at the men who opposed the strikers. Her husband and the others were indicted for disorderly conduct when they gathered and threatened to take Orr and Stevens away from the Sheriff immediately after their arrest.

The climax came in the second week in January last. Six bridges were burned out in as many nights. One train narrowly escaped toppling into a chasm. If the train had been going down hill in the other direction it would have plunged over the charred timbers to the rocks 100 feet below.

400 Armed Men Arrive.

As if by a prearranged signal, two special trains, one from the north and one from the south, arrived in Harrison, the headquarters of the strikers, Monday afternoon, Jan. 15. Four hundred men, seething for trouble, poured into the town. Miraculously a Citizens' Committee was formed from citizens of Boone, Carrol, Newton and Cleburne Counties.

Only the names of a few are known. Principal among them, however, was Walter Snapp, a highly respected citizen of Harrison. Under George McInney, a war veteran who served overseas with the 87th Division, the armed farmers were organized into squads, each with a leader. The committee, beginning work at once, sent out word to each squad to go to the home of strikers they named and bring them in for questioning and to search their homes.

When the strikers were brought in they were herded into what became known as the bull pen, a space surrounded by wire and guarded by armed men next to the big red brick Farmers' Trust Building, in which the committee was closeted in an upstairs room, used ordinarily by the Rotary Club.

While all this was going on Circuit Court Judge Shinn was conducting court across the public square from the committee headquarters. In his court he had a petit jury, before whom Prosecuting Attorney Karl Greenhaw was arguing. Sheriff Shaddox was on the floor below outside the room where the Grand Jury was sitting. The noise of the excited men outside, loaded down with every variety of weapon from immense old rifles and ponderous pistols to modern Winchester rifles, shotguns and automatics, brought the jurors to the windows. The astounded officers of the law gasped as their jurors, responding to the electric excitement, ran out of the rooms and joined the mobs below.

All Harrison Joins.

All Harrison was joining the mob, which became more and more unmanageable. In the meantime, E. C. Gregor, a striker who had been working in Missouri during all the depredations and had a perfect alibi, was waited upon by an armed squad. He fired into them. One man is said to have been wounded in the arm and is now in an Oklahoma hospital recovering.

Finally Gregor surrendered and was taken before the Committee of Twelve After he denied to the committee knowing anything of the depredations he was locked up with other prisoners in a small room beside the inquisition chamber. From the window he looked down at the armed crowds and jeered them as cowards.

All night long the crowds of armed and angry men milled about the streets of Harrison, which resemble cowpaths. The homes of the "best citizens" were turned over to them for shelter. The wives of the "best citizens" made them hot coffee.

And while some gulped down the coffee an unruly mob seized on Albert Raash, who had been elected by the votes of the strikers at the last election Night Marshal of Harrison and whipped him just off the public square. It is generally asserted by the residents of the town that all that night and into the next forty-eight hours of wild disturbance, only one man was noticed to have been drinking, and he was a man from another town, known for his periodic sprees.

At midnight, when comparative quiet had come to the town three black-hooded men forced open the door where Gregor and two other prisoners were seated awaiting another grilling in the morning, under guard.

Drops Guns on Them.

One of the men "dropped" two guns on the men in the little room in the Farmers' Trust Building, the most prominent structure, next to the courthouse, in the town. Another beckoned to Gregor silently. Gregor stooped to pick up his coat, but an order restrained him.

Below, it has been said, a motor car, crowded with other masked men, waited. Into it Gregor was pushed. The car sped down a side street and out of town.

Early in the morning a farmer, arriving in his automobile a little late for the excitement, found Gregor's body swinging to a bridge a mile out of town. While he was telling this news to the already inflamed crowd fifty armed men stormed the home of George O'Neil, owner of the Hotel Midway, but no longer its proprietor.

O'Neil was dragged out of bed and soundly whipped while he stood on the road in front of his home shivering in his flannel nightshirt.

Judge Shinn late that afternoon wired to Gov. McRae, requesting him to send militia to Harrison, as the situation there was wholly beyond control. But the Governor, before referring this request to the Legislature, which has sole authority to mobilize troops while it is in session, telegraphed to Sheriff Shaddox for his opinion of the situation. The Sheriff wired back that he had the situation well under control, meaning no doubt that the Committee of Twelve was controlling things, for as a matter of fact the Sheriff was helpless throughout the disorder.

With the arrival of newspapermen the situation eased noticeably. But it was only a few days later that similar demonstrations began in Heber Springs, under the direction of a town Committee of Twelve. In Heber Springs Mayor Vinson was a member of the committee, according to subsequent testimony, and himself warned strikers to leave town and never come back.

A "Mistaken" Assault.

A group of clean-up men from Leslie, who had previously whipped one striker in their own town, came to Heber Springs, and mistaking a card of the United Farmers for a railroad union card, struck a merchant named Casey over the head with a revolver.

So the clean-up went all up and down the line. After five days Walter Snapp announced for the Committee of Twelve in Harrison that that group, representing the four counties, would adjourn pending call by the chairman. He further announced that the committee had been placed on a permanent basis so that each of eight towns would have two representatives on the committee. He urged that each of these towns form their own local committees of twelve for purely local matters. This was done. And armed men, in many instances unauthorized by any town, county or State authority, are parading the roads in the Ozarks, fully armed, vowing open warfare on any union striker who seeks to come back there.

To quote Sheriff Shaddox, "The situation is well under control." But not his.

The explanation given by members of the Committee of Twelve and by other citizens who worked with them of the cause of the trouble and the excuse for taking the law into their own hands was that the civil authorities were not able to proceed rapidly enough to prevent the depredations against the road and that the citizens had their "bellies full."

Members of the Citizens' Committee assert that they turned over nearly all the evidence they gathered to the Grand Jury. This included, they told me, confessions of strikers showing that a small group of the union men had been responsible for the entire sabotage. It also shows, they allege, that poisoned bullets and large stores of ammunition and firearms were found in the homes of Pete Venable and a striker named Jines.

Identity of Hangman.

W. D. Jackson, attorney for the strikers, has said that he has evidence showing the identity of some of those who hung Gregor. This has not been brought out up to the present time.

The Legislative Committee will call both Mr. Murray and Mr. Jackson, representing the two opposite sides of the dispute which directly led to the trouble, before them when the committee goes to Harrison to complete its inquiry late next week.

The committee is largely made up of men openly in sympathy with the strikers. Senator Jake Wilson, President of the Arkansas Senate, himself holds a card showing his membership in the Order of Railroad Conductors.

The committee is powerless to prosecute any cases of violation of the law. Its only purpose seems to develop the facts for public consumption and to turn them over to the Harrison Grand Jury, and to enact a law providing that the assemblage of two or more persons to usurp the powers of government be a felony. Which will be just another law. That the Harrison Grand Jury or any other Grand Jury in the Ozark region will return indictments against anyone but strikers seems impossible.

Back of all this sinister situation the robed and hooded figure of the Ku Klux Klan is rapidly being revealed as the mysterious force that towered behind the Committee of Twelve during its rule of Harrison, and the other towns along the line of the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad, which resulted in the banishment of the strikers, the whipping of strike sympathizers and the hanging of Gregor.

Close upon the revelation by The World that the Ku Klux Klan in full regalia conducted a whipping of a resident of Harrison only two weeks before the strike troubles—the first public appearance of the Klan in that hilly region—came the discovery today by the correspondent of The World that information that the Klan stood behind the uprising has reached official quarters.

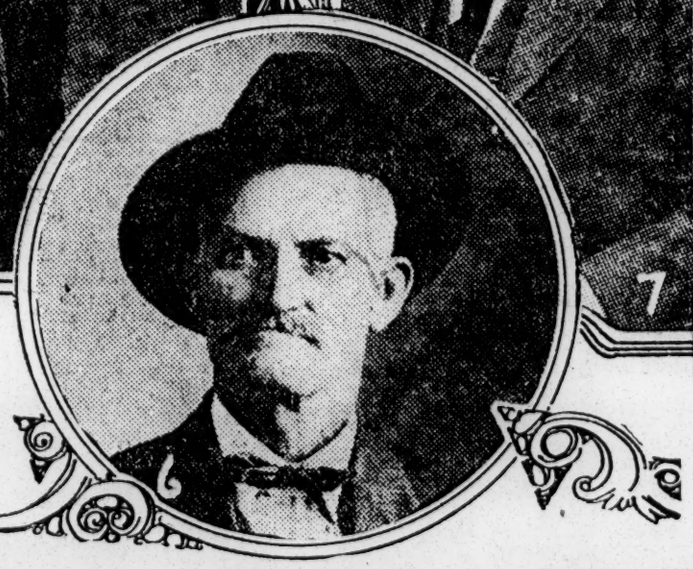
Strong intimations that the organization of the Klan was used as the backbone for the Harrison uprising, including assertions to that effect by

Continued on Card II

Ku Klux Klan — 1923 Arkansas.

HERE ARE OUTSTANDING FIGURES IN INQUIRY INTO HOODED MOB MURDERS OF TWO AT BENTON COUNTY JAIL

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn. 4/8/23



1—Judge Robert Elkins, who will preside over the Benton County hooded mob murder inquisition and trials. 2—Etheldred Morris attorney-general. 3—The Benton County Jail, which was in charge of Sheriff "Ligy" Green Flowers (No. 6) when the mob took the two Hartleys out and shot them to death. 4—Tennessee River canebrake where mob gathered. 5—J. Ben Fuqua, special prosecutor. 7—Sheriff J. I Smith of Humphreys County, who is hunting out the murderers in the adioining county.

JUDGE TO ISSUE BENCH WARRANTS IN CAMDEN HOODED MOB MURDERS

Appeals to Gov. Peay for Direct Assistance.

GUILTY MEMBERS KNOWN

Special Prosecutor Obtains Startling Evidence.

EYE-WITNESS TELLS ALL

Secrets Begin to Leak as Friends of Jail Raiding Band "Talk Too Much"—Court Soon to Call Picked Grand Jury Back for Second Session While Chief Executive of Tennessee Promises to Aid County Authorities.

BY EUGENE TRAVIS.
(Staff Correspondent.)
(Copyright, 1923.)

CAMDEN, Tenn., April 7.—Bench warrants for a dozen to 1[illegible] men, alleged members of the hooded band that overpowered the sheriff, forced entrance to the Camden jail and slaughtered in cold blood Ed Hartley, 50, a prosperous farmer, and his son, George, 22, the night of last October 19, are believed to be imminent.

Revelations that may rival in thrills the sensational denouement at Mer Rouge are impending.

J. Ben Fuqua, appointed as special prosecutor in the notorious Camden mob murders, who was a chief factor in bringing to justice a few years ago the band of "night riders" that terrorized Humphreys County, knows the identity of every man who participated in the Benton County jail raid.

Assisted by J. L. Smith, sheriff of Humphreys County, successor to the martyred Sheriff Stockard, and who has been selected as the chief aid and bodyguard for Prosecutor Fuqua, the latter has obtained clews, material evidence and affidavits sufficient, the authorities indicated, to send every member of the Camden mob to the electric chair.

Judge Robert E. Elkins, presiding over the circuit court of Benton County, has appealed to Gov. Austin Peay for direct and immediate as-

sistance in apprehending and prosecuting the handful of men who clubbed and shot to death the Hartleys, father and son, while Vuid Hartley, 18, another son, was forced to witness their desperate fight for life.

"The governor has promised to act in the matter," Judge Elkins said.

Will Be Guided by Judge Elkins.

Governor Peay told a newspaper man in Nashville last Tuesday that he intended to take the matter up with Judge Elkins and "be governed largely by the judge's recommendation."

A reward of $5,000 and employment of special investigators to assist in strengthening the evidence at hand are believed to have been asked by the judge, but Judge Elkins has declined to discuss this in detail, other than to say he had appealed to the governor "for direct assistance."

Meantime a mysterious "special attorney" has carried a report to the governor declaring "the evidence to be vague." The identity of this attorney is not known in Camden. Judge Elkins never heard of any "special attorney," and Special Prosecutor Fuqua said the existence of a "special attorney" was news to him.

The people here apparently do not realize that the case has been taken out of the hands of the Benton County authorities, but such is true. Not only that, but a specially selected special grand jury still is on the job—a jury in which Judge Elkins and Prosecutor Fusua have expressed the utmost confidence.

Etheldred Morris, attorney general, was sick abed when the circuit court met in special session at Camden to investigate the mob situation. J. Ben Fuqua was sworn in as special prosecutor and will continue in that capacity until the case is brought to a climax. Practically all the investigation made in the case has been under direction of Mr. Fuqua and Sheriff J. L. Smith. Sheriff Smith has been aided largely by Deputy Sheriff R. S. Warren of Humphreys County, and Deputy Sheriff Allie Pafford, of Benton County.

E. G. Flowers, sheriff of Benton County and who was on duty at the jail the night of the mob murders, practically has been relieved of activity in the probe. Sheriff Flowers, whom the people of his county know as "Lijy Green," testified before the special grand jury.

Sheriff Testifies Before Jury.

He said about 25 men were in the mob and that the leaders evidently were entirely familiar with the jail routine, in as much as they knew where to reach up and obtain the keys, hanging over the door, just above his head.

The Camden sheriff said he does not know any member of the mob—couldn't identify any one of the hooded band.

Special Prosecutor Fuqua and Sheriff Smith say "we know every man Jack of them."

They can describe the leader of the jail slaughter, "with his red shirt, white Texan hat and small beady eyes."

They know those of the mob who came from Humphreys County. They know two who have disappeared recently and whence they have gone.

Prosecutor Fuqua and Sheriff Smith vanished from Waverly last Sunday before daybreak. They returned Monday at daybreak.

"We were absent on a mission which was successful and which promises to yield splendid results," they told associates in Waverly, the county seat of Humphreys.

A statement of startling significance was made by Prosecutor Fuqua when he declared "that when 17 killings have been recorded in family feuds covering a period of less than a quarter of a century it is time to make somebody pay."

What he meant by this is speculative. He didn't attempt to explain it.

New Developments Forecast.

But here are next developments, apparently near at hand, in the mob investigation:

Definite action by Gov. Peay.

Issuance by Judge Elkins of bench warrants for at least a dozen suspects.

Organization of posses by Sheriff Smith of Humphreys County, under direction of the judge and special prosecutor.

Reassemblage of the special grand jury.

Everybody knows, but nobody will tell. That is the manner in which the situation in Benton County is depicted.

Fear, terror, anxiety combine to intimidate the citizenship.

Identity of the mob members is not in doubt. There is no mystery about who composed the black hooded band.

Prosecutor Fuqua knows the men who held the horses over in the Whitfield ball park that night.

He knows the person who purchased the rope, what he paid for it and when he bought it. The rope with which the hands of the Hartleys were tied has been positively identified.

The special prosecutor has a black stocking, woman's apparel, left behind by the mob. Holes were punched in it for eyes of the man who wore it over his head "like a witch with her hair hanging down the back," as the disguise was described.

Friends Talk Too Much.

He has the sycamore club with which Ed Hartley was beaten to death before he was riddled.

Prosecutor Fuqua and Sheriff Smith know the size, caliber and manufacture of every pistol carried by the hooded midnight mobmen.

They know from whom some of the pistols were borrowed.

They know whence the mob came and whence they rode away.

They know the men from Humphreys County who joined their hooded brothers across the river in Benton County.

Murder will out, according to an old adage, and when men become too confidential with their kinsmen and friends—

"Well, sometimes one's kin and friends will let things leak," the special prosecutor said.

"Snitching" is the term applied in the underworld of a metropolis.

That's what's happened in the Camden mob investigation.

The hooded marauders have talked too much and to the wrong people, and once a secret begins to leak—it leaks fast.

A strange phase of the situation at Camden is that no outside newspaper has been able to obtain any information from its correspondent in the capital of Benton County. It was with great difficulty that daily newspapers obtained details of the mob the morning after the brutal affair at the jail. Since that time practically no information concerning the investigation has reached the outside world.

The state officials at Nashville have known little of the situation. Former Gov. Alf Taylor offered $1,000 reward. He could have offered $12,000 to $18,000, under authority of the law, or $1,000 for each arrest and conviction. A reward of $5,000, according to people of responsibility in Camden, would obtain justice for law and order.

Fear and Terror Still Exist.

It goes without saying that a feeling of fear and terror is going to prevail in Benton County until the guilty pay the penalty.

In Camden they will tell you of the recent death of "Wash" Brigance, an old citizen, who, in his delirium, screamed out in terror:

"Take them away! Those black-hooded men are going to mob me! They're slipping up behind me!"

People of Camden were afraid to aid in burying Ed and George Hartley. They feared to go about the bodies. They lay all day, practically nude, in the little frame house of the town undertaker, stretched out on the floor. Nobody to offer sympathy to a weeping, frightened widow and her young.

These are illustrations of the situation right in Camden, a town of perhaps 1,000 population, seven miles from where the mob was formed and where former feuds in the Hartley family were staged.

One witness who testified before the special grand jury later signed an affidavit before Special Prosecutor Fuqua. He said:

"I was afraid to tell that jury what I know. There was one man there who looked to me like a friend of the mob leader. I was afraid he'd tell it and I would be killed."

He has since told all he knew and his affidavit will be produced when the mob members are brought to trial.

"When the men who mobbed the Hartleys are safe in jail where they belong and unable to mete vengeance on informers, then we'll have ample witnesses and evidence to convict," said Special Prosecutor Fuqua.

"The people of Benton County are law-abiding," he added. "They want these men brought to justice, although the mob was an outgrowth of a feud, but they hesitate to come forward and take an active hand in backing up the law."

No Blame Rests on "Lijy Green."

The special prosecutor attaches no blame to Sheriff "Lijy Green" Flowers.

"He has done all he could," Mr. Fuqua said, "under the circumstances."

The special grand jury soon to be ordered back to the Camden courthouse includes 13 well known, law-abiding, responsible citizens. They are:

L. E. Davis, foreman, former county judge; a banker and well-to-do farmer.

Henry McKelvey, Elbert McIver, D. W. Presson, C. A. Cowell, John Eaves, B. D. Furr, W. H. Wimberly, C. B. Nance, Vossie Hubbs, Tom Johnson, G. A. Smith and Jake Farrar.

The officer of the jury is J. H. Belyew.

John Hartley, 65, a brother of Ed Hartley, who was mobbed, lives at Eva, Tenn., six miles from Camden. John and his son, Commie, were shot down in February, 1921, by Ed Hartley and his son, George.

Commie was slain, riddled with lead. His father, John, was wounded desperately. He lingered for weeks, and only a rugged constitution brought him out of the valley of the shadows.

Ed Hartley and his sons, George and Vuid, and Will Conley were arrested. The arrests were made by Sheriff J. L. Smith's deputies from Humphreys County, and the prisoners were taken to the jail at Waverly for safe keeping.

All the Hartleys live down in the Seventh district, on Harmon's Creek, seven miles from Camden. Albert Hartley, brother of John and Ed, who was shot seriously during a feud battle seven years ago, was influenced by his wife to leave the community, after he had recovered. He moved to Oklahoma and has made his home there.

Each Side Has Sympathizers.

Neighborhood feeling over the gun battle between brothers and their sons was aroused to a high pitch. Each family faction had its sympathizers.

Ed and George were tried at Camden, before Judge Elkins. A mistrial resulted. They were convicted of manslaughter at the second hearing and sentenced to serve from two to 10 years. Meanwhile Vuid, son of Ed, and Will Conley were awaiting trial as accessories. The four were in jail.

Ed and George had arranged to give bond pending their appeal to the supreme court, a movement which their attorney opposed. Their lawyer was C. N. Frazier, for whose safety, following the mob, neighbors and authorities were in great fear and even advised him to go away for a period. Mr. Frazier, however, is still on the job and offered his services to the prosecution in the mob investigation, but the court declined to permit Mr. Frazier further to expose himself to bodily harm.

About midnight, Oct. 19, last, Sheriff Flowers, who was sleeping in the residence part of the little county jail, was aroused by knocks on a side door. He was alone, except for the presence of his wife, Mrs. Evva Flowers.

"A tall man, masked, caught me by the throat," the sheriff testified before the grand jury. "There were about 25 hooded men with him. They said:

"'We came after the Hartleys, Lijy Green; give us the keys, quick.'

"I told them I didn't have the keys.

Lijy Green Tells Mob Story.

"The leader reached up over the door, above my head, and got the keys. The mob swarmed into jail. My wife began to scream and started out on the porch. She saw the masked men and came back into the house, although they didn't attempt to bother her. The mob ordered me to quiet her. I went into the room with her while the mob was in the jail. I couldn't hear what was going on in there."

The battle inside the jail when the mob seized Ed Hartley and his son, George, was desperate and to the death. Ed's eye almost was gouged out, an arm broken and his body bleeding from a score of wounds. His clothes were torn off his body in the hand-to-hand fight. A blow on the head just as he had been dragged outside the jail ended the life of the elder Hartley. But his body was dragged back behind the jail, while others were pulling at his son. The mob had tied their hands. The members had rope and evidently had intended to hang their victims.

About 50 yards back of the jail they apparently had intended to negotiate a wire fence, on the other side of which was a sycamore tree. This tree was to have been converted into a gallows. The 10 to 20 minutes delay in the jail when Ed and George were fighting for their lives probably caused the mob to abandon the hanging method. Then the fence was a handicap and in addition to that one of their victims was a corpse.

Ed Hartley literally was dragged out of his underwear.

George probably had become so weak that he dropped before the volley of bullets came.

Pour Lead Into Their Bodies.

The physical evidence showed that the mob then had gone up to the bodies, held their pistols just above them and riddled them with bullets at close range. The earth beneath the bodies was torn up with lead.

The bullets cleaved right through the bodies of the men.

The mob escaped in the rear of the jail which, probably, is about 100 yards from the public square.

A 'possum hunter passed the jail at the time the battle was raging inside. He heard the commotion and the yells for help.

The Hartleys were screaming to Sheriff Flowers for assistance.

"Help, sheriff, help," they yelled. But there was no response.

A fifth prisoner in the jail has testified, but he was not regarded as a good witness.

However, one man whose real testimony, and he identified men in the mob without the shadow of a doubt, never has been put before the grand jury, will tell the whole story when the special inquisitorial body is ordered to reconvene by Judge Elkins.

He testified that he heard Ed Hartley exclaim:

"Take your hand off me, ——— ——— ——— ——— you, you ———!"

This witness is held in reserve. His story is blood-curdling.

In fact, it already has been put into affidavit form and is in possesion of Special Prosecutor Fuqua.

Scores Testify at Inquiry.

Probably 75 witnesses were examined by the special grand jury.

Bob Odle, a mail carrier, who lives about 100 yards from the Camden jail, heard the commotion. He was one of the first citizens to rush to the jail.

Frank Leslie, a Camden attorney, was the first to pick up the stocking mask left behind.

If the constituted authorities of Tennessee safeguard the officers of the law in an investigation and trial at Camden and afford absolute protection to witnesses, every man in that mob will be apprehended and convicted.

If the governor of Tennessee responds to the appeal of the circuit judge in that district, the mob members will be run to earth and punished.

When Special Prosecutor Fuqua first went to Camden, accompanied by Sheriff Smith, his chief aide and bodyguard, he said his investigation was hampered.

"Business men in Camden apparently didn't relish my going into their stores or becoming friendly," he said. "Men from the feud district were swarming about the courthouse every day the special grand jury was in session. Witnesses were intimidated in one way or another, talked to before they entered the grand jury room and approached after they left.

"I received threatening letters. I was told by citizens in Camden to be careful and advised not to go out on the streets after night."

"And this reign of silent terrorism is not going to abate in Benton County until the law compels peace and tranquility."

MASKED MOB ESCAPES.

Two Alleged Members Turned Loose at Camden.

The Commercial

CAMDEN, Ark., Aug. 26.—H. C. Burriss, of Louann, charged with night-riding, was dismissed at the preliminary hearing Thursday before Justice W. F. Chidester; C. M. Hockett, charged with the same offense, was dismissed on motion of the state. Burriss was alleged to have been a member of the hooded and masked mob that ordered Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Schwar, Mrs. Martel Horton and Jim Newhouse, all of Louann, out of the town Monday night. These people were running a joint in the heart of the oil town. It is alleged that the mob made these people leave at once and one of the women had to leave in her night clothes without time to dress. They came to Camden and reported the affair to Sheriff J. B. Newton. Burriss was acquitted on testimony of H. G. Brown, C. M. Hocks, H. H. Reed and H. C. McCoy.

KLANSMEN STAGE PARADE.

The Commercial

ARKADELPHIA, Ark., Aug. 25.—Members of the Ku Klux Klan of Hope, Prescott, Arkadelphia and Gurdon assembled Thursday night in Gurdon for a meeting. Gathering at public school building, the klansmen paraded down town, where a demonstration was held. A visiting klansman addressed a crowd estimated at 1,500. He spoke on "Americanism" and law enforcement. After the speaking the klansmen took of a feast at the school grounds.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

Alabama.

DOWLING IS POSITIVE IN IDENTIFICATION OF ALLEGED FLOGGER

Servant in Home of Birmingham Health Officer Points Out Defendant as Guilty Party

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., June 14.—Annie Laurie Lightner, negro servant, identified Porter N. Newman from the witness stand late Thursday afternoon as the man who lured Dr. J. D. Dowling, city and county health officer, from his home on the night of May 17, 1922. When Dr. Dowling was seized, bound, gagged and then whisked away to a lonely spot on the Mount Pinson road and unmercifully beaten by a band of floggers, in the first day of Newman's trial in circuit court here in connection with the kidnapping.

Looking at Newman, she said: "That's the man," and despite a severe cross examination remainded unshaken in her testimony.

The servant followed Dr. Dowling who occupied most of the day in recounting the night of the flogging. Dr. Dowling also identified Newman, testifying that he is positive Newman is the man who called at home on a pretext of summoning first aid for a man he said had been injured in an automobile accident "down the road."

6-15-23.

Dr. Dowling was the first witness called. His acocunt of the flogging was substantially the same as that given at the trial of E. G. Jacks, Ketona dairyman who was tried and acquitted about ten days ago. As to the identification of Newman, Dr. Dowling stated that he was able to get a good vision of the man who called him to his door in the night of the flogging, although he was not acquainted with Newman at the time. He testified that he had heard Newman's voice a number of times since the flogging and that it was the same voice that called him to his door on the night of May 17.

Positive Identifications.

Solicitor Jim Davis asked: "Are you positive that Newman is the man who called you to your door on the night of May 17?". Dr. Dowling answered: "Absolutely positive."

The witness told of conference with the sheriff and police and of testimony given at the session of the grand jury. He reiterated his testimony given at the trial of Jacks that he recognized the voices of several members of the band.

The defense objected strenuously to this part of the testimony, contending that it had nothing to do with the trial of Newman. However, the objections were overruled by Judge Heflin.

Describes Band's Movements.

Dr. Dowling described in detail the movements of the band on the night of the flogging, from the time he was called to his door until he was left in the woods after having been unmercifully flogged. He testified that there were eight or ten men in the band and each of them gave him ten to fifteen blows with a heavy strap. He stated that he was ordered to leave town within thirty days "if he knew what was good for him." He also stated that he first reported the flogging to the board of health but could not recall whether or not he mentioned the names of the floggers.

Under direct questioning of Solicitor Davis, the health officer stated that the porch light of his home was turned on when the member of the band of floggers caled him to the door and that he was able to get a fairly good vision of the man.

Advertiser Bureau
Birmingham, Ala.,
By Hugh Sparrow.

Porter N. Newman, Acipco plumber, alleged flogger of Dr. J. D. Dowling, city and county health officer, Thursday was identified by the health officer as the man who lured him from his home on the night of May 17, 1922, when he was unmercifully whipped.

Trial Second of Nine

Newman's trial, the second of the nine men recently indicted for the tack, was called before Judge H. Heflin of the circuit court at 9:30 o'clock Thursday morning, with Dr. Dowling the first witness for the state.

Dr. Dowling occupied the stand for a lengthy period, in which he related the details of the whipping and positively identified Newman as one of his captors. He was subjected to a severe grilling by counsel for the defense, and reiterated his recent assertion that the reason he did not mention names of any of his alleged abductors to the June grand jury of 1922 was that he had been advised not to do so by former Solicitor Tate.

Maid Positive

Annie Laurie Lightner, negress, maid in the Dowling home, succeeded Dr. Dowling on the stand and also identified Newman as the man who summoned the officer from his home under the pretext that a man had been injured in an automobile accident nearby.

She was to be followed by C. W. Tison, who has confessed to being a member of the whipping band and identified Newman along with eight others.

Newman is the second man to face charges of whipping the health officer. Ernest G. Jacks was tried and acqiutted of the charge of complicity two weeks ago.

BARBOUR CITIZENS HEAR KLAN LECTURE

Montgomery Man Tells Eufaula Audience Papers Wrong About Mer Rouge

EUFAULA, ALA., June 20.—Special to Tre Advertiser.—A large audience composed of both men and women heard Dr. Parrish, of Montgomery lecture on the Ku Klux Klan Tuesday night at Community Park.

There were no preliminaries to the address, the speaker introducing himself and launching straight into his subject. He traced the origin of the order of Ku Klux organized in 1866 just after the Civil war and said that the present order was like the old one only in name and regalia.

He said that the klan had been subject to much unjust criticism and that only the members really understood the motives and methods of procedure. He declared that the klan was a friend of the negro and not the enemy but that it believed in the segregation of the races in every way. He stated that the white, Jew and the negro all had separate organizations and that the klan also had the right to an organization which said that its members should be white people, Americans and those who owed no allegiance to foreign powers in civic or ecclesiastical matters.

Complains of Newspapers.

He stated, however, that because the organization had excluded the negro, Jew and Catholic, that these people had put out vast sums of money to fight the klan. He said that the klan stood for white supremacy, the protection of womanhood and was against all bootleggers and law violators. He claimed that the klan did not take the law into its own hands as had been said, but that it aided the civil authorities in rounding up law breakers.

He seemed to feel that the newspapers had not treated the klan unjustly and said that already the organization had its own publications and that it was preparing to publish daily papers.

At great length he sought to unravel the Mer Rouge affair and said the final trial in October would prove that the klan had been unjustly accused.

The address was given in an even tone and without any show of bitterness.

Mayor Answers Letter.

Mayor H. H. Conner received a letter a few days ago which he supposed was from a member of the klan and he answered it in Tuesday's Eufula Citizen as follows:

Daily Citizen, Eufaula, Ala.,

Dear Sir:

Please permit me to take this method of acknowledging receipt of an unsigned letter which seems to have been written by a member of the Ku Klux Klan. I appreciate the friendly spirit of the letter and the information it contains. I want to assure the writter and every other citizen that it is my desire to enforce the laws fairly and impartially, and in this I have the hearty and undivided support of the council. I am aware of the fact that there are flagrant violations of the laws but these are not easy to prove as one might imagine. It is also true that suspected violations are not always actual. I want to take this opportunity to pledge my best efforts to a sane enforcement of all the laws and ask the cooperation of all the citizens. I hope that this can be done without resorting to any unlawful act, for it is an old adage that 'two wrongs never make a right'.

Respectfully yours,
H. H. Conner, Mayor.

GATHER AT MONTGOMERY

Klansmen Make Trip to Tuskegee in Automobiles.

Montgomery, Ala., July 3.—Members of the Ku Klux Klan gathered in Montgomery from other sections of Alabama late today and left in automobiles for Tuskegee with the intention of making a masked demonstration against the placing of a Negro officer personnel at the Negro rehabilitation hospital constructed by the Veterans' Bureau.

ANTI KU KLUX KLAN ORDINANCE PASSED

Commissioners Also Adopt Ordinance Proposing to Regulate Traffic Down Town

Ordinance prohibiting Ku Klux Klan demonstrations in the city of Montgomery was adopted by the commissioners at their session Wednesday morning. The vote was two to one, Commissioner Orum opposing the measure.

The commission also adopted the Orum traffic ordinance regulating parking and traffic in the down-town section of the city.

An ordinance was introduced providing for the paving of Second street, Oak Park, between Forest avenue and Mulberry street.

Petition of citizens of Oak Park for installation of a light at the intersection of Mulberry and West Fifth streets was received and referred to the city engineer and city electrician.

The Atlantic Coast Line railroad served notice on the commission for vacation of lower sections of Greyhound and Pine streets and a portion of Clayton Alley. That property is to be utilized when vacated for expansion of the Coast Line shops. The matter was referred to the city engineer.

KLAN LAUDS ORUM.

Thanks Commissioner for Voting Against Anti-Klan Ordinance.

The Advertiser is departing from its fixed rule against publication of anonymous communications to print the folowing document. The document consists of resolutions purporting to have been adopted by the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Montgomery. They are printed on Klan stationery. They may or may not be spurious—they appear genuine, but are unsigned. We print them for their possible news interest:

Resolution

"Whereas, this organization is a law-abiding organization of patriotic white, Christian Americans, who owe no allegiance to any temporal authority above the government of the United States, and

"Whereas, Commissioner Hardaway introduced an ordinance in the City Commission of Montgomery on last Monday prohibiting the wearing of masks by any organization whose membership is not known, which ordinance was evidently directed against this organization, and

Whereas, Mayor Gunter expressed himself as in favor of such proposed ordinance, and

"Whereas, it was evident from the statements of Commissioners Gunter and Hardaway that they assumed that this organization had done or contemplated doing unlawful acts, and

7-30-23

"Whereas, Commissioner Orum took a stand against the hasty adoption of said ordinance, therefore,

"Be it resolved, by the Montgomery Klan No. 3, Realm of Alabama, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, that this organization express its thanks to Commissioner Orum for the enlightened and statesmanlike stand he took on last Monday; that a copy of this resolution be furnished to Commissioner Orum, a copy to the press, and a copy spread on the minutes of this meeting.

ALABAMAN FLOGGED BY WHITE-ROBED BAND

Called From Home and Driven Across Tennessee Line.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., July 30.—The flogging of Jesse Warren, a young married man in the Hazel Green precinct by a band of white robed masked men nearly three weeks ago, became known to the authorities here today through J. T. Warren, father of the victim.

Warren said his son, with his wife and two children were visiting at the home of the wife's sister when a band of thirty to forty robed in white with masks called during the night and compelled him to come out and accompany them to a place where he was unmercifully whipped, then led to the road leading toward Tennessee and compelled to go across the state border. No reason was given for the flogging nor was there a reason given for the warning sent the wife later that she must leave the neighborhood.

7-31-23

The matter was presented to County Solicitor Addison White today and he declared a full investigation will be made. This is declared to be the first whipping outrage perpetrated by masked men in this part of the state in several years.

FROM THE KU KLUX KLAN.

Answer to the Resolutions Adopted in Selma.

The Advertiser has received the following communication purporting to be from the Ku Klux Klan and printed on the letter head of the Klan. We have no reason to doubt its genuineness and so we publish it as requested:

August 23, 1923.

Editor The Advertiser:

In this morning's edition of The Advertiser there is carried a copy of resolutions adopted by the Selma Post of the American Legion condemnatory of the Ku Klux Klan. Inasmuch as you have given space to this resolution, this organization will appreciate the publication of this letter.

You will recall from your history, Mr. Editor, that there was a nation-wide movement in this country, fostered by the same forces as are now opposing this organization, that waged a war of propaganda against the Masonic fraternity, based on misinformation and ignorance of the principles of Masonry.

Evidently the Legionnaires who voted for the Selma resolution are not members of this organization, as are so many of their comrades. If this organization cannot accept members who are foreign born, nor those who owe allegiance to any foreign power, it is certainly no less American than another patriotic organization, whose membership includes many foreign-born Americans.

You will recall also that the American Legion in Alabama like this organization everywhere, bars the negro. Does either fall short of 100 per cent Americanism on that account? Doubtless some members of the Legion belong to the B'nai B'rith, which excludes Gentiles; is not this organization equally within the rights in excluding the Jew? Some members of the Selma Post may be Knights of Columbus—an organization which excludes both Jew and Protestant. Is not this organization within its rights in excluding both Catholic and Jew?

The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, which is composed exclusively of native-born white, Gentile, Protestant Christian American citizens, has the same right to secrecy as any other fraternal organization, and secrecy in varying degrees, is an essential element of all fraternal organizations.

There is so much to be done in America to preserve Americanism that every American organization striving to this end should employ its energy to accomplish this patriotic purpose, rather than dissipating it in misguided attacks on one another.

The Ku Klux Klan, understanding and appreciating the American Legion, bids it Godspeed, and it bespeaks the tolerance of those Legionnaires who are not qualified to be members of this patriotic organization, perhaps, to cease condemning that which they know nothing of.

It is time to stop talking about things of which one knows nothing.

Yours truly,
MONTGOMERY KLAN NO. 3.
Realm of Alabama, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

Witness Klan Parade

Brandon, Ala., August 22.—(Special.)—Several thousand people crowded the streets last night to witness a parade of some one hundred members of the Ku Klux Klan in full regalia.

Posters were scattered through the town stating that the Twin City Klan No. 77, would aid in every way the new commission in the enforcement of law and order in the Alabama municipality.

The Knights of the KU KLUX KLAN

Will Conduct an Open Air

Naturalization Ceremony

On the Evening of August 23rd at 8:30 p. m.

AT SNOWDOUN, ALA.

The Public is Cordially Invited.

Rev. G. I. Griffin will deliver an address on the Aims and Purposes of this Order

VAGRANTS WARNED BY KU KLUX KLAN

Mayor is Indignant and Orders Chief of Police to Prosecute Illegal Demonstration

Knights of the Ku Klux Klan awoke the ire of the city commission Saturday morning, when the rising sun revealed the name of the invisible empire on a large number of posters bearing the Alabama Vagrancy law, under the heading "A Warning to Vagrants" tacked to telephone poles and trees in various sections of Montgomery.

Negroes variously employed as cooks, and laborers going early to their work read the signs in bright red ink, and evinced some alarm. Before noon, James A. Hardaway, commissioner of police had issued an order to W. H. Taylor, chief of police to tear down all such signs and to issue warrants for offending persons, if any law was infracted in the posting of the city.

Aside from the warning expressed in the heading of the placards, and the words, "Ku Klux Klan" the posters carried nothing but the Alabama Vagrant law.

Mayor W. A. Gunter was indignant [illegible] the action, characterizing it as [illegible]ffort to terrorize the negroes of [illegible], who, he said, are little enough [illegible]o remain at their work in the [illegible] it is, without such scares [illegible] them.

[illegible]xpressed Saturday that [illegible] designed to intimi[illegible]chief activities are [illegible] and are therefore of a questionable nature.

Discovery of the signs was followed at city hall by the rumor of an impending parade of the Ku Klux Klan. In his order to the chief of police, Commissioner Hardaway referred to this and instructed Chief Taylor to arrest any person or persons who violate the law by wearing masks on the streets of Montgomery.

Text of Commissioner Hardaway's order to Chief Taylor follows:

"I am informed that signs have been placed over the town signed by the Ku Klux Klan. See that these signs are taken down and if there has been any infringement of the laws have the proper warrants issued for the offending parties.

"I am informed that there will be in the near future a masked parade by the Ku Klux Klan or some other organization. Specifically instruct your men to arrest any person or persons who violate the law in going masked on the streets of Montgomery. We do not wish this city terrorized and will hold to strict accountability any officer who permits any infringement of the law. The enforcement of the laws is in the hands of the state, the county and the city, and we propose to keep that law observed."

BIBLE SOCIETY RECEIVES CHECK FROM KU KLUX KLAN

Resolutions of Appreciation Also Received by Organization

Endorsement for the work of the Alabama Bible Society came from an unexpected quarter Thursday afternoon, when at a meeting of the board of directors a resolution of appreciation accompanied by a sum of money was received from Montgomery Klan No. Three, Realm of Alabama, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

Dr. W. J. Elliott, superintendent of the Bible Society, from whom this information was received, was instructed by the directors to extend a note of thanks to the Klan for its interest and appreciation of the resolution received by the Bible Society from the Klan follows:

"Whereas: The Alabama Bible Society has for many years distributed throughout this section thousands of copies of the Holy Bible and other religious literature; and

"Whereas the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is founded on the open Bible, and stands for the perpetuation of the civilization produced by the open Bible, now therefore,

"BE IT RESOLVED, by the Montgomery Klan No. 3, Realm of Alabama Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, that this organization most heartily endorse the great work of the Alabama Bible Society; and be it further resolved that in token of the good will of this organization to the Bible Society that a check for ten dollars be donated to said society; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Bible Society and a copy spread on the minutes of this Klonkave."

Says Ku Klux Warned Him to Keep Off Bill

The local legislation committee of the house late Thursday favorably reported by an overwhelming vote the Griffith bill making the board of revenue of Winston county appointive by the governor. Winston county is republican and the bill will fix it so there will be no more republicans in charge of the financial affairs of Winston. During the hearing on this bill Thursday George Atkins, editor of the Winston county Herald enlivened the proceedings by saying he had been warned by the Ku Klux not to take a hand in opposition to the bill.

This committee also favorably reported two bills by representative Goodwyn of Montgomery, taking into the city the plot of land on South Court street where the new city high school is to be located and abolishing the present jury commission of Montgomery county and substituting therefor as a commission the judges of the court, the clerk and sheriff.

KLANSMEN PARADE AT DEMOPOLIS UNEXPECTEDLY

Fourteen Autos With Fifty-Four Robed Figures In Procession.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., July 12.—Special to The Advertiser.—The Ku Klux Klan made its first parade here Tuesday night. Fourteen automobiles appeared in procession without any warning. Heading the procession was a car carrying a flame cross. The cross was about six feet high and the beam about four feet. The cars were occupied by from three to five masked and hooded occupants, the tops being down. The parade drove through the principal streets in the business section and around some of the blocks. It was witnessed by many spectators. The visitors stopped nowhere and it is said there was absolute order. It is claimed that they stopped at the ball park after the parade. Close observers say there were 54 persons in the cars.

It is also reported that five other cars filled with klansmen reached town too late to be in the procession. Where they all came from and where they went no one seems to know, neither does anyone offer to explain the purpose of their visit.

Montgomery Alabama Bans Masked Persons On Streets

Preston News Service

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 9.—An ordinance prohibiting any masked person or persons appearing on the streets of Montgomery was passed last Wednesday morning by the Montgomery City Commission. Following the meeting of the commission it was reported that the atrocites committed in the city by masked parties recently and naturally attributed to the Ku Klux Klan had to be stopped and it was thought necessary to pass such legislation in fairness to the klan and the citizens of Montgomery.

...OMERY BANS ...ASKING IN STREETS

(Preston News Service.)

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 13.—An ordinance prohibiting any masked person or persons appearing on the streets of Montgomery was passed last Wednesday morning by the Montgomery City Commission. Following the meeting of the commission it was reported that the atrocities committed in the city by masked parties recently and naturally attributed to the Ku Klux Klan had to be stopped and it was thought necessary to pass such legislation in fairness to the Klan and the citizens of Montgomery.

A LETTER FROM THE KU KLUX KLAN

The following letter, headed with a fiery cross, was sent me July 23. I handed it to the N. A. A. C. P. The Police Commissioner was notified; he promised protection. The letters reads:

S. Philemon Greene:

In your joke book you said that a Klansman and a louse were alike; no nigger would dare say that in the South and the K. K. K. must be respected in the North. We demand that you take your joke book off the market in 12 days; this is your only warning. BEWARE! The police won't help you, some of them are loyal members of the K. K. K.

I receive hundreds of letters from white and colored people praising "MY LANDLORD," only joke book written and published by a Negro, by mail to any address, 25 cents (coin or M. O.) If justice loving people are not afraid to buy the book, I'm not afraid to sell it; send for a copy, 346 West 16th street, New York City. Thank you. S. Philemon Green.—(Advt.)

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

Alabama.

FEAR OF KLAN DRIVES NEGROES NORTH, CLAIM

Seibold Gives One Reason Why Farm Labor Is Scarce.

HAS TALK WITH NEGROES

Declares Wages Form One Consideration, But Outrages by Hooded Bands and Fear of Ku Klux Klan Help Depopulate Farms.

BY LOUIS LEIBOLD.

(Copyright, 1923, by the New York Herald.)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 8.—To what extent the migration of negroes from Alabama is due to the Ku Klux Klan, is a subject of lively controversy among its citizens.

The problem is proving of greater importance to the state, however, than to any resulting from economic or political demoralization in European countries. Substantial blocks of negroes are answering the industrial call of the north and thereby causing deep concern among the citizens interested in the development of the south. Discussion of foreign politics is purely academic or of casual interest to the element of the population which tries to keep up with the progress of events.

Many Have Left State.

Just how many negroes have left Alabama, for other climes is uncertain. One estimate is that more than 25,000 have left the state during the last two years for Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland and New Jersey. In the same period, 22,750 are known to have left South Carolina. The iron and coal mines and steel plants of the state are finding it increasingly difficult to secure common labor. Agriculturists anticipate a scarcity of labor to collect the cotton, sugar, rice, corn and tobacco crops, and as to the future are apprehensive.

Some farmers are complaining of the shortage of farm hands for the first time in the history of the state. Two or three months ago, recruiting agents representing steel and other industrial plants in Pittsburgh and Ohio manufacturing districts signed up 1,100 negroes in Georgia and Alabama.

The men who have given study to the negro problem in the south admit that higher wages does not constitute the sole reason for the readiness of negro help to move southward. They concede the logic which attributes the movement to other reasons.

One reason is the fear among negroes of the Ku Klux.

Is Apprehension Justified.

Whether there is complete justification for the apprehension among the negroes over the Ku Klux movement is a matter of dispute. That such fear does exist and is deep-rooted and menacing can be easily established by anyone inquisitive enough to seek information on the subject from negro men and women as did the writer. Quest for such information is attended with difficulties. Negro men and women who are approached at first professed complete ignorance of the activities and repressive achievements credited to Ku Klux Klan. It was only by most artful methods that reflection of the view held by colored people regarding the klan could be obtained. One suspicion was allayed however, the negroes who were interrogated by the writer candidly confessed their fear of the secret order which has extended to many southern states and asserted power of discipline legally conferred only upon responsible officials of the state and local communities.

Instances of the activity of the klan in rural sections of Alabama were accounted by these men and women partly due to personal experience but largely based on information that they accepted as reliable and conclusive. The recital of these cases left no doubt of the coercive effort upon the colored people.

The drive of the Ku Klux Klan in Alabama is unmistakable, although its activities are meeting with resistance among the better elements of the population. While officials of the state assert independence of the klan dictation, the assertion is to be accepted in a Pickwickian sense. Before the Ku Klux movement began many citizens of Catholic and Hebrew religious faith not only enjoyed the fullest legal privileges, but were honored with high offices.

Subjected to Indignity.

Many men of Catholic faith were elected to important state, county and municipal offices. At the present time there is not a Catholic holding an important county, state or municipal office. Further than this, citizens who have been made the victims of the klan policies declare that they have been subjected to all sorts of indignities and hazing by groups, asserting allegiance to the klan. Reliable information cites instances of "boycotting" by the followers of the Ku Klux Klan in order to express disapproval of Catholics and Jews.

The attitude of the klan toward the negro in certain parts of the state confirms the declaration of the representatives of the race that the klan had taken into its hands the authority hitherto restricted to official disciplinary agencies. Supporters of the klan in Alabama are not so secretive or furtive as is the case in northern states. Many men of high standing in some of the largest and most important communities are openly identified with the organization and reflect sincere conviction in defending its altruistic pretensions.

Klansmen Deny It.

These men refute the claims of the critics of the klan that the organization is responsible for the outrages credited. There is some haste for their declaration in this respect. Groups of lawless citizens have undoubtedly camouflaged their illegal acts with the hood and klan, but a year ago Alabama was shocked by the flogging of several white men of high repute who were taken from their place of business by mobs that were subsequently proved to have no connection with the klan. The state and city health officer of Birmingham who sought to impose logical sanitary restrictions in the dairy business was one of the victims of a mob.

It would not be wholly accurate to say that the majority of the people in the state endorse the Ku Klux Klan. The opposition, however, is unorganized and in many instances has proved helpless to resist the aggressions of that organization. Many of the leading citizens of the state not only oppose the Ku Klux Klan, but have recently discussed the advisability of organizing a movement to eliminate many features of the state policies which they regard both archaic and damaging to its good name. This fact was recently established through the launching of a state-wide movement to abolish the convict labor leasing system which legalizes peonage attended by evidence of the character espoused in Florida, where the same system prevails.

Only Form of Radicalism.

Ku Klux movement constitutes at present the only form of radicalism in Alabama, and it is not entirely political. The majority of politicians seeking office subscribing to its doctrines for obvious reasons, and also seek its favor by encouraging greater mendacities. By appealing to the emotions of very sympathetic and susceptible constitutents, blatant political demagogues who enjoy wide popularity in some of the southern states attempt to inflame the people to correct evils that are largely imaginary or that should legitimately come within the functions of the constituted officials.

Despite the Ku Klux Klan Alabama is making steady economic progress. The steel, coal, and iron industries are keeping pace with the expanding development in the north and are sharing the resulting wave of prosperity. Agriculture is declared by the authorities to be in a "healthy condition." Sugar, cotton, lumber and corn prospects "were never better." Banking, wholesale and retail trades is brisk. The 1,335,000 farmers of the state are making substantial progress toward the organization of productive units.

Senator Underwood is easily first in the affections of the Democrats of the state. Both houses of the state legislature unanimously adopted a resolution advocating his candidacy. The bar association has paid him the unusual honor of asserting his admirable fitness for standard bearer of his party. Henry Ford has a few friends among the political element, mainly because of his plan to take over the muscle shoals project.

Senator Heflin will have considerable opposition if he aspires to another term. The conservative element of the party will get behind John Bankhead, son of the former governor and senator. The other element will support Congressman Huddleston who is much the same type as Mr. Heflin and quite as resourceful a politician.

BEGINS FLOGGING PROBE

Birmingham Authorities Start Inquiry Into Whipping of Barber.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 25.—Special to The Advertiser.—Agents of the department of justice, under the direction of C. W. McPhall, Wednesday afternoon opened a federal investigation into the alleged flogging of Joe DeCardo, 33, barber of Pratt City, who was reported to have been abducted from Wylam, a suburb of Birmingham, early Sunday night, conveyed to a point several miles beyond that place, flogged and afterwards abandoned in a muddy pool of water.

First news of the alleged flogging became known Tuesday, when Mrs. Bena DeCardo, his wife, told City Detective George M. Bragan that her husband had returned at 4:15 o'clock Monday morning and told of having been kidnapped and flogged. Mrs. DeCardo gave a complete version of the whipping, as related to her by DeCardo when he arrived.

ALLEGED FLOGGERS TO FACE COURT ON MONDAY

Three of Men Charged With Whipping Dr. Dowling to be Arraigned.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 26.—Over a year after the kidnapping and flogging of Dr. J. D. Dowling, city and county health officer, and followed by members of the band which is said to have perpetrated the offense are scheduled to face Monday in the criminal division of circuit court for alleged complicity in the affair. W. M. Yerby, Earnest G. Jacks and Porter N. Newman will be arraigned before Judge H. P. Heflin Monday on charges of assault with intent to murder and kidnapping in connection with the flogging.

Judge O. A. Steel, Etowah county, has been assigned to assist Judge Heflin and Judge W. E. Fort for the next two weeks. Effort will be made by Solicitor Jim Davis to have all three men charged with complicity in the flogging of Dr. Dowling tried at one time.

Six other alleged members of the flogging band are scheduled to face trial on similar charges on June 5.

The Montgomery Advertiser 4-25-23

The Montgomery Advertiser 5-26-23

Montgomery, Ala.

To Whom It May Concern:

WHEREAS, information reaches us that there remains but a small sum of approximately $200,000.00 of the previous bond issue authorized for the erection of public school buildings in the City of Birmingham, and

WHEREAS, it appears, from information coming to this organization, that it is proposed to expend this money for the erection of a high school building for negroes, and

WHEREAS, the condition of school buildings for the accommodation of white children of elementary grades is deplorable and in some cases even worse than conditions of buildings for the accommodation for negroes.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that it is the sense of this organization that white children be adequately housed and cared for and double sessions and poor housing be at least partially relieved and discontinued before any further money is spent in the construction of negro schools, and

We respectfully suggest to the City Board of Education that the people of Birmingham cannot be expected to support future bond issues for school purposes if the money is to be expended for negro high schools before adequate provision has been made for white children.

KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

P. O. Box 612

Birmingham, Alabama

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

Alabama.

WAR OF KLAN DRIVES NEGROES NORTH, CLAIM

Leibold Gives One Reason Why Farm Labor Is Scarce, HAS TALK WITH NEGROES

Declares Wages Form One Consideration, But Outrages by Hooded Bands and Fear of Ku Klux Klan Help Depopulate Farms.

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Some farmers are complaining of the shortage of farm hands for the first time in the history of the state. Two or three months ago recruiting agents representing steel and other industrial plants in Pittsburgh and Ohio manufacturing districts signed up 100 negroes in Georgia and Alabama.

The men who have given study to the negro problem in the south admit that higher wages does not constitute the sole reason for the negro's desire to move southward. They concede the logic which the movement to other reasons.

Is Apprehension Justified.

Whether there is complete justification for the apprehension among the negroes over the Ku Klux movement is a matter of dispute. That such fear does exist and is deep-rooted and menacing can be easily established by anyone inquisitive enough to seek information on the subject from the white men and women as did the writer. Quest for such information is attended with difficulties. Negro men and women who are approached at first have professed complete ignorance of the activities and repressive achievements credited to Ku Klux Klan. It was only by most artful methods of reflection of the view held by colored people regarding the klan could be obtained. One suspicion who were interrogated, however, the negroes who were interrogated their fear of the secret order of disciplined southern states and asserted power of discipline legally conferred upon responsible officials of the state and local communities.

Instances of the activity of the klan were political. The majority of in rural sections of Alabama, women seeking office subscribing to its doctrines for obvious reasons, and also accounted due to personal experience but encouraging greatly partly due to information that they seek its favor by encouraging peonage largely based on conclusive, no amendacities. By appealing to the character became accepted as reliable and conclusive very sympathetic and appealing to the citizens interested in the detailed cases left no room for doubt of the coercive effort upon the susceptible demagogues who thereby causing deep concern among the political demagogues who enjoy widespread popularity in some southern states attempt to inflame the people of the south.

Only Form of Radicalism.

Discussion of foreign politics is purely academic or of casual interest to the electorate, further than this, citizens who have made the victims of the klan in Alabama are not so secure as is the case in northern states. Many men of high standing and most influential politicians, particularly Henry Ford has a few friends among the political element in the south to take the lead in a "healthy campaign" for the conservation of the former government. The other element is represented by Senator Heflin and Senator Underwood is easily first in the affections of the people of the state. Both have unanimously adopted a candidacy, his adoption has paid him the dividends of asserting his advocating his plan to take the bar association of the standard bearer of the political element, a few years ago Alabama was shocked by the acts of high officials, who were taken from their beds, who have no complicity in the affair. Mr. Newman, who is a member of the Jackson and Porter N. Newman, a suburb of Birmingham, was reported to have been abducted by masked men and damaging to its good name. This point several miles beyond that place, on charges of assault with intent to murder and kidnapping. Mr. Newman was released by Judge H. P. Heflin Monday morning and flogged. Mrs. DeCardo three men charged with complicity in the flogging of Dr. Dowling tried to get behind John Bena DeCardo, his wife, told City Detective George M. Bragan that her husband had returned at 4:15 o'clock Monday morning and told of having been by Solicitor Jim Davis to have all

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DR. DOWLING IDENTIFIES PARTY OF MEN WHO AIDED IN FLOGGING

Former City Official of Birmingham and Dairyman Among Those Implicated in Testimony of Health Officer Who Says Kidnappers Took Turns in Delivering Blows

Montgomery Advertiser 5-29-23

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 28.—Earnest G. Jakes, Willaim Myerby, G. G. Williams, and George C. Moore, former street commissioner of Birmingham, were identified by Dr. J. D. Dowling, city and county health officer as members of a party of men who kidnapped him from his home and flogged him in May, 1922, when the health officer testified this afternoon at the trial of Jacks, a dairy man.

Dr. Dowling, who was the first witness, declared that he had known Jacks previous to the time he was whipped and had visited his dairy, ordering the defendant to comply with the regulations of the health ordinance.

The physician gave a detail account of his abduction from his home at Roebuck, a suburb, and the flogging which was administered by seven to ten men at a lonely spot in the woods.

"See here now, you have been too much like the German Kaiser," Dr. Dowling said one of his abductors, whom he identified as Jacks told him "we are going to put a stop to it."

"We are going to show you now that Birmingham is too small for you to stay in," another voice, identified as that of William Yerby,

"Shut your damned mouth," another of the men is alleged to have said, while Dr. Dowling said George, Moore former street commissioner said:

"Let him holler."

Made To Hug Tree.

The physician asserted he was made to hug a tree while a pistol was pressed to his side and the floggers took turns in delivering blows. He was between 10 and 15 times, he stated, and the flesh was broken in several places.

Three pictures taken soon after the attack in a St. Louis hospital were introduced as evidence by the state to show the seriousness of his injuries.

After Dr. Dowling had concluded his testimony the state placed C. L. Dewes upon the stand. He stated he had seen Jacks on the road near the home of the health officer upon the night of the attack. He was the last witness called during the day.

Defendants In Court.

William Myerby Mount Pinson dairyman and Porter N. Newman, North Birmingham plumber, whose trials growing out of the Dowling attack were set for this week, were in court today. Request of Solicitor Davis to have all three men tried at the same time was denied by the defense. Their trial will follow that of Jacks who is facing a charge of knidnapping. He has also been indicted for assault with intent to murder in connection with the case.

Judge O. A. Steele, of Gadsden, is presiding.

CONFESSED FLOGGER TO TALK

With two witnesses heard, one identifying him as one of four men he recognized in the flogging party and the other as one of several men he saw at an automobile standing near the home of Dr. J. D. Dowling, city and county health officer on the night of May 17, 1922, when Dr. Dowling was lured from his home and unmercifully whipped, the state Monday afternoon scored heavily in its trial of Ernest G. Jacks, dairyman, in the circuit court, as the first member of eight men indicted in connection with the abduction and attack.

The two witnesses were Dr. Dowling and C. L. Dews. The former, victim of the floggers, identified Jacks as a member of the party of abductors, and frequently in his testimony told of recognizing his voice during the time he was held captive and subsequently flogged.

Dews, who testified as to having passed near the Dowling home at the time of the abduction, declared he recognized Jacks among several other men standing at an automobile nearby. He said he stopped his car, believing Jacks was having motor trouble, spoke to him and later drove away, when assured by Jacks there was nothing wrong.

Dr. Dowling was the first witness to testify. He occupied the witness chair nearly an hour and graphically related his experience in being kidnapped and whipped.

Identifies Members

Jacks, George Moore, former city street commissioner; W. Yerby, Mt. Binson dairyman, and G. G. Williams, former health worker, were identified by the health officer as members of the flogging band. He testified he recognized their voices frequently during the time he was in their custody.

Although the defense subjected him to a severe cross examination, the witness testimony was unshaken. Dews likewise was closely questioned by Attorney Jim Burgin, representing Jacks. The attorney vainly attempted to question the two witnesses regarding a reward fund offered by the Jefferson county medical society and citizens of Birmingham.

Trial of Jacks began shortly after 10 o'clock, after Judge H. P. Heflin had assigned the case to Judge O. A. Steele, of Etowah county, temporarily transferred to the Jefferson county judicial circuit. The entire morning was given over to preliminaries, such as organizing panels, and swearing in witnesses. Promptly at two o'clock the case got under way. The jury was selected without delay and the two witnesses heard and cross examined prior to adjournment for the night.

Sixty Witnesses

Nearly 60 witnesses, a majority of whom are character witnesses, have been sworn in for the defense. Other witnesses for the state yet to be heard are: T. C. Dewes, officer; J. E. Climer, Annie Laurie Lightner, negro; N. L. Pierce, W. P. Elledge, city detective; Marguerite Brisbane, Mrs. E. B. Reynolds, Chief Fred H. McDuff, M. E. McDuff, and Paul Cole, city detectives and C. W. McPhail, head of the Alabama district of the department of justice.

Charlie "Bo" Tison, former dairy hand and confessed member of the band of floggers, is expected to take the stand Tuesday morning.

Jacks was one of the trio of men indicted several weeks ago for the flogging of the health officer. Later, following the confession of Tison, five others were indicted.

Advertiser Bureau,
Birmingham, Alabama,
By Hugh Sparrow.

SELMA ORDINANCE TO BAR KLANSMEN

City Council Provides Heavy Fine for Wearing of Masks in Central City

Montgomery Advertiser 5-30-23

SELMA, ALA., May 29.—The city council of Selma went on record at its regular meeting Monday night as strongly opposed to the Ku Klux Klan movement started in this city several weeks ago. Following a heated discussion of the matter by members of the council, all united in their determination to keep such an organization out of Selma, and Dallas county, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, that it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to wear any mask or other disguises on any street in the city of Selma, or at any other public place within the police jurisdiction of the city of Selma.

"Any person or persons violating the provisions of this ordinance shall upon conviction be fined not less than $50, nor more than $100, or may be sentenced to hard labor for the city for not more than 180 days."

The first intimation given of the possibility of the klan invading Dallas county and Selma, was brought to the attention of the civic clubs early in April by Judge S. F. Hobbs, who had just returned from Birmingham, where he had been informed of some of the activities of the Ku Klux Klan, and the results in that city.

Every civic club in Selma and the chamber of commerce immediately took decisive steps to thwart the work of organizers coming to this city and the action of the city council has dealt its death blow, it is believed.

There is hardly a man in Selma who has not been approached by a klan organizer, it is claimed.

DEFENSE ATTEMPTS TO ESTABLISH ALIBI IN DOWLING FLOGGING CASE

State Begins Rebuttal Testimony Late Wednesday Afternoon; Arguments of Attorneys to Take Up Practically All of Thursday Morning

Montgomery Advertiser 5-31-23

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 30.—The first of the cases arising out of the kidnaping and flogging of Dr. J. D. Dowling, city and county health officer in May, 1922, will probably go into the hands of the jury tomorrow afternoon. Testimony in the trial of Earnest G. Jacks, Ketona dairyman, was concluded at 4:55 Wednesday afternoon. Arguments will begin at 9 o'clock Thursday morning with each side allotted two and a half hours which will take the case to mid-afternoon.

Jacks Admits Difficulties.

Rebuttal, contrary to expectations, was brief, only three witnesses being used, and these by the state. Jacks, recalled by the state immediately after rebuttal opened, was forced to admit having been in difficulties with the city and county health department over his dairy, while L. C. Bulmer, chief of the division of food and milk inspection of the health department testified to having written leters to Jacks complaining of conditions at his dairy.

Gave Names To First Grand Jury.

Dr. Dowling also was recalled in rebuttal, testifying that shortly after the attack and before he testified before the first grand jury, he gave police the names of Jacks, W. M. Yerby, and other dairymen; George Moore, former city street commissioner, discharged on account of fraud; Frank Ford, another dairyman, and G. G. Williams, former city health department employee, naming them, at that time as among the floggers. This testimony was to offset testimony of a defense witness, who was a member of the first grand jury, who swore that Dr. Dowling did not know any of the attackers.

The defense closed its case this afternoon and the state introduced its first witnesses in rebuttal. Efforts of Jacks' counsel today were devoted chiefly toward establishing an alibi for the defendant upon the night of the flogging. Three persons and the defendant testified that he attended a theatre on the night of the affair.

Attacks Testimony.

Severe attacks on the testimony of all the witnesses were made by state attorneys. Questioning each man minutely, Assistant Solicitor John McCoy sought to show the memory of the date had been placed in their minds by the defendant.

One admitted Jacks had reminded him of the date five days after the occurrence, the day following the publication of the flogging story in Birmingham newspapers. The next witness examined said he had been reminded of the date by the first man. The third maintained he remembered it of his independent recollection.

The defense counter attacked the testimony of Dr. Dowling, who appeared upon the stand Monday. Two members of the grand jury who made the first investigation of the case after the happening in May, 1922, claimed that Dr. Dowling was unable to identify any of his captors when he appeared before them.

Dr. Dowling had testified that he recognized the voices of Jacks, George Moore, former state commissioner of Birmingham, William Yerby and G. G. Williams.

Introduction of the former members of the grand jury as defense witnesses was vigorously contested by the state, but Judge O. A. Steele ruled for the defense.

Jacks Takes Stand.

Jacks taking the stand this afternoon denied the charges of the state and claimed that he had attended the theatre performance upon the night the attack was made upon the health officer. Upon cross examination he admitted he had difficulties with the health department and that he had gone to the city commission and to the county board of revenue over Dr. Dowling's head to protest against milk measures enforced by the official.

The three alibi witnesses were A. H. Walker, Ketona, commissary operator; R. M. Garvick, Ketona, grocery man; and Newman Thompson, timber man and former dairy associate of Jacks.

DOWLING FLOGGNG PROBE IS RESUMED

Birmingham Grand Jury For April Organized Monday, Begins Work

Montgomery Advertiser 4-10-23

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 9.—The April county grand jury, which is scheduled to take up the flogging of Dr. J. D. Dowling, city and county health officer, was formally organized Monday morning shortly after 10 o'clock.

Upon completion of the organization, W. A. Watts, real estate dealer, with offices in the Brown-Marx building, was elected foreman.

Other members of the grand jury are: R. G. Dawson, E. W. Crunk, W. A. Chapman, W. F. Bailey, James B. Broadhead, Arch S. Brown, A. M. Foster, John H. Frye, E. C. Lowry, Adam Myatt, O. L. Bennett, William Brown, J. P. Biggs and William H. Belle.

Judge William E. Fort charged the jury shortly after 11 o'clock. In telling the history of the grand jury, Judge Fort said that it was the duty of every citizen to render his services for the state, as no court is stronger than the will and character of the people, but that the foundation of justice lies in the courts of the land.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Alabama.

TWENTY-FIVE MEN KNEW IN ADVANCE OF PLOT TO FLOG DR. DOWLING, DECLARE OFFICERS PROBING BIRMINGHAM OUTRAGE

Montgomery Advertiser

Six Arrests Made and Four Others Under Suspicion; Confession of C. W. Tison Starts General Crusade; Describes Cries of Doctor Under Lash of Mob

4/3/23

(Associated Press)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 2.—Approximately 25 men knew in advance the plot which resulted in the flogging of Dr. J. D. Dowling, city health officer of Birmingham last May, it was announced tonight by officers investigating the affair.

This statement followed a day of grilling of Sam Cargo, Tarrant City dairyman, and J. F. Ford, Mount Pinson dairyman, who were arrested Sunday. The officials refused to reveal the measure of success they had met in questioning the two men but declared that C. W. Tison, who is held in jail in connection with the case, had made a clean breast of the whole affair in his statement last week.

Three other men are now in custody and authorities stated that four others are under suspicion.

Prosecution of the alleged members of the flogging party in federal court was practically assured today, officials stated. Dr. Dowling was a member of the United States public health service at the time he was abducted. Agents of the department of justice have been active in the probe of the affair.

The grand jury which convenes Monday will take up the investigation where the grand jury, reporting last Friday, left off, it was said tonight. A federal grand jury is also expected to make a probe.

Tison was quoted by officers as having made a clean breast of the whole affair, signing his declaration in the presence of C. W. McPhail, representative of the department of justice, Solicitor Jim Davis and other officers.

On the strength of Tison's statement, Sam Cargo of Tarrant City, and J. F. Ford, of Mount Pinson, were arrested yesterday. Other men named by Tison as members of the whipping party, according to authorities, were W. M. Yerby, Porter Newman and Ernest G. Jacks, all under indictment by the Jefferson county grand jury in connection with the case.

Tison a young dairyman was said by authorities to have covered every angle in connection with the physical facts surrounding the Dowling whipping. Sufficient evidence had been gathered, they asserted, to support every statement made by Tison, who is said to have related all details in connection with the plot to abduct the health officer and the actual flogging.

Besides Mr. McPhail and Mr. Davis others present when Tison made his statement were R. E. Hunt, federal agent; Sam Arnett and Paul Cole, city detectives; M. E. McDuff of the city bureau of identification and Assistant Solicitor John P. McCoy. The statement was recorded by the official reporter of the Jefferson county grand jury.

Several times during Tison's recital, according to the statement of officers present he broke down and wept. Sobbing bitterly, he evinced much emotion, his questioners declared, in describing Dr. Dowling's cries of agony as members of the mob took turns applying the lash. The instrument of torture Tison is said to have told the officers was a heavy leather strap 2 1-2 feet long by 2 1-2 inches wide. Each man was made to take turns at the whipping, Tison was quoted as saying.

"Did you actually strike Dowling yourself?" was one of the questions officers said was asked Tison.

He was quoted as replying between sobs: "Yes, I struck him twice."

Tison was quoted by officers as declaring Dr. Dowling begged for mercy but none was shown him. Indignities were heaped upon the officer along with the flogging, the statement of Tison declared, as quoted by those present when it was made and signed.

Authorities said they did not offer immunity or hold any promises to Tison of any character to obtain his statement. It was entirely voluntary they asserted.

Dr. Dowling's zeal in enforcing laws that pertain to the public health caused the plot to be formed against him and executed, Tison was said to have declared to officers. Certain dairymen, Tison was quoted as saying, had long objected to the health officer's campaign for better milk.

On several occasions it is a matter of record that Dr. Dowling had caused condemned milk to be poured into the gutter.

Dr. Dowling told officers, in reporting the whipping, that he was told by his tormentors as the lash was applied that he must "stop his Czar-like methods" of enforcing laws.

Backed by the state and county boards of health and the federal public health service of which he is an attache, Dr. Dowling is said to have continued unawed, his efforts to enforce all laws governing the sale of milk and that refer to sanitation.

In catching witnesses with the mob that whipped Dr. Dowling officers assigned to the case have been spending busy days and sleepless nights, it became known today. The chase had led into devious channels, it was admitted and information is in the hands of investigators that has not been disclosed. What were described as "powerful influences" entered inquiry. The dictaphone was used with startling results, officers said, in several instances during the investigation.

In safeguarding Birmingham's milk supply, Dr. Dowling has cut $94,000 annually from the community's milk bill by eliminating water from the supply, according to health officers. Birmingham today, they stated, as a result of Dr. Dowling's "pure milk campaign" has eliminated adulterated milk to the point that the citizens of the city are paying only $2,300 annually for water in milk.

SIX ARE INDICTED IN FLOGGING CASE

4-12-23

Nine Men Are Now Being Held to Face Charges of Having Whipped Dr. Dowling.

Atlanta Constitution

Birmingham, Ala., April 11.—Six men were today indicted by the Jefferson county grand jury in connection with the flogging of Dr. J. D Dowling, city and county health officer on May 17, last year, and capiases will be asked at once in order that the men may be apprehended, it was announced at the solicitor's office. Until the capiases are issued the names of those indicted will not be made public, it was explained.

Latest action of the grand jury brings the number of indictments to nine, three men having been indicted last week. Three other men are under bond in connection with the case, besides the nine indicted by the grand jury.

Dr. Dowling was beaten, according to the theory of authorities because of his zeal in enforcing health laws.

It was announced at the solicitor's office that among the men today indicted were Sam Cargo, dairyman, Tarrant City; J. F. Ford, dairyman, Mount Pinson; George Moore former city street commissioner, and C. W. Tyson, dairy hand. Tyson was arrested several days ago by federal agents who quoted him as saying he and nine other men took part in the flogging.

DETECTIVES WORK ON NEW FLOGGING CASE

Pratt City Barber Kidnapped, Beaten and Thrown on Mud Puddle

Advertiser Bureau,
Birmingham, Ala.,
By Leon W. Friedman.

City detectives and the Wylam police are investigating the kidnapping and flogging of Joe DeCarlo, a Pratt City barber, which incident took place Sunday night, as the victim had disembarked from a taxi at Wylam. Nine men participated in the flogging. DeCarlo is recovering from the bruises he received.

Birmingham Ala. 4-25-23

DeCarlo, who has been a resident of Pratt City for many years, was abducted at Wylam, a stranger asking him his name and at the point of a revolver forced him to a waiting automobile, into which he was placed and driven quickly to Edgewater, some miles distance, where he was assaulted and then thrown into a pool of muddy water. His captors drove away and abandoned him at the scene of the assault. The wife of the victim gave information to the officers today.

"Sunday afternoon Joe left home, telling me he was going to Edgewater to visit a cousin, where his two children by his first wife were living," Mrs. DeCarlo declared. "I asked him when he would be back and he told me at 5 o'clock.

Staggered Home.

"After he left I decided to go to Norwood to see members of my family, with whom I had been living until a few days ago. I returned late Sunday afternoon and Joe was not at home. I waited until late at night and still he did not come in. Early Monday morning, I think it was between 4 and 4:30 o'clock, he opened the door and fell to the floor.

"His shoes, hat and coat were gone, and he seemed to have been walking many hours.

"I asked him what was the matter, and he told me 'the Ku Klux Klan got me.' That was all he said at first, but I continued to ask him questions. Later he said that he didn't know whether they were Ku Klux of not, and that none of the men were masked.

'His feet were swollen and bruised, his clothing covered with mud and his back and side swollen.

"He could scarcely stand up and was in bed under the direction of a doctor all day Monday. His back and side had several long gashes and bruises, and his scalp was cut from the lick over the head. Joe told me someone had hit him over the head with a pistol soon after he was kidnapped and this seems to have made him delirious ever since.

"Joe said he did not know any of the men. When the first man came to him in Wylam, he had just stepped from an Edgewater jitney. The stranger asked him, 'What's your name?' Joe said he did not tell him, but said, 'What do you want to know for?' The man demanded again what his name was and he finally said 'Joe.' The stranger pulled a pistol and pointed it at Joe, he said, and told him to step across the street where the others were waiting."

Mrs. DeCarlo said that her husband had sold her furniture and rented the house where they formerly resided and that on April 5, two years after her marriage, she had him arrested on a charge of non-support and instituted divorce proceedings on the grounds of desertion. Several days ago, however, they had effected a reconciliation and that she had gone back with her husband.

Mrs. DeCarlo resides in a room above he Coker grocery store. She is the nother of one child.

KU KLUX OPPOSED BY SELMA LEGION

Opposition Voiced at Meeting to Organization of Klan in Central City

SELMA, ALA., May 18.—Special to The Advertiser—Opposition to the organization of a Ku Klux Klan in Selma was voiced in strong speeches at a banquet held here tonight by the Selma Post American Legion.

Post Commander Aldyborn Blanton presided and General R. E. Steiner of Montgomery, state commander was the chief speaker of the occasion. The concensus of opinions expressed by both local and visiting speakers were to the effect that there is no need such an organization and it could not serve any good purpose at the present time.

Fears were expressed that this organization might be the means of tearing down associations and relationships and destroying the good will which exists among other organization

Vote Is Unanimous.

Civic organizations and fraternal bodies are upholding the hands of the law it was claimed by all speakers.

When the proposition of opposing the reorganization of a Klan was put to a vote, the Selma Post stood one hundred per cent against it.

Another matter discussed and favorably acted upon was the adoption of a resolution requesting the city school board institute a R. O. T. C. class for the junior male students in the public schools of Selma so that the boys will begin their military training at an early age.

Among the prominent visitors present were: General Robert E. Steiner, state commander, Bert Fitzpatrick, hospitalization officer, Montgomery; Walter Bragg Smith, post commander, Montgomery; Mr. Crockett of the Montgomery University club.

Following the banquet, Post Commander Blanton and other local Legionnaires took the distinguished visitors out to the Country club for further entertainment.

THE KU KLUX ARRAIGNED.

Camden Man Pictures It As An Evil—Quotes What is Said to Be Klan Oath.

Editor The Advertiser:

The great volume which registers the works of men, the rise and fall of nations, the victories of the strong and the oppression of the weak, is again unfolding itself. The blessing of peace, quietude and inferred progress, has been darkened again by the shadow of a cloud, and a man who aspires to have authority over our democracy, eventually making himself Emperor of the United States of America.

My reference is to Col. William Joseph Simmons, of Atlanta, Georgia, the self-designated Emperor, Grand Wizard and Magic Wonder Worker of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Rightly has the public demanded that this organization explain the purposes of its existence, its creed, discip-

lived lives, oath and obligations. But escaping this legal inquiry, it has sought to deceive the public in the explanation given to this question.

The Klan has repeatedly stated that it stands for law and order, the constitution of the United States, to aid officers in the enforcement of the law, etc., all of which we have reason to doubt. However, these high-sounding phrases are so excruciating to us that we might expect the very imps to weep for the pity of them. Nevertheless they have appealed to a large class of people through their pretense of upholding "law and order." It is quite natural that people would follow an order that outwardly pretended to do such noble things, but since the best criterion to test the merits of a tree is by the fruits it bears, we have analyzed this apparently beautiful tree. We find it produces very bitter fruit such as the Mer Rouge affair and the Peeler Clayton murder at Austin, Texas.

The broad expanse of our country is laden with countless disappointed victims, which it has left in its wake and a pitiful heart-rending picture it is.

The Ku Klux Klan has debased every ideal known to the American government; it has defamed the good name of the fathers of this nation and has slandered those who wrested us from the barons of the old world. Unless checked by the legal remedies and moral influence of our land, the public will soon be made aware of catastrophic upheavals of our social and political system.

Any organization invites rebuke to itself when it brands non-members as unpatriotic and un-American. This is prima facie evidence that the motives and objects which are contained in its ritual are impure. Delving into this Ku Klux philosophy, we are astounded at the boldness of its intrigues, and the scope of its evil and sinister designs.

The Klan "Oath."

It is surprising to note that they have to a large degree been successful in sowing the poisonous seed of class antagonism, religious intolerance and race hatred through our country; in fact we already have the monarch in the person of that imperial personage, William Joseph Simmons.

I now wish to introduce you to that long and weird oath which the candidate takes when he gives himself body and soul to the imperial wizard.

Please read this carefully and note the shrewdness of the author of this debasing, degrading obligation. Place yourself in the attitude of a recipient who upon bended knee, with a fiery cross upon your head, and facing an open Bible, on whose pages lies a dagger, and imagine the unconditional obligations by which you swear to keep, in an organization which you know nothing about.

I give the oath as follows, and quote as my reference Mr. W. C. Witcher, of Fort Worth, Texas.

"Section 1. Obedience.

"(You will say:) 'I' (pronounce your name in full and repeat after me) 'in the presence of God and man most solemnly pledge, promise and swear, unconditionally, that I will faithfully obey the constitution and laws; and will willingly conform to all regulations, usages and requirements of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, which do now exist or which may be hereafter enacted; and I will render at all times loyal respect and steadfast support to the imperial authority of same, and will heartily heed all official mandates, decree, edicts, rulings and instructions of the Imperial Wizard thereof. I will yield prompt response to all summons, I having knowledge of same, Providence alone preventing.

"Section 2. Secrecy.

"I most solemnly swear that I will forever keep sacredly secret the signs, words, and grips, and any and all matters and knowledge of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan regarding which a most rigid secrecy must be maintained, which may at any time be communicated to me, and will never divulge same, nor even cause the same to be divulged to any person in the whole world, unless I know positively that such a person is a member of this order in good faith and regular standing, and not even then unless it be for the best interest of this order.

"I most sacredly vow, and most positively swear that I will not yield to bribe, flattery, threats, passion, punishment, persuasion, nor any enticements whatever coming from or offered by any person or persons, male or female, for the purpose of obtaining from me a secret or secret information of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. I will die rather than divulge same. So help me, God. Amen.

"Section 3. Fidelity.

"(You will say:) 'I' (pronounce your full name and repeat after me) 'Before God, and in the presence of these mysterious Klansmen, on my sacred honor, do most solemnly and sincerely pledge, promise and swear that I will diligently guard and faithfully foster every interest of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and will maintain its social cast and interest.

"I swear that I will not recommend any person for membership in this order whose mind is unsound, or whose reputation I know to be bad, or whose character is doubtful, or whose loyalty to our country is in any way questionable.

"I swear that I will pay promptly all just and legal demands made upon me to defray the expense of my Klan, and this order, when same are due or called for.

"I swear that I will protect the property of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, of any nature whatsoever; and if any should be entrusted to my keeping, I will properly keep, or rightly use same, and will freely and promptly surrender same on official demand, or if ever I am banished from or voluntarily discontinue my membership in this order.

"I swear that I will most determinedly maintain peace and harmony in all the deliberations of the gatherings or assemblies of the Invisible Empire, and of any subordinate jurisdiction or Klan thereof.

"I swear that I wll most strenuously discourage selfishness and selfish political ambition on the part of myself or any Klansman.

"I swear that I will never allow personal friendship, blood or family relationship, nor personal, political or professional prejudice malice or ill will, to influence me in casting my vote in this order, God being my helper, Amen.

"Section . Klanishness.

"(You will say:) 'I' (pronounce your full name and repeat after me) 'most solemnly pledge, promise and swear that I will never slander, defraud, deceive, or in any manner wrong the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, a Klansman, nor a Klansman's family, nor will I suffer the same to be done, if I can prevent it.

"I swear that I will be faithful in defending and protecting the home, reputation and physical and business interest of a Klansman and that of a Klansman's family.

"I swear that I will at any time, without hesitating, go to the assistance or rescue of a Klansman in any way; at his call and I will answer; I will be truly klanish towards Klansmen in all things honorable.

"I swear that I will not allow any animosity, friction nor ill will to arise and remain between myself and a Klansman when same is committed to me in the sacred bond of Klansmanship, the crime of violating this solemn oath, treason against the United States of America, rape and malicious murder alone excepted.

"I most solemnly assert and affirm that the government of the United States of America and any state thereof which I may become a resident, I sacredly swear an unqualified allegiance above any other and every kind of government in the whole world. I, here and now, pledge my life, my property, my vote and my sacred honor, to uphold its flag, its constitution and constitutional laws, and will protect, defend and enforce same to death.

"I swear that I will most zealously and valiantly shield and preserve by any and all justifiable means and methods the sacred constitutional rights and privileges of free public schools, free speech, free press, separation of church and state, liberty, white supremacy, just nature, by any person or persons, political party or parties, religious sect or people, native, naturalized or foreign of any race, color, creed, lineage or tongue whatsoever."

Analysis of "Oath."

You will readily see after having read the above oath that a crime committed by a fellow-Klansman would not be revealed, though it may be an offense in the category of iniquity, except, malicious murder, treason and rape, but in these, by his oath, he becomes the interpreter of his own acts, and as no man will incriminate himself, it is reasonable to suppose that a Klansman is no exception to the rule.

The oath absolutely ignores the fact that our laws are the only interpreter of crime, and any man taking this oath, although actuated by the most lofty ideals, commits treason against that "government of the people, for the people and by the people," namely, the United States of America.

Please consider the section on "Obedience" and note that the candidate pledges himself to obey all "laws, regulations and requirements of the Klan, which do now exist or which may hereafter be enacted." Can any rational man pledge himself to abide by the dictates of a mere man?

We read in the sacred scriptures where Esau sold his birthright for a mess of porridge, and now I ask any sane man who has breathed the air of this free republic, if he can stultify his conscience to such an extent to sell his right of liberty to "Joe" Simmons or any other man?

In section three he swears to diligently guard and foster every interest of the Klan, there being no exceptions or conditions it makes no difference whether they are lawful or unlawful, right or wrong, or whatnot.

In section four we see that a Klansman will in no way whatsoever wrong a fellow member or his family. He will be truly klanish in all things honorable, but please remember that he is interpreter of his own acts. He pledges to rescue a Klansman at whatever cost. Just think what that mean to have a Klansman on a jury. We all know the decision of the Mer Rouge Klansman grand jury. Think of the reign of terror which those inhabitants of Morehouse parish experienced previous to the sending of state militia there by His Excellency, the governor of Louisiana.

It is the first time since the dawn days of creation that a voice has gone crashing through space with such placid and complacent confidence and command. It reminds one of a skunk lecturing on sweet innocence. All America should join in the banishment of this "konfounded konglomeration of Kacodemon."

Oh, if I could command the words of every language; if I could I would weave from them a whip of astral fire with a tail of scorpions, and I would lash the devils naked through the world.

North, east, south and west should unite and in the name of the American commonwealth send one glorious tribute of appreciation to Governor John Parker for so nobly leading the fight which is bound to determine whether we shall be subject to a president at Washington or an "Emperor" at Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours,
HENRY WINSTON BOLTZ.

Camden, Ala.,

KU KLUX KLAN PLAN TO DEFEAT NEGRO SCHOOL PROGRAMME IS OPPOSED.

Mr. E. Clyde Ellings thinks the Klan's efforts to discourage the board of education is destructive in writing in the Birmingham News Tuesday he made the following statement:

Birmingham Reporter 5/15/23

"At this time, when all newspapers and public-spirited citizens are worrying over the exodus of competent Negro labor for the North, it is certainly discouraging to see in our papers such ads as that of Sunday by the Ku Klux Klan, criticising the Board of Education of this city for advertising a Negro high school to be constructed.

Birmingham

"The Negro is a valuable part of our population, and as such should be encouraged along educational and other lines, and it is a shame to permit an organization such as the Klan to condemn this good action by the Board of Education.

"Let the Ku Klux Klan leave and go elsewhere; we can get along much better with the Negro.

"E. CLYDE ELLINGS."

May 14, 1923.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Alabama.

SELMA LEGION WILL DRIVE OUT KU KLUX

Strong Condemnation of Secret Order by Post With Pledge to Counter Action

Advertiser 8-25-23

SELMA, ALA., Aug. 24.—Special by Leased Wire to The Advertiser.—Strong resolutions condemnatory of the Ku Klux Klan and resenting statements that members of the organization are in sympathy with the klan were unanimously passed by Selma post of the American Legion at its regular meeting and are published here over the signature of the commander of the post. Public opinion is overwhelmingly with the American Legion in the stand they have taken. The resolutions follow:

"Whereas it has come to our knowledge that representatives of the Ku Klux Klan now in Selma are placing the American Legion in a false and derogatory light by repeating statements that the Legion is not antagonistic to the Ku Klux Klan and that certain members of the Selma Post are in sympathy with the so-called 'great secret order,' therefore,

"Be it resolved, that these representations, no matter by whom made, are trumped up and slanderous and constitute an aspersion on the good name of this organization.

"The American Legion in its national council has already spoken in vigorous terms against the benighted and monstrous spirit for which Ku Klux Klanism stands and which it seeks to propagate; and as a subsidiary body of the American Legion we endorse those sentiments and are ready to back them to a man.

"We are convinced that this self-styled body of '100-per cent Americans' does not know what Americanism means. It does not mean class war or religious bigotry, or plotting behind closed doors; it does not mean the hood or the mask; or the enforcement of the law by self-appointed groups, midnight terrorism and the 'invisible empire.' 8-25-23

"It does mean fair play for every class and condition of our people; it means tolerance for religious differences and the fullest freedom to win or lose the battle of life, and for these things the American Legion stands.

"We are convinced that there is no place in this country for this secret breeding, peace-disturbing order and we pledge our efforts and sympathies to any organized movement to prevent the K. K. K. from getting a foothold here.

"G. C. BLANTON,
'Commander Selma Post, American Legion."

KLAN CEREMONIAL HELD AT SNOWDOUN

Mobile Minister Expresses Hope Montgomery Will Never be as "Rotten" as Seaport

Advertiser

One hundred and seventy men were received into the ranks of the Invisible Empire Thursday night, when the first Ku Klux Klan naturalization ceremony ever held openly in or near Montgomery, was conducted in the flickering light of the fiery cross, at Snowdoun.

A crowd reaching into the thousands in addition to the Knights of the Klan heard the speech of Rev. G. I. Griffin of Mobile preceding the ceremony, in which the speaker attacked the press, the Catholic church, the state law enforcement officers, and memorialized the legislature of Alabama to pass the Hudgens public school bill.

8-25-23

Calls for Women

Bert E. Thomas, one of the state officials of the Ku Klux Klan, and the only one who advertises his identity, introduced Rev. Griffin. In his introductory address, Mr. Thomas called for candidates for membership in the order, and also for applications from women of Montgomery, who wish to join The Women of the Ku Klux Klan, as the auxiliary is known.

Mr. Thomas told a representative of The Advertiser that the Women of the Ku Klux Klan has members in all parts of the state, Montgomery included, but no robed and masked women were seen in the field near Snowdoun Thursday night. The Klan official said that a similar ceremony will be held in Birmingham within a short time and that there will be for it approximately 2,000 candidates.

It was understood from some of the masked Klansmen present at the ceremony at Snowdoun, that another ceremony will be held near Montgomery in the near future, and it was predicted that the list of candidates at that time will be much larger than that Thursday night.

Rev. Griffin's speech was a defense of the Ku Klux Klan, was pitched along patriotic lines in keeping with the teaching of the Invisible Empire.

Urges Hudgens Bill

He advocated a law that would make it compulsory for all children between the ages of seven and fourteen to be educated in the public schools of the state, where he said the principles of patriotism and citizenship can be inculcated.

Declaring that the Klan seeks to cooperate with public officials, the speaker went on to say that the state of Alabama would be better off if 90 per cent of its law enforcement personnel should be fired. Rev. Griffin did not indicate any members that the state would be better off without.

Roasts City of Mobile

Bringing the activities of the Klan home to the people of Montgomery, Rev. Griffin expressed the hope that Montgomery would never be as corrupt as Mobile. At this point he branched off into a discussion of the rottenness he says exists in Alabama's seaport town.

The remainder of Rev. Griffin's address was devoted to an attack on the Catholic church, and a discussion of the principles of the order.

The ceremony followed, when half a dozen or more fiery crosses were lighted. The candidates, blindfolded but without robes were brought into a circle of Klansmen for the reading of a ritual which could not be heard from the bar placed for the spectators.

K. K. K. COVER SAYS GRAND JURY

Advertiser

Dallas County Body of Inquiry Sees Possibility of Other Malignant Forces

10-8-23

SELMA, ALA., Oct. 7.—Special to The Advertiser—Doubt as to whether all communications signed "Ku Klux Klan" really emanate from that organization is expressed by the Dallas county grand jury in their report submitted to Judge Samuel F. Hobbs here Saturday.

The report of the grand jury says, however, that the existence of the Klan provides a cover for injurious and malignant forces to work under. That part of the report in answer to Judge Hobbs charge relating to the Invisible Empire follows:

"We regret to say that he have had brought to our attention some very serious and dangerous efforts on the part of persons under cover to intimidate persons in the county. In one instance there was a written warning to all negroes on two plantations to leave this county and a time limit set for their leaving. This warning was signed Ku Klux Klan, Selma, Ala.

"We have no evidence other than the signature, to this letter to indicate by whom this communication was sent. There can be no mistaking the fact that the sender intended to convey the convictions that it was sent by the Ku Klux Klan. Frankly we have doubts that it emanated from this source, though we have no way to ascertaining this fact.

"This instance however, is startingly illustrated of one of the many evils that may come from even a supposed presence of such an organization in our midst. The existence of such an organization—or even its supposed existence—opens the way for any person to resort to such cowardly and dangerous practices as this, and gives an added significance and an added effect to such deeds. As a body, we fail to see any necessity or excuse for any such organization as the Ku Klux Klan among our people in this day of law and enlightment."

'Crimson' Warns Harvard of Big Klan Drive And Assault on Discrimination Bar

New York

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 22.—The Harvard drive for a large Ku Klux Klan branch is to start shortly, declares The Crimson, the college daily, which adds that the entrance into the university of a Klan organization is already a fact and that it is ready to give the university authorities information as to the membership of this body.

Moreover, The Crimson declares this Klan branch "has lately looked with no aversion on the scheme of founding a branch of the Kamelia (the women's section of the Klan) at Radcliffe College." 10-23-23

Matthew Luce, the university regent, said tonight that so far as he knows there is no Ku Klux branch at Harvard. It is admitted, however, that there may be a number of members of the Klan in the university.

The Klan has been holding forth in the yard for the past two years, according to the Crimson.

There are indications, the paper continues, that the next few weeks will see the largest drive yet for Klan membership in the yard. As yet the branch has worked under considerable secrecy, but in this drive the Harvard public may expect to see the Klan pursue a more open policy, leading probably to a formal statement of its aims.

The Crimson's editorial declares the best way to kill the Klan is to laugh at it.

The article goes on: "Whether or not the action of the university last year in decreeing the policy of non-discrimination tended to increase Klan membership is an open question. The plank in the Klan's national platform bearing on the subject is well known, and what part of it the Harvard branch stands for may be only a question of degree.

"But it is certain that the decision of last Spring was a signal for violent demonstrations in meetings of the Harvard Klan. Yet in the final test the decision was reached to attempt no active participation in the domestic issues of the university.

"Such policy has apparently been pursued during the first few weeks of college. The Klan as such has not interfered with social or religious organizations, and the Harvard public lulled possibly into a false sense of security has wondered at the apparent inactivity."

KU KLUX LETTER IN GRAND JURY HANDS

Montgomery Advertiser

Dallas Negro Preacher Shows Up With Letter While Jury in Session at Selma

Montgomery Ala.

SELMA, ALA., Oct. 4.—Special by Leased Wire To The Advertiser.—William Jefferson, a negro preacher who is also employed at the McWilliam place on the Rangeland road, five miles from Selma, appeared at the office of Sheriff Percy Dawson today with a threatening letter purporting to have been written to the negro by the Dallas County Ku Klux Klan. 10-3-23

The letter was turned over to the grand jury now in session here, which was charged on Monday by Judge S. F. Hobbs to indict members of the Klan if their names could be obtained.

The letter was delivered in the mails to Jefferson and the reporting of the incident to the sheriff created a good deal of excitement at the court house, although the contents of the missive were not made public, the letter being given immediately into the hands of the grand jury.

Report Twenty-Five Bills.

The grand jury made a partial report to Judge Hobbs this evening, showing twenty-five true bills, including four indictments for murder. As far as known no action has yet been taken by the jury against any members of the Ku Klux Klan. It is expected that the grand jury will conclude their work on Saturday.

SCHOOL PRINCIPAL DRIVEN OFF BY KLAN

Montgomery Advertiser

Wilcox County Community is Thrown Into Excitement by Hooded Horsemen

SELMA, ALA., Sept. 28.—Special by Leased Wire to The Advertiser.—The little town of McWilliams, on the L. & N. railroad in Wilcox county, was thrown into a fever of excitement a few nights ago with the appearance at a late hour of hooded and masked horsemen on the streets coming, it seemed, from every section and quarter of the community. 9-29-23

The mysterious horsemen centered about a residence in the town surrounding it and after delivering a sealed communication at the front door rode away into the darkness. The letter was addressed to a young woman who had recently been re-elected as principal of the local school in opposition to a strong denominational feeling that existed among the patrons of the school.

The morning following the visitation the young woman tendered her resignation as principal and left the town on the first train.

Following the opening of the McWilliams school, on Monday, September 17, the principal is alleged to have received several threatening communications warning her to surrender her position, which were ignored by the principal, the school board and the young woman's friends.

So far the McWilliams school is without a principal, although it employs ten teachers and is one of the thriving educational institutions of Wilcox county.

NEGRO EXODUS FROM DALLAS AGAIN ON

Fear of Klan Given as Reason for New Movement North Although Negroes Silent

SELMA, ALA., Oct. 2.—Special by Leased Wire To The Advertiser—City ticket agents of local railway offices stated Tuesday that they had been busy all morning issuing tickets to negroes from Selma and Dallas county to points in Michigan and Illinois principal among the destinations of the travelers being Chicago, and Detroit with a sprinkling for Baltimore, Md., and Toledo, Ohio.

The exodus of negroes all at once this week is being attributed to letters purporting to be from the Ku Klu Klan, that have been sent out from Selma recently.

The negro race is known to be intensely susceptible to the influence of all mysterious organizations and easily excited and demoralized. While they have made no protest nor has violence occurred so far, they appear to have been discussing the Ku Klux and some of its acts and are freightened by the reports of the organization's activities elsewhere over the country.

Ticket agents state that it is impossible to get a satisfactory reason from the negroes buying tickets as to the cause of their leaving this section. They are averse to talking and will say nothing except that they are going to visit relatives.

Ku Klux Klan to Hold Open Air Ceremonial

An open air naturalization ceremony will be conducted, it is said, by the Knights of Ku Klux Klan on the Norman Bridge Road Thursday night at 8:30 o'clock. Feature of the event as announced will be an address on "Aims and purposes of this Order" by Rev. G. I. Griffin of Birmingham. The ceremony will be in charge of the Montgomery Klan. Members of the order from difefrent parts of the state are also expected to attend.

The exact site of the meeting has not been announced but guards will direct all persons to the place it is said. The public is invited to attend the ceremony.

KLANSMEN VISIT CHURCH.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala. Oct. 23.—Forty Ku Klux Klansmen marched into the Merrimack Baptist Church Sunday night while revival meetings were in progress and presented the preacher with a donation, asked for prayers and then marched out after prayers were [illegible] the pastor of the church, Rev. A. C. Steedman, Monday, publicly thanked the klan for the donation and visit.

Letters to Editor

JUDGE HOBBS REPLIES.

He Answers the Communication of the Montgomery Ku Klux Klan.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 5, 1923.

Editor The Advertiser:

Enclosed herewith is original copy of a letter received today from Judge Hobbs, in answer to one sent to him, which was published in today's Advertiser. In justice to him, as well as to this organization, it is requested that this letter of Judge Hobbs' be published, since he states the report of his charge to the Dallas county grand jury was garbled.

Yours very truly,
MONTGOMERY KLAN NO. 3,
REALM OF ALABAMA,
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN.

Selma, Ala., Oct. 4, 1923.

Montgomery Klan No. 3,
Knights of the Ku Klux Klan,
Box 23,
Montgomery, Alabama.

Gentlemen:

As a general rule, I do not answer anonymous letters, but because of the very good reason you have for your attitude, the garbled report of my grand jury charge, I am glad to reiterate (this time in black and white) my expressed position with reference to the new and existing Ku Klux Klan.

There is no law in force in Alabama forbidding or discouraging the organization of such an order. Any one who desires to do so may join, so far as the law is concerned; membership being perfectly legal. And it is the Constitutional right of all citizens to assemble, whenever they choose, for any peaceable purpose.

The laws of Alabama against sending threatening letters through the mails, assembling for a breach of the peace, two or more persons abusing another for the purpose of obtaining a confession or his exile, assault and battery, treating or offering to treat diseases of human beings without first having obtained the necessary certificate of qualification, speeding, houses of prostitution, living in adultery, the unlawful carrying of weapons, keeping gaming tables, gaming, and the manufacture, sale and possession of liquors, were those which I stressed in my charge to the Dallas county grand jury on October first.

In quoting from a threatening letter which I had before me, and telling of the alleged posting of a threatening notice, I specifically stated that although it was signed "Ku Klux Klan, Selma, Ala.", I did not believe that the Klan was responsible for it, but thought that its author was probably some one forging the name of the Klan in order to throw the officers of the law off of the scent, and gain for himself immunity in his violation of the law.

It was, of course, the teachings of the I. W. W., the Bolsheviki, the red radicals, et al., which I denounced as abhorrent to all right-thinking men.

As to your teachings I know nothing, and said nothing.

So far as your principles are concerned I know only what some of the officers of the order are reported as having said, and what some of its literature contains.

What the practices of the Klan are I do not know, and have not attempted to state or intimate.

In my charge I told the grand jury that it was their sworn duty diligently to inquire and true presentment make of all indictable offenses committed or triable within Dallas county, without fear or favor; and that they should not stop until they had found out every one of the guilty persons who were breaking the laws.

As to your suggestion of "debating the Klan," there is in my judgment no ground for debate. I, as an officer of the law, am not interested in the Klan as such. If no law is broken, I have nothing to say. If any one violates the law, he is a law-breaker, and, I think you will concede, is subject to legal prosecution, not debate.

Yours truly,
S. F. HOBBS,
Judge 4th Circuit.

KLEAGLE SIGNS LETTER.

Mr. F. C. Schwend Signs Ku Klux Klan Communication to Judge Hobbs.

The Advertiser announced yesterday that it was in receipt of a letter purporting to be from the Ku Klux Klan of Montgomery, addressed to Judge S. F. Hobbs of Selma, taking issue with the Judge's charge to the Dallas grand jury in reference to the Klan's activity in that county. The letter was refused publication on the ground of being anonymous. Mr. F. C. Schwend came to the offic Thursday and assumed responsibility for the communication by signing it as Kleagle of the Invisible Empire, Montgomery Klan No. 3. The letter follows:

Montgomery Klan No. 3,
Realm of Alabama,
October 2, 1923.

Judge Samuel F. Hobbs,
Selma, Alabama.

Dear Sir:

Today's Advertiser prints your charge to the grand jury of Dallas county, delivered on yesterday. It is based, evidently, upon such misinformation about this order and the principles for which it stands, and has been given such publicity, that it is considered fitting to take the matter up with you directly, and to give a copy of this letter to The Advertiser, with request that it be printed.

1st. Have you not been led astray when you make direct charges of crime and statements of fact based upon rumor and hearsay of the rankest kind? Could not anyone have signed K. K. K. to letters? It may be enlightening to you to tell you that the constitution of this order forbids anyone sending anonymous communications.

2nd. By clever arrangement of the subjects covered by your charge, you evidently wish to convey the impression that the Bolsheviki, the I. W. W., etc., are on a parity with the members of this order. Just how this order, or any order, made up exclusively of native-born, white, Gentile, protestant Christian Americans, sworn to uphold and defend with their life's blood if need be, the constitution and laws of the United States against any and all foes within and without can be in any particular like the Bolsheviki, we 100 per cent Americans fail to comprehend.

3rd. You state that the "teachings of this order are abhorent to all right-thinking men." The statement shows on its face to the multitudes who are members of this order that you simply do not know what you are talking about. Therefore, this statement hardly needs refuting. It might be said, however, that you, as a judicial officer, especially, should be on your guard against jumping at conclusions and believing the propaganda directed against this order. It is safe to say that not 1 per cent of the "news" in the daily papers about this order is true. That there have been (for hundreds of years) floggings in this country, is no doubt true. (Perhaps not enough have been administered, if the truth were known.) But it does not follow that this organization is any more responsible for them than the Methodist Church, the Masons, or the Democratic party to which organizations doubtless many of the "floggers" belong.

The Advertiser quotes you as saying "If you find any member of a Ku Klux Klan organization, so-called, it is your sworn duty to indict them." Did you say that? Indict them for violating the law, your honor? Your zeal for the cause of the un-Americans has led you far afield as a judge of the circuit court. Do you really want to know the names of some of the Klansmen, so that you may have the grand jury of your county to indict them for being Klansmen?

You have rendered yourself liable to suit for libel in making statements of fact which are untrue and damaging. In addition to that you have stigmatized as law-breakers, thousands of the finest Protestant Christians in the State of Alabama—ministers of the Gospel, doctors, lawyers, statesmen, public officials, teachers, bankers, editors—every legitimate business—but every one of them was born in America, a believer in the tenets of the Christian religion, a Gentile, a Protestant and white men.

Your zeal is surely worthy of a better cause. You are unknowingly perhaps lending your aid to the propaganda waged by aliens of the most insidious type.

Will you debate the Klan with Dr. Parrish? When, where?

Yours very truly,
MONTGOMERY KLAN NO. 3,
REALM OF ALABAMA,
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN.
F. C. SCHWEND.

Kleagle of the Invisible Empire, Montgomery Klan No. 3.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS.

The Advertiser has received in recent days two anonymous communications signed K. K. K., which may or may not be authentic. We took a chance in publishing the first which was on general subjects, although in common with other newspapers we follow the policy of not publishing anonymous communications.

The second letter is addressed to Judge S. F. Hobbs of Selma and it purposes to be from Montgomery Realm No. 3, and challenges statements made by the Judge in his recent charge before the Dallas County Grand Jury. The post office address of Judge Hobbs is well known and it is not necessary that The Advertiser be used as a means of communication to convey challenges for debate or to imply that some of his statements are libelous. In that letter, however occurs this significant paragraph:

> Have you not been led astray when you make direct charges of crime and statements of facts, based upon rumors of hearsay of the rankest kind? Could not any one have signed K. K. K. to the letters? It may be enlightening to you to tell you that the constitution of this order forbids anyone sending anonymous letters.

Then if the letter is genuine, The Advertiser cannot be asked by any member to help him violate the constitution of the order. If any responsible member, officer or committee will sign the letter we will willingly publish it.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Alabama.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT EXPECTED TO TRY ALLEGED FLOGGERS

Double Prosecution Planned in Dowling Case With Federal Authorities Getting Priority; Two More Arrests Made Following Confession; Others Expected.

The Birmingham Reporter

Trial of alleged members of the Dowling floggers in United States District Court before Judge W. I. Grubb became a virtual certainty Monday as city, county and federal authorities moved swiftly in the investigation of the kidnaping and whipping of Dr. J. D. Dowling, city and county health officer, last May. 4/7/23

SECTION 19 OF U. S. PENAL CODE

SECTION 19, of the penal code of the United States, on which authorities announce that abductors and floggers of Dr. J. D. Dowling, city and county health officer, probably will be prosecuted, follows:

"If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilges so secured, they shall be fined not more than $5,000 and imprisoned not more than 10 years, and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to any office, or place of honor, profit or trust created by the constitution or laws of the United States."

Dr. Dowling, being a United States health official, comes under the jurisdiction of the federal court, and any attack against him is punishable under Section 19 of the penal code of the United States, according to C. W. McPhail, head of the Alabama department of the Department of Justice, with headquarters in Birmingham.

Despite the announced probability of trial in federal court, however, County Solicitor Jim Davis continued to push his end of the investigation, which he announced Monday was practically complete. It will not be necessary to call a special grand jury, the solicitor explained, as the regular April grand jury will be organized April 9. After its organization, the Dowling case will be given right of way and speedy action is expected, the solicitor said.

The only announced.. new developments over the week-end are the arrests of Sam Cargo, Tarrant City, and J. F. Ford, of Mt. Pinson, both dairymen. Cargo and Ford were arrested Sunday on charges of assault with intent to murder and "523-C," the dangerous and suspicious ordinance of Birmingham.

Cargo and Ford, with W. M. Yerby, E. G. Jacks and P. N. Newman, already under grand jury indictment on charges of kidnaping and flogging Dr. Dowling were named as members of the flogging band by C. W. Tison, dairy helper on the Haigler Dairy Farm, who confessed Saturday. This leaves three men named in the confession who have not been taken into custody and two to four others who have been implicated in another way, the authorities announce.

According to present plans, double prosecution will be carried out, with the probabilities that the United States District Court will be given priority, authorities state.

Rumors of new sensations continued to fly as the day wore on, but with the solicitor's office and city and federal authorities clamping down on the giving out of information, it was not possible to confirm all the reports. However, as the authorities dug deeper and deeper into the case it became apparent that it was taking on many ramifications. Efforts have been made to block the work of city and federal officers and the solicitor at many times, it was said, but despite this, authorities disclosed, they have been able to make out a complete case, one they declare will have far reaching effect.

Another startling development, it was said, is that more than the nine men named in the confession of Tyson are said to have had a hand in the kidnapping and flogging, or to have helped plan them, and disclosures of their names are expected to produce a fresh sensation.

From a source high in the conduct of the investigation, it was learned that the case, as it now stands, is regarded as one of the most completely worked up that has ever been handled by city, county or federal authorities locally, some facts of which are known only to solicitor Davis, Detective Cole and M. E. McDuff. Dictaphones have been used in several instances, it was said, with startling results.

"All I can say at the present time." Solicitor Davis declared Monday, in the presence of the three chief investigators, Cole, McDuff and McPhail, "is that we have a complete case. Beyond this the solicitor would make no statement for publication.

Tyson, who is still being held by police and government authorities, whose confession is another link in the chain the authorities declare they have worked up, has made no other statement, it was announced, except to say several times, and once in the presence of newspapermen, that he has lifted a load from his heart—one he described as having weighed him down every since the fateful night of Mry 17, 1922, when Dr. Dowling was lured from his home on a pela of mercy and spirited away and brutally whipped.

As the case now stands, dairymen who were opposed to Dr. Dowling's health measures, particularly concerning milk, are charged with being the ringleaders in the plot to kidnap and whip him, although authorities are said to have evidence of "higher ups" who are said to have aided and abetted in the plot. Dr. Dowling, having reduced the Birmingham public's annual water bill in the adulteration of milk from $94,000 to $2,300, and effected a number of other measures to safeguard the milk supply, greatly reducing the baby death rate and adult death rate on that one score alone, incurred the enemity of a good many dairymen, it is alleged. These advanced steps and others, it is claimed, caused the dairymen to conspire against him.

HUNTSVILLE ROTES OPPOSED TO KU KLUX

Resolutions Declare Against Concealing Identity of Members

The Montgomery Advertiser 4-8-23

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., April 7.—Special to The Advertiser—The Huntsville Rotary club has put itself on record as being opposed to the Ku Klux Klan which has recently entered this territory and paraded the streets of the city in automobiles with numbers hidden so that the identity of the parders could not be determined. Resolutions as follows were adopted:

"We believe that whatever the real purpose of any organization may be, even though the objects intended to be accomplished be praiseworthy, no good purpose or result can be accomplished by any association or organization which seeks to conceal the identity of its members or to accomplish its purpose by means of such concealment of the persons or agents through whom it acts.

"We strongly disapprove of any organization in the United States which attempts to accomplish its purpose by masking, disguising or otherwise concealing the identity of its members, agents or persons through whom it acts."

Authorities of the city, county and nation are called upon to use the laws now existing to put a stop to such organizations and if the present laws are not sufficient for that purpose they are urged to see to the enactment of stringent and efficient laws for the purpose and vigorously and rigorously enforce them when they are enacted.

Victims of Lash Used by Mobs Fear to Testify

Atlanta Constitution 3-31-23

Next to Impossible to Get Evidence Against Birmingham Lawless.

Birmingham, Ala., March 30.—(By the Associated Press.) — Flogging mobs have implanted such fear into the hearts of their victims in this community that it is next to impossible to induce them to appear in the courts, the Jefferson county grand jury said today in a presentment to Judge H. P. Heflin, tenth judicial circuit.

"Of the numerous instances of kidnaping and flogging that have taken place in this county," read the report, "we have had only two presented to us which shows clearly that those guilty of that dastardly practice have been successful in instilling into their victims a fear which prevents their lending any assistance to the authorities in ferreting out and bringing to justice the ones who are responsible for these crimes."

The grand jury called upon victims of flogging mobs to come forward and give testimony, "to come forward with what information they have at their command with regard to these floggings, assured of the hearty co-operation and protection of our courts and officers in helping to bring these criminals to justice."

One of the cases mentioned as having been investigated by the inquisitorial body was the whipping of Dr. J. D. Dowling, city and county health officer, and attache of the United States public health service, according to state's attorneys. Dr. Dowling and numerous witnesses said to have knowledge bearing on that case were before the grand jury on several occasions, it was stated by authorities. No indictments so far have been returned.

The Dowling flogging on May 17, 1922, created wide-spread comment and a searching inquiry has been under way since that date, participated in by city, state and federal authorities. It was the climax to a series of whippings by masked and unmasked mobs that had extended over a period of two years. Dr. Dowling was called to his door late at night and responded to a fake emergency call to attend a man with a broken leg. His abductors carried him to a wood and beat him almost to death. The tormentors told him, according to his statement, that his czar-like methods in handling city health affairs had to stop. Dr. Dowling, with great effort, made his way to a farm house and was carried back to his home just before daybreak. He immediately reported the case.

Since that event the whippings have been sporadic in nature.

Persons of almost every walk in life have been victims of the flogging mobs.

DOWLING FLOGGED BY INVITATION, CLAIM

The Montgomery Advertiser 4-5-23

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 4.—Flogging of Dr. J. D. Dowling, city and county health officer on May 17, last year, was an invitation affair, it was disclosed today by authorities who admitted that at least six other men not previously mentioned in the case were linked with the alleged plot.

Irrespective of the outcome of the case in the state courts, it was stated that federal authorities would seek indictments before the grand jury of the United States district court under section 19 of the penal code covering conspiracy "to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the constitution or laws of the United States."

Six men have been arrested in the case.

Three Indicted in Jefferson For Flogging of Dr. Dowling Last May; Two Dairymen Are Among Accused

(Associated Press)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March 30—Indictment of two dairymen and a plumber today by the Jefferson county grand jury marked the first announced result of the investigation of the flogging of Dr. J. D. Dowling, city and county health officer, last May. The indictments were returned in circuit court in a supplementary report following the reading of the regular, formal presentment of the inquisitorial body, and named W .M. Yerby, a planter and dairyman of Mt. Pinson; E. G. Jacks, dairyman of Ketona and P. N. Newman, a plumber of Acipco.

C. W. Tyson, employe of a dairy near Ketona was arrested by agents of the federal government and today held in the city jail in connection with the Dowling case, authorities announce. This was the first arrest in the case and the action was said to be independent of the inquiry conducted by the Jefferson county grand jury.

Tyson was arrested at the instance of C. W. McPhail, secret service attache, who is said to have been engaged on the Dowling case for several months.

Montgomery Advertiser

Authorities stated that inquiry had been conducted on the theory that the flogging of Dr. Dowling resulted because of his zeal in enforcing health laws that pertain to darying and plumbing. The health officer's standards were described as "high" and the requirements were said to often conflict with ideas of individuals touched by the health ordinances.

3-31-23

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March 30—Flogging mobs have implanted such fear into the hearts of their victims in this community that it is next to impossible to induce them to appear in the courts, the Jefferson county grand jury said today in a presentment to Judge H. P. Helflin, tenth judicial circuit.

"Of the numerous instances of kidnapping and flogging that have taken place in this county," read the report "we have had only two presented to us which shows clearly that those guilty of this dastardly practice have been successful in instilling into their victims a fear which prevents their lending any assistance to the authorities in the ferreting out and bringing to justice the ones who are responsible for these crimes."

The grand jury called upon victims of flogging mobs to come forward and give testimony, guaranteeing full protection of the courts.

"We would urge each and every one of those interested," continued the report "to come forward with what information they have at their command with regard to these floggings, assured of the hearty cooperation and protection of our courts and officers in helping to bring these criminals to justice."

One of the cases mentioned as having been investigated by the inquisitorial body was the whipping of Dr. J. D. Dowling, city and county health officer and attache of the United States public health service, according to state's attorneys. Dr. Dowling and numerous witnesses said to have knowledge bearing on that case were before the grand jury on several occasions, it was stated by authorities. No indictments so far have been returned.

The Dowling flogging on May 17, 1922, created widespread comment and a searching inquiry has been under way since that date, participated in by city, state and federal authorities. It was the climax to a series of whippings by masked and unmasked mobs that had extended over a period of two years. Dr. Dowling was called to his door late at night and responded to a fake emergency call to attend a man with a broken leg. His abductors carried him to a wood and beat him almost to death. The tormentors told him according to his statement, that his Czar-like methods in handling city health affairs had to stop. Dr. Dowling with great effort made his way to a farm house and was carried back to his home just before daybreak.

Since that event whippings have been sporadic in nature. Persons in almost every walk of life have been victims of the flogging mobs.

Other principal points in the report of the grand jury follow:

Recommended registration of all men between ages of 21 and 65 for jury service and scored the present jury system as obsolete.

Urged abolishment of grand juries, or that grand juries be called only on extraordinary cases, and that matters usually handled by grand juries be handled on complaint of the solicitor.

Made the usual complaint of the court house as "entirely inadequate for carrying on the business of the tax payers" and "a reflection on the intelligence of the citizenship of the county."

Recommended the creation of a Birmingham county, taking in the city of Birmingham and the present northern end of Jefferson county, and consolidation of city and county governments under one set of executives in one building.

Called for a "strong public sentiment" against liquor violations to back up officers.

Praised all city and county institutions, their officials and methods, but condemned, in a number of instances, lack of facilities and dilapidated buildings, due to lack of money.

Alabama Boys' Industrial School: We found conditions at this institution to be satisfactory in every respect. The boys are given a regular course of study through the tenth grade and special attention is given to vocational training. When a boy leaves this school he should have no trouble in making his way in the world. All buildings and equipment seem modern and to be in good condition. On December 17, 1922, there were 381 boys enrolled, 74 of whom were from Jefferson county. The assets of the school are as follows:

Real estate $81,600.

Building and improvements $223-563.24.

Equipment and furnishings $67-448.80.

The annual appropriation from the State of Alabama to take care of all incidental expenses is $240, for each boy. However there has been a special yearly donation from the state for the hospital during the last four years.

In the judgment of the grand jury the only recommendation necessary is that a special appropriation be made for the dental and other treatment that cannot be given at the hospital unless outside assistance is received. We find however, that a number of doctors and dentists have gladly donated services to this cause.

Alabama vocational school for girls: enrollment at this school is 32 girls, practically 50 per cent of whom are from Jefferson county, the annual appropriation by the state of Alabama is $6,000. This is for salaries of superintendent, two teachers and one colored handy man, all clothing, groceries and other expenses of the institution.

The grand jury thinks that appropriation for medical and dental services should be made. Money is also needed for new equipment and clothing. New window shades are required and the building needs paint, inside and outside. A special appropriation by the city and county for the girls from this institution who attend high school is suggested. This school needs equipment for the garden. If a mule or plow and other necessary equipment could be occasionally furnished by the county from the court house or county farm, this condition would be greatly improved. Miss Bachman, the superintendent, deserves a great deal of credit for the work she is doing, considering difficulties she has to face. The interest manifest in their work by both teachers and pupils, as well as the general neat appearance of the building and premises appealed to the grand jury. This is a worthy cause and anything the county can do for the Alabama vocational school for girls will be worth while. We found that the work of this institution is unique in that it is taking care of the dependent rather than the delinquent girls. We believe that a substantial appropriation by the state will be well placed, in order that this institution may be able to provide for approximately 100 girls rather than 30 or 35 as at the present time.

TRIAL DATE SET ALLEGED FLO

Three Birmingham Men to Face Jury May 28 For Dowling Whipping

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 7.—Porter N. Newman, W. M. Yerby and Ernest G. Jacks, under indictment on kidnapping and assault with intent to murder in connection with the flogging of Dr. J. D. Dowling, city health officer of Birmingham, will be tried in circuit court here on May 28, it was announced tonight.

The Montgomery Advertiser 4-8-23

Indictments against at least five other persons are expected by officials when the Jefferson county grand jury is organized Monday to make further investigation of the case.

Officials who have been aiding county and city authorities in their probe of the attack upon the health officer have stated that the case will be brought before a federal grand jury if the state court fails to convict.

Ku Klux Band Leaves Church

The Montgomery Advertiser 4-8-23

TROY, ALA., April 7.—Sunday afternoon at the special service for men, conducted at St. Mark's Episcopal Church by Dr. Frank J. Mallett, of New Albany, Ind., who had been conducting a mission here for a week, just as the services were about to begin four members of the Ku Klux Klan, robed in white, silently entered the church and walked down the central aisle. They stopped at intervals and the leader approached the pulpit and handed to Dr. Mallett an envelope. Then the band as quietly disappeared.

On opening the envelope, it was found to contain a donation of a $50 bill and a letter to Dr. Mallett from the more than 100 members of the Ku Klux Klan of Troy, complimenting his splendid services in Troy and saying that in appreciation of the great good he had done while here they wanted to give the $50.

Guardsmen's Trial is Set for This Month

The Montgomery Advertiser Ala.

Judge Horace C. Wilkinson, employed by the state as special assistant attorney general to prosecute the cases of the nine former Alabama National Guardsmen charged with complicity in the lynching of William Baird, a coal miner, stated Thursday that trial of the defandants has been set for Monday, August 27.

8-12-23

Judge Wilkinson, who resides in Birmingham, and who was employed during the previous administration to represent the state as prosecutor in these cases, was at the capitol Thursday afternoon on business.

Robert L. Lancaster, is the only one of the defendants so far placed on trial. He has been tried twice in the Marion county circuit court at Hamilton, a mistrial resulting both times.

Baird, who was a prisoner in the Walker county jail charged with the slaying of a national guardsman, was removed from the county prison by a mob and shot to death. Arrest of the nine national guardsmen whose trials will begin on August 27 at Hamilton, followed within a short time. Venue in trial of the cases was subsequently changed to Marion county.

KLAN CANDIDATE BEATEN

Montgomery Advertiser

Judge Roulhac Elected Member of Sheffield Commission.

SHEFFIELD, ALA., Sept. 18.—Judge Allen J. Roulhac, at present a member of the Sheffield city commission, was re-elected at yesterday's balloting receiving 388 votes or 23 more than the combined total of his opponents. Dr. R. C. Evans avowed candidate of the Ku Klux Klan was second with 185 votes and Mack Potts received 178.

MOBILE AROUSED BY KLUXERS' PLAN TO SHOW POWER

Times-Picayune

Authorities Point to Law Against Mask; Kiwanis Club Hits Klan.

10-19-23

Mobile, Ala., Oct. 18.—Advertisements in the daily papers and handbills notifying the people of Mobile that the K. K. K. of this city would put on a demonstration of the strength of the "invisible empire" in Mobile December 4, brought quick action from the mayor of the city, Colonel R. V. Taylor, and the chief of police who called attention to the fact that Mobile has had for many years a law prohibiting masking of any kind in the city except on Mardi Gras Day and masquerade balls that might be given in celebration of some event or by some society through permit of the mayor or chief of police.

New Orleans, La.

Wednesday the Kiwanis Club adopted a resolution offered by Leo Zeiman, a Catholic and member of the Knights of Columbus, calling upon the city and county authorities to do their duty and prevent any proposed demonstration. The resolution referred to the fact that the most harmonious relations existed in this city between Protestants, Catholics and Jews and expressing the opinion that the K. K. K. or any other like organizations should be suppressed in a movement that would cause disruption of the present feeling.

It is generally understood here that the klan has about one hundred members and the advertisement calls for one thousand applications for membership to be filed not later than the day of the proposed demonstration, December 4. The K. K. K. proposed to provide a program including fireworks, a klan lecture and music by the klan band, adding that five thousand hooded and robed klansmen from Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana will be here and that one thousand men and women of Mobile will be taken into the order. From what the police say, and they are backed up by the members of the city commission, if the klan attempts to override the present city laws and stage the parade trouble may result.

Ku Klux Klan—1923

MONTGOMERY KLAN GIVES COUNCIL $50

Montgomery Advertiser 1-1-23.

Mild Sensation Sprung When Bob Jones Reads Letter to Congregation

Something of a sensation was created at the regular meeting of the Protestant Christian Council at the First Baptist Church Sunday afternoon when Rev. Bob Jones, D. D., the noted evangelist read a letter from Montgomery Klan No. 3 Realm of Alabama, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, enclosing $50 to assist in carrying on the work of the Council.

"We are glad to note that Montgomery has such an organization" the letter stated. "We feel that the work being done by the Council should be given hearty cooperation and a God-speed for even greater and more active work during the coming year of 1923." The letter speaks also of the Klansmen's "great interest and strong approval" of the work of the Protestant Christian Council.

Dr. Jones read a letter written by him in reply to the message from the Ku Klux Klan in which he states "I congratulate you that your Order has fought on the moral side in every political battle in this country."

In commenting on the donation, Dr. Jones stated that he is not a member of the Klan, though he has received an invitation to join. The letter from the Klan was handed to him a day or so ago, he stated. The $50 enclosed was turned over to Walter Shepard, president of the Protestant Christian Council.

Following the reading of the letters, Dr. Jones read verses from the first and second chapter of Romans, and spoke from this text. He declared that it is not the teachings of Christ, but "Jesus Christ Himself," which must be the salvation of mankind. There was a time in the world's history Dr. Jones said, when all men knew God; but they have turned from the knowledge, and he urged that the great need of American today is to "discover God." He referred with regret to a tendency which he said prevails today of turning violations of the law into a joke. "Men today laugh at things which should put them on their knees" he said.

Emphasis was laid by the evangelist on the statement that it is not the teachings of Christ, without acceptance of Him as the Son of God, which should dominate religion. He referred with evident distaste to people who "throw kisses at Christ" and nevertheless refuse to acknowledge in Him the Deity.

The meeting was well attended in spite of the very unfavorable weather.

(Continued on Page Five)

NEGRO BOY CLAIMS HE WAS FLOGGED BY UNMASKED WHITES

Tells Story When Facing Assault and Battery, Police Charge

Montgomery Ad.

When John Lewis, negro, 16 years old, appeared in recorder's court Saturday afternoon for a hearing on a charge of assault and battery which had been docketed against him, he asserted that several unmasked white men whisked him out of the city in an automobile earlier in the day, flogged him and issued an oral ultimatum demanding his departure from Montgomery in five days.

He declared that his alleged assailants were present in the court room, but when asked to point them out to policemen the offhand accusation developed into a case of mistken identity.

1/12/23

Lewis was charged with assault and battery as a result of a blow he is alleged to have administered to a white boy on North Court street a few days ago.

The complainant was not in court and the hearing in the case was postponed. Lewis said his alleged assailants, after commanding him to enter the automobile, drove a few miles from the city where, he said, he was beaten. According to reports, the negro boy was left at the scene of the alleged flogging and was picked up by an automobilist on the road while he was walking back to Montgomery.

KU KLUX PARADES

Montgomery Adv. 2-3-23

Citizens of Notasulga Taken By Surprise

(Special to The Advertiser)

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Feb. 2.—Information was received in Tuskegee on Thursday that seventeen Ku Klux Klansmen paraded the street in Notasulga on Wednesday night. It was not known that an organization of the Klan existed in Macon county, and it was a mystery as to where the Klansmen came from. It was rumered that they came in cars from Columbus, Ga. The seventeen men paraded the streets in perfect order, communicating with each other by signs. Offering no threat, or warning to anyone. When the exhibition was over, they quietly disappeared down the Opelika highway.

Alabama

Organizes Ladies' Branch of the K. K. K.

R. H. Davis

Montgomery Advertiser 1/20/23

R. H. Davis is Supreme Secretary of the ladies of the Invisible Empire. With his wife, he is organizing the new order and declares he expects to initiate 1,000 members in Shreveport, Louisiana, next month. They claim to have branches in 33 states. Their purpose is simliar to that of the Ku Klux Klan, although they are said to have no official connection with that organization. Mont, Ala.

MASKED BAND FLOG MAN.

Farmer Near Hamilton Is Given Severe Beating.

1-25-23

Commercial Appeal

HAMILTON, Ala., Jana. 24.—News has reached here of the whipping of Will Carter, a farmer near Bexar, a few night ago by a band of masked men who went to Carter's house at night and carried him a short distance from his home and administered a severe whipping. After the whipping and during the time several shots weer fired in the air. Tenn.

Carter claims to have recognized one of the men and it is probable that an investigation will be held by the grand jury.

Carter had been charged with making improper advances to a young man living in the community.

Kidnapped Negro Grabs Assailant's Pistol; Wounds One

Montgomery Advertiser

(Special to The Advertiser)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Feb. 13.—In connection with the kidnapping last night of Ed. H. Daniels, negro, who shot his way to liberty after he had been carried some distance from the city, police are observing a patient in a Birmingham hospital who lies desperately wounded, they announced today. There were four men in the gang that abducted Daniels, he stated.

It was stated at police headquarters that the statement made by Daniels indicated that he had fired upon his captors shortly before the man was brought to the hospital with a wound in the head. The patient told hospital authorities he had accidentally shot himself. 2-14-23

Daniels said he was kidnapped, blindfolded and hustled into a car. While traveling at high speed the car struck a bad road. The jostling gave him opportunity to wrest a pistol from one of his abductors. He told police he immediately leaped from the car and began firing at the four men. He was confident he shot one of them. Soon afterward a man was brought to a Birmingham hospital claiming to have accidentally shot himself.

Daniels knew no reason why he should have been kidnapped. He told police he believed the gang was bent on doing him bodily harm from their actions.

SEEK INDICTMENTS IN FLOGGING CASE

Montgomery Advertiser

Five Men Implicated in Kidnapping of Dr. Dowling Last May

2-19-23

(Associated Press)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Feb. 18.—Indictment of at least five men by the Jefferson county grand jury in connection with the kidnapping and flogging last May of Dr. J. D. Dowling, city health officer of Birmingham, will be asked when the grand jury is called into special session Monday, it became known on good authority tonight.

Dr. Dowling, upon the night of the affair, was spirited away from his home at Roebuck, a suburb, as he answered a call at his front door of what he thought to be an injured man, and was taken into the woods near the city, where he was severely flogged by a party of masked men.

One of the men against whom an indictment will be asked is said to have been positively identified as a member of the band by a maid at the physician's home who answered the call at the door.

Investigation of the case has continued since last May, department of justice agents aiding local and county authorities in their work. First announcements that new developments might be expected were made last week when it was said at the solicitor's office that the matter would be brought to the attention of the grand jury now in session.

A number of similar floggings preceded and have followed the whipping of the city official, the latest of which was an attack upon Herman Daniels, negro, last Monday night. Four men are under arrest in connection with this case.

CHARGES OFFICIALS WHO ATTACKED HIM BELONG TO KU KLUX

Montgomery Advertiser

R. O. Darling Makes Affidavit Whipping Was Administered by Klan

2-20-23

(Associated Press)

TAMPA, FLA., Feb. 19.—R. O. Darling, of Kissimmee, Osceola, Fla., today filed an affidavit with the Osceola county court declaring that high officials of his county were members of the Ku Klux Klan which attacked him and threatened to take his life if he made known their names, according to an official copy of the affidavit published in the Tampa Daily Times.

The affidavit charged that Darling was seized near where a klan meeting was being held on February 8. It further charges that Darling was whipped and told if he revealed the names of those he saw at the meeting he would be killed.

Darling admitted in the affidavit that he went in search of the klan meeting place with a companion because he had heard that some of its members held a grudge against him and he wanted to know just what was the cause. Darling's affidavit is accompanied by one filed with the county court and signed by George Davy, a fireman of St. Cloud, a nearby town, who claims that he went with Darling to the meeting. The Davy affidavit corroborated that of Darling.

The affidavit signed by Darling charges that Marshal Driggers and Mayor May, of Kissimmee, and others were his captors.

Darling is said to be living in the woods near Kissimmee guarded by his friends since he signed the affidavit.

The men named in the affidavits issued statements denying the accusations.

ALLEGED KU KLUX THREAT DOES NOT FRIGHTEN "DADS"

Montgomery Advertiser

Florence Officials Are Not Daunted by Mysterious Note Received

2-21-23

(Special to The Advertiser)

FLORENCE, ALA., Feb. 20.—Threats received in a note signed "K. K. K." will not deter the city commission of Florence from carrying on its pro-

gram to enforce a plan for collection of delinquent assessments for street and school bonds made against property here. This statement was made by the officials soon after the receipt of the note today, the belief being expressed that it was the strong tax collection campaign that had prompted the threat.

The note which threatened the commissioners unless they cease what was termed "tyrannical acts" read:

"Where law ends, tyranny begins—and the tyrannical acts of this administration plainly show that the law has ended. Unless this organization of kinsfolk is disbanded and replaced with cool headed, fair minded honest and agreeable men, we the K. K. K.'s at a time when no man knoweth will wait upon thee."

If the Ku Klux is organized here city and county authorities have never been advised of it.

FLOGGING PROBE IN BIRMINGHAM STARTS

Montgomery Adv.

Dr. Dowling Appears Before Grand Jury; Adjourns to Friday

2-20-23

(Associated Press)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Feb. 19.—Following the appearance of Dr. J. D. Dowling, city and county health officer and attache of the federal government and members of his household, the Jefferson county grand jury which is making a probe of the whipping of this official by a mob last May, adjourned late today until Friday afternoon.

Dr. Dowling was the first witness to appear before the jury this morning and was followed by Annie Laurie Lightner, a negro maid at his home, Chief of Police Fred H. McDuff, C. W. McPhail, department agent, City Detective Paul Cole, Special Officer Woodie Sandifer, and N. L. Pierce, private detective. The nature of their testimony was not disclosed, but court officials had previously stated that the maid had identified the spokesman of the mob which abducted the health official.

Developments in the Dowling case this week are said to have resulted from investigation of the flogging of Ed H. Daniels, negro, last Monday. Two men are under bond in connection with the case, and two others are under surveillance in local hospitals, where they are recovering from pistol wounds. Daniels stated that he shot his way to freedom, after having been kidnapped by the band of men.

One of the men arrested in connection with the Daniels case was released this afternoon upon a writ of habeas corpus by Judge Roger W. Snyder, and subsequently appeared before the grand jury at his own request. Officials have refused to reveal in just what way the Dowling and Daniels' cases are connected.

It was indicated today that federal officials might assume charge of the Dowling case following the grand jury investigation, by reason of the fact that Dr. Dowling was an employe of the federal government at the time of the assault.

KU KLUX STRONGLY CONDEMNED BY CIVIC CLUB OF HUNTSVILLE

Montgomery Advertiser

(Special to The Advertiser)

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., March 24.—The Huntsville Kiwanis Club has adopted strong resolutions condemning the Ku Klux Klan and calling upon city, county, state and national officials to enforce every law that may be invoked to suppress the klan, and if there are not enough laws to accomplish the desired objective, to enact new ones and put them into effect. Action was taken by the Kiwanians following the organization of a klan unit in Huntsville, which paraded the principal streets in full regalia on last Friday night. 3/25/23.

The Kiwanis resolutions declare that no good is ever accomplished by an organization which conceals the identity of its members and seeks the accomplishment of its purposes by concealment of the person or agents through whom it acts.

KU KLUX HOLDS PARADE

Montgomery Advertiser

HUNTSVILLE, March 17.—The first parade of Ku Klux Klan staged in Huntsville since reconstruction days following the civil war was seen on the streets last night when members of a newly organized chapter of the klan paraded in automobiles. With number plates covered with cloth so that no one could recognize the cars, the klansmen in full regalia rode through the business section and scattered among the curious throngs, thousands of red tags on which were printed the principles of the organization.

REPORT ON DOWLING FLOGGING EXPECTED

Montgomery Advertiser

Evidence Presented to Grand Jury Involving Many Men in Case

Alabama.

(Associated Press)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March 29.—According to well defined reports current around the county court house this afternoon the Jefferson county grand jury will make a report late today or early tomorrow in the Dowling flogging case, in the opinion of authorities.

It was said evidence had been presented to the grand jury involving nine or ten men in the case.

Dr. J. D. Dowling, city and county health officer and attache of the United States public health service was beaten nearly to death by a mob on May 17, 1922. Since that time the case has been under investigation.

FOR PRIVATE VENGEANCE, NOT PUBLIC MORALITY.

The brutal kidnapping of Dr. J. D. Dowling, city and county health officer of Birmingham and Jefferson county, and the flogging administered to him, was a crime that horrified the State. If he had been assassinated, it would not have created the general horror at the idea that a small group of men could tear a professional man and a public official from the heart of his family, rush him off after he had been beaten into half unconsciousness into a remote woods, and administer a brutal flogging did. Montgomery Advertiser

Jefferson county has vindicated itself by an earnest and thorough search for the men guilty of such a grave crime. As a result of the determined effort to probe the outrageous crime to the bottom three men have been indicted by the grand jury of Jefferson county for participating in the outrage. The Advertiser has no desire to forestall the courts to try to convict the men before they have had their day in court, but it is particularly interested in the theory on which the prosecution is based. And we think that this theory is altogether plausible and would serve as a basis on which to proceed against other persons suspected of administering floggings and perpetrating other outrages by small groups of masked men in the darkness of the night—a purpose not to vindicate public morality, but to wreak a private vengeance and feed a personal hatred. Dr. Dowling as public health officer had secured the passage and their enforcement of ordinance regulating and restricting the business operations of dairymen and plumbers. This had given grave offence to men engaged in both classes of work. What was to be done about it? How were the men to feed their private hatred and get their private vengeance? Flogging was because of its apparent immunity by secretiveness from prosecution perfectly safe in Jefferson county. The public official should be both humiliated and flogged. 3-31-23

Now we do not know what evidence the State has accumulated against the accused men and we do not know that they are guilty, but we do know that the theory of the prosecution is quite plausible. And too often men permit themselves to be led into such wrongs by the specious plea that they are sustaining morality and high standards, when they are resorting to illegal and cowardly acts to feed personal hatred and a desire to get personal vengeance.

TISON CONFESSES TO FLOGGING DR. DOWLING IMPLICATES 9 OTHERS

Montgomery Advertiser

Man Arrested on Thursday Breaks Down and Tells Whole Story

4-1-23

WILL RESUME INQUIRY

Special Grand Jury Called to Meet on Monday, April Ninth

(Special to The Advertiser)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March 31. Confession of C. W. Tison, suspect, obtained Saturday morning, has completely cleared up the flogging of Dr. J. D. Dowling, city and county health officer last May, it was announced here Saturday night by city, county and federal authorities who have worked on the case for nearly a year. Tison broke down, with tears streaming down his face, and told the whole story, according to announcement of the authorities, giving the names of nine other men, besides himself, all of whom had a hand in the kidnapping and whipping, he said. Three of the men named by Tison are W. M. Yerby and E. G. Jacks, dairymen, and P. N. Newman, a plumber, who were indicted in the flogging Friday by the Jefferson county grand jury.

Names of the other five men were withheld, pending action of a special grand jury to be called this week by County Solicitor Jim Davis for service Monday week.

Tison was arrested Thursday night by C. W. McPhail, government agent, and lodged in the city jail on a charge of "hold for government."

Another confession, reported to have been made earlier in the day Saturday, was not obtained, police later announced. The statement of Tison, however, made in the presence of Solicitor Davis, McPhail, City Detective Paul Cole, Assistant Solicitor John P. McVoy, newspaper men and others, was said to be the complete story, on the basis of which authorities say they have a complete case.

Solicitor Davis will ask for indictments immediately after the special grand jury is called, but in the meantime the government also is expected to act, as Dr. Dowling was, and is, a federal officer.

Dr. Dowling was lured from his home on the night of May 17, 1922, at Roebuck Springs, and taken out on the Mt. Pinson road and unmercifully whipped.

PLAN KU KLUX KLAN

Ala.

Mashburn of Atlanta Lectures at Theatre

Montgomery Advertiser

EUFAULA, ALA., MCH., March 27.—An effort to organize a Ku Klux Klan was made here Monday following a Ku Klux lecture which was given here Sunday afternoon at the Vaudette Theatre, by Dr. Mashburn, of Atlanta, a lecturer for the Klan. 3/28/23.

Dr. Mashburn defended the organization from much of what it has been accused and told of its growing influence in the political life of Georgia and other states. He spoke of several reputable newspapers as "dirty sheets," which refused to give much space to the Ku Klux. His talk was **along the lines of all lecturers for the "invisible empire," and did not create any great impression here.** .....

MOBILE STEPS ON KLAN.

Commercial Appeal

Deplores Promoter as "Dangerous and Undesirable"—Masks Are Banned.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 12.—Deploring as "undesirable and dangerous" the organization and promotion in this community of what is known as the Ku Klux Klan, the city commission today passed a resolution serving notice that "it is opposed to any agency of this kind," and that "this board does not propose to permit the Ku Klux Klan to take over unto itself any of the functions of city government." The resolution was introduced by Commissioner Crawford, seconded by Commissioner Hartwell and unanimously passed. 10-24-23

At the same time the commission drafted an amended ordinance on masks in the city of Mobile and made the new ordinance read that it shall be unlawful for any masked person to appear in the streets or other public place, the ordinance excepting the carnival societies and the masking during Mardi Gras festivities.

Action by the city commission follows recent published advertisements of the local branch of the Ku Klux Klan, announcinng that a demonstration will be held in this city Dec. 4.

The resolution in opposition to the Ku Klux Klan concludes with this paragraph:

"Be it resolved that this board hereby calls upon law-abiding peace-loving and fellow respecting citizens to refrain from lending aid or encouragement to the promotion of the Ku Klux Klan and thereby remain 100 per cent loyal to our common country as founded by our forefathers and as protected by the constitution of the United States, the state of Alabama and the general laws of the land."

Anniston Klansmen Plan Great Meeting

Birmingham Ala.

ANNISTON, Ala., Oct. 17.—Members of the local Ku-Klux Klan are making arrangements for a huge open-air naturalization ceremony to be staged at Oxford Lake early in November. At least 1,000 white-robbed and hooded figures will be present to take part in the exercises, it is said, Birmingham, Montgomery, Gadsden, Goodwater, Sylacauga, Alabama City and other towns of the state being expected to send large delegations. 10-18-23

About 250 aliens will be naturalized, it has been stated. The affair will be started with a barbecue at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. A parage will follow and at the close of the initiation ceremony a fireworks display will be given.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Alabama.

DALLAS GRAND JURY CHARGED TO INDICT KLAN MEMBERSHIP

Judge S. F. Hobbs Declares Criminals Given Opportunity to Vent Hate Under Cloak of "Invisible Empire"

MENTIONS ATTEMPT TO DRIVE NEGROES FROM JOB

Oklahoma and Birmingham are Pointed to as Examples for Dallas to Avoid

Montgomery Advertiser 10-2-23

SELMA, ALA., Oct. 2.—Special by Leased Wire To The Advertiser.—Circuit Judge S. F. Hobbs, made a vigorous attack on the Ku Klux Klan and asked the grand jury to find out the members of the Klan and bring true bills against them if it shall be determined they are holding unlawful meetings or conspiring to take the law into their own hands, at the opening of the fall term of the Dallas circuit court today.

A number of threats have been made here recently against negroes and letters have been sent through the Selma postoffice signed "K. K. K."

The following is the personel of the grand jury:

Charles P. DeBardeleben, Leslie G. Sims, Emmet Mosely, Abe Isaacson, W. L. Lardent, James S. Mauldin, George A. Underwood, John D. Anderson, Lewis Wise, Theodore Laffre, Robert H. Seymour, J. Ernest Carter, Hunter S. Kendall, Joseph I. Sadler, William A. Marshall, John E. Tate, foreman; Thomas Bender and H. Eugene Kendrick.

In Jury Vested All Power

Judge Hobbs began his charge by saying "You, the grand jury of Dallas county circuit court, have come into power at a very critical period of our nation's existence. You are constituted a jury to make investigations of all reports of violations of law and to do your sworn duty in all cases brought to your notice."

Judge Hobbs continued: "While I do not believe that Dallas county is in the danger that some other parts of the country are in, there are dangers of a serious sort threatening. The grand jury is the fountain head of justice and on you is laid the responsibility and in you is vested the power—all the power—of carrying out the law. We have laws, but the grand jury will at this term of court start the ball rolling for law enforcement, as you diligently inquire into all reports of violations of law and order with the greatest secrecy, so that no intent or purpose of your investigations shall be learned outside of the jury room.

Stop Poison Before Too Late

"There are at present according to authentic count seven million bolshevists, Reds, socialists and what-not of kindred organizations over the country. A part of these represent the I. W. W. operating in America. These believe in hate and in exterminating all men like you who stand for law enforcement. These organizations are autocrats unto themselves, as they believe in taking all properties into their hands and then to let the lawyers grind out the right and wrong of it.

"I am told that there are a few in Dallas county who believe in this mode of procedure, who are a law unto themselves, overriding the rights of others. If you find any sort of that stuff going on, report it and let's stop it before it grows any more. To any one speaking this sort of rot apply the law in full force and quickly stop the poison before too late.

10-2-23

Pays Respects to Ku Klux Klan

"Another class of men I want to bring before you, the grand jury of Dallas county, is the order of the Ku Klux Klan, that I am told has been organized in Dallas county and is holding meetings in Selma. This is a band of men who have started their propaganda and teachings that are abhorrent to all right thinking men.

"They say that the Klan has gotten a foothold in Dallas county. That being the case, it gives any body of thugs and criminals the opportunity to vent their hate and to commit unmentionable crimes under the name of the klan, where there is a klan organized in any community. The sheeted, hooded, masked Ku Klux will be held responsible for any and all crimes committed by these thugs and criminals and the real perpetrators of the deeds go unfound and unpunished.

"The Ku Klux Klan gives to criminals a cloak under which they can do evil things. The klan has as its excuse for lawlessness that the law is not doing its duty—absolutely doing away with the principles that our forefathers fought for and in blood tried to establish in this land of ours. All citizens have the right to be tried by a jury, but the teachings of the klan and its high-handed way of handling things does away with the right to jury trial, with courts and witnesses. The important factors in determining the guilt or innocence of persons count for nothing with the policy pursued by the Ku Klux organization.

Refers to Oklahoma Trouble

"You have just been reading about the Oklahoma trouble, where the judge found that more than 2500 cases of whipping had been done in that state in the past year, and all was laid at the door of the Ku Klux Klan. That any body of men should undertake to apply the lash to any person is against all laid down rules of law and order. Since the Klan began operations in Jefferson county there have been more than a thousand whippings, men and women, the perpetrators pursuing a cowardly and brutal method in their ideas of law enforcement and punishing innocent persons of whom no wrong was known, for personal venom, and hate, or lawless intimidating of persons not of the Klan. Good citizens of Birmingham have suffered undeservedly at the hands of the organization, have felt the sting of the venomous lash applied by lawless and cruel hands.

"I do not want to be misunderstood in this charge. I and all other loyal Southern men and women know that just after the war of the sixties conditions were so threatening in the South, that when our men came back from the bloody field of battle, they found their lands overgrown with weeds, homes in ashes, a wave of crime and persecution going on that had to be curbed. Virtue itself held no place of regard in the minds of those in control of affairs in the south, and the men had to organize to protect those they loved of their own households, the weak and the helpless, so it was then that the first klan was organized for protection, not punishment.

Old Klan Long Disbanded

"But as soon as matters were adjusted; as soon as the white people were represented by their own race in the halls of justice; as soon as life, property and the virtue of their women were safe, the order was abandoned, and the men who were organized under its symbol once more entered the ranks of civil life, supporting all laws and upholding the principles of law and order.

"There is no excuse whateyer now for such an organization, that calls itself "The Invisible Empire"; a law unto itself, masquerading and disgracing the old order of the sixties that had no venom in its policy or principles.

"Letters have been sent out in Selma to parties and signed the Ku Klux Klan. One was received recently by a man in Dallas county, mailed at the Selma post office, telling him that if every negro laborer was not discharged from two places in a certain length of time, that the result would be upon his head and that the Ku Klux Klan would get them.

"This is standing for law and order according to the strange ideas of that organization. 'Where is the law, and where the order?' asked Judge Hobbs of the grand jury.

"Another instance of the high-handed arbiters of law and order was the placing of a notice on the front of a house being built in Selma, under cover of the darkness after the contractor and his workmen had completed a day's work, saying 'If you do not discharge all negro labor employed on this house the Ku Klux Klan will.' A coward screwed up his courage to visit the house being built when it was too dark for any one to see him and placed the notice on the door. This in a land where the Constitution says there shall be no difference in the rights of the races to work and make a living; the same laws to govern all to live and work under them.

Indict Members If Found

"I charge you that if you find any members of a Ku Klux Klan organization, so called, that it is your sworn duty to indict them. We can't stand for that sort of thing. I don't know that there is such an organization in Dallas county, but I do know that letters are being sent out in the name of the Ku Klux Klan. Cards and notices are being posted over the county."

The next issue taken up by Judge Hobbs was the Chiropractors in Selma. "The law is plain," said the judge, "there is no getting around it, and local chiropractors will have to answer to the present circuit court for the practice of their profession in Selma and vicinity, if they are treating diseases without the required medical certificate licensed physicians operate unde

MOBILE KIWANIANS OPPOSED TO KLAN

Montgomery Advertiser 10-18-23

Resolution Calls Upon City Authorities to Prevent Advertised Demonstration

MOBILE, ALA., October 17.—Special by Leased Wire to The Advertiser.—At the weekly luncheon of the Mobile Kiwanis club today, the organization unanimously passed a resolution calling upon the city authorities to prohibit an advertised parade, lecture and initiation by the Ku Klux Klan here on December 4.

An advertisement has been running in a local daily paper announcing the demonstration by the klan, stating that 5,000 klansmen will be here from points in Alabama, Mississippi; that 1,000 persons will be initiated and inviting applicants to address a post office box. The place of meeting is not given in the advertisements.

The matter came before the Kiwanis club on the motion of Leo Zieman, who said that all religions and races were living in Mobile in harmony and that nothing should be permitted to disturb that harmony.

The resolution was a consequence of the short address by Mr. Zieman.

Persons who are said to be informed on the situation here declare that the advertisement purporting to be from the "Klan" is the work of a local former oil-stock salesman and that the threatened demonstration is not taken seriously by the city authorities.

FLOGGING AGAIN IN BIRMINGHAM

W. L. LeFlore Whipped by Unmasked Men for no Reason That He Knows

Montgomery Advertiser 11-11-23

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Nov. 10.—Special to The Advertiser.—Floggings by gangs whose identity remains unsolved such as worried police in the summer of 1922, were feared again today, when it became known that W. L. Leflore, 29, of East Thomas, had been whipped Thursday night by unmasked men.

Leflore is quoted as having told police that two men seized him about 8 o'clock Thursday night as he sat in a soft drink stand two blocks from his home, handcuffing him in the presence of the storekeeper with the statement that he was under arrest. Taken into a suburban stretch of woods, he was flogged by three men, police were told and left to walk home.

No reason for the whipping was given by the victim who denied rumors that he works irregularly and that his family suffers for the necessities of life. He is married and has four all children

The Montgomery Advertiser
8-22-23

The Knights of the KU KLUX KLAN

Will Conduct an Open Air

Montgomery, Ala.

Naturalization Ceremony

On the Evening of August 23rd
at 8:30 p. m.

On the Norman Bridge Road

The Public is Cordially Invited.

Rev. G. I. Griffin will deliver an address on the Aims and Purposes of this Order

Four Principles of Ku Klux Klan are Outlined by Speaker at Selma Meeting

Montgomery Advertiser
12-17-23

SELMA, ALA., Dec. 16.—Special by Leased Wire to The Advertiser.—Claiming belief in white supremacy, penants of Christian religion, closer relation between American capital and American labor, and the undefined protection of pure white womanhood, as the four principles of the Ku Klux Klan, Dr. Minor, an official of the organization, from Dallas, Texas, impressed a gathering of more than 500 people, including about 25 women, with an address in the Dallas county court house Sunday afternoon.

Dr. Minor who is a prominent protestant minister was introduced to the gathering by T. W. Schwend of Montgomery. Out of the vast throng none of the ushers or those who participated in the program were residents of Selma.

Dealing first with the organization the speaker explained the use of the regalia and asserted the white robes were to be worn only in the Klavern and when they appeared in public parades and in churches and other public places to make donations or do charitable acts. Dr. Minor gave a short resue of the mask and claimed that since the Christian era secret membership and the mask had been in use in many different organizations.

The Ku Klux Klan according to Dr. Minor is not in favor of foreign elements filling the country. It was said that more than 6,000,000 foreigners invested this country and that many of them were children and unnaturalized. The Klan was described as 100 per cent American and the speaker asserted that they stood for all that was just and upright in American ideals and faith.

Belief in teaching of Christian religion and duty to God was embodied as one of the principles of the Klan. In talking of white supremacy, Dr. Minor declared that the white race should be the leaders and that he believed white should be white and black should be black and that brown should be brown and that the intermingling of races could never be.

He also urged a closer relationship between American capital and American labor for the sanctity and harmony of America. In talking of the protection of white women the Klan, it was said, believed also in the protection of the negro women and would defend one of them just as quick from the white man, as they would a white woman from the negro man.

A glowing tribute was paid to the American flag at the close of Dr. Minor's address.

Ku Klux Klan—1923

Arkansas.

Missourt Negro Lashed; Censure Carolina White

East Tennessee News Knoxville, Tenn,

Both Charged With Miscegination.—Town Marshal of Florida Town Leads Mob That Whips Negro.—Charged With Illicit Relations With White Woman.—Prominent White Carolina State Official Under Fire For Relationship With Negro Woman.

2-8-23

ST. LOUIS, MO., FEB. 3.—R. S. Jordan, a Negro, aged 46, of Osceola, Ark., is in the city hospital here suffering from severe lacerations about the body and internal injuries, resulting from a whipping administered to him Thursday night at Osceola by a band of men said to have been led by Frank Conway, town marshal, according to a story he told hospital authorities tonight.

Jordan said he was taken to the court house and flogged with an automobile spring, after which he was deported.

Marshal Conway, over the long distance telephone, tonight confirmed Jordan's story. He declared to newspaper men that Jordan was flogged because of his alleged relations with a white woman, who also was deported from the town.

Sally Tally, Negro woman, was also whipped by the band because, Marshal Conway stated, she refused to divulge information regarding Jordan's alleged relations with the white woman.

holding his hands and feet.

Jordan said Conway demanded to know why he had written a letter to a white woman. He denied he had done so and challenged them to produce the letter. Then another of the men remarked, according to Jordan, "You did say that you would shoot 16 Ku Klux, didnt' you?" and with that began beating him with what he believes was a leaf of an automobile spring.

After being beaten with the metal instrument Jordan was taken from the court house to the yard below and while putting on his clothes was struck in the face with fists. Then he was taken to the railroad station, where Conway bought him a ticket to St. Louis and admonished him not to leave the train in the state of Arkansas or he would be lynched.

Jordan also stated that Mrs. Sally Tallie also was flogged in the court house that night because she refused to acknowledge that Jordan had associated with a white woman. Conway, according to reports in Osceola, has often been accused of violating the color line after night falls.

WHIPPED BY KLAN, FLEES FROM SOUTH

Chicago Herald 2-10-23

Arkansas Barber Flogged by Ku Klux in Courthouse; Town Marshal Present

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 8.—In City hospital No. 2 here lies R. S. Jordan, barber, 46 years old, of Osceola, Ark., suffering from internal injuries and severe abrasions on his back and abdomen. He says they were inflicted Thursday night in the court house at Osceola by members of the Ku Klux Klan, led by Frank Conway, white town marshal, who bought him a railroad ticket to St. Louis and compelled him to leave the town on threats of being lynched.

Jordan for 12 years had conducted a barber shop in Osceola, but did not permit a member of his Race to enter it. He is married and owns his home, where his wife remained to sell their property.

He said his first intimation that anything was wrong came when his porter, Otis McMurray, was whipped and deported. The following night Town Marshal Conway took him from his shop and, without explanation, locked him in a room in the court house, he said, and two hours later, about 10 o'clock, returned with four other men. They took him to an upstairs room, removed his clothing and laid him across a bench, several men

SAYS KLAN SENT HIM TO SHADOW OF CHAIR

Memphis Commercial Appeal 5-3-23

Herbert Sease Seeks to Escape Electrocution Friday.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

"Trial Jury Mainly Klansmen, Kluxers Crowded Courtroom and Threatened Him," Claims Convicted Arkansas Murderer.

(By The Associated Press.)

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 2.—Charges that K. K. K. was responsible for the conviction of Herbert Sease, Baxter County farmer convicted of the murder of R. B. Davidson, a neighbor, and sentenced to die Friday in the electric chair, formed the basis for a petition for a writ of habeas corpus filed by attorneys for Sease in the federal court late this afternoon. Judge Jacob Trieber set a hearing for 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning. The state supreme court has affirmed Sease's conviction and denied a rehearing.

Says Jury Mainly Klansmen.

The petition set forth that the "klan submitted to the sheriff the names fro mwhich the grand jury was to be drawn and also the trial jury, and both juries were made up largely of klansmen."

It further charges that "klansmen attended the trial in a body and applauded when unfavorable testimony was introduced ad wet to the jail during the trial i their official regala addtold Seas that f he took the stand in his own defense and denied his guilt they would hang him."

At the preliminary hearing, the petition states, the klan attended the hearing, crowded the court room and hissed and when attorneys asked a private hearing that the justice of the peace refused, following a threat by klansmen that they "would kick the door down."

ARK. LABOR FEDERATION BARS K.K.K AND I.W.W.

Amends Constitution to Disqualify From Membership.

OTHER BODIES NAMED

Working Class Union and One Big Union Are Also Included in Ban Adopted at Annual Convention in Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 10.—The Arkansas Federation of Labor in its annual convention here today adopted an amendment to its constitution barring members of the Ku Klux Klan, I. W. W., the Working Class Union and One Big Union from membership in future conventions of the organization.

5-11-23

The amendment provided that any delegate disqualified by it shall be debarred from a seat in the conventions of the Arkansas Federation of Labor and any officer so disqualified shall vacate his office automatically and his successor be immediately elected.

The amendment adopted is as follows:

"An amendment to the constitution of the Arkansas State Federation of Labor:

Amend Constitution.

"Whereas, it is an admitted fact that the organizations have been formed and equally certain that others will be created in the future having in view, wholly or in part, the purpose of disrupting the organized labor movement in the United States, and especially that part of it known as the American Federation of Labor, and

"Whereas, some of the members of these organizations are also members of bona fide labor organizations where they have opportunity of acting in the double roll of spies and creating dissension, and

"Whereas, it is necessary to overcome this serious evil by weeding out this dangerous element as far as possible and guarding against its admission in the future, be it

"Resolved, that the constitution of the Arkansas State Federation of Labor be amended by the adding of a new section to be known as Section 7-B, Article 3.

"Section 7-B—No person shall be eligible as a delegate to any convention or officer of the State Federation of Labor who is a member of or holds membership in any organization whose principles are antagonistic to the principles of the American Federation of Labor, or who discriminate against a fellow worker on account of creed, color or nationality. Any delegate disqualified by this section shall be debarred from a seat in the conventions of the State Federation of Labor; and if any officers are or shall be disqualified by this section, the office which he holds shall be declared vacant and his successor immediately elected."

The federation adopted a resolution recommending that the United States recognize Mexico and killed a resolution by tabling for recognition of the Russian soviet government.

A resolution for the repeal of the Esch-Cummings law, providing for a 5½ per cent dividend for railroads irrespective of net receipts, was concurred in by the convention, as recommended by the resolutions committee.

FIGHT OVER KAMELIA CENTER OF INTEREST

Klan Officials May Organize Woman's Order, It Is Rumored in Arkansas.

Little Rock, Ark., May 14.—With the organization work in connection with the founding of a lodge of the Kamelia women's order founded by W. J. Simmons, emperor of the Ku Klux Klan, in full blast in Little Rock and a conference of Arkansas klan officials with Imperial Wizard H. W. Evans scheduled at Hot Springs, interest in the disagreement of Emperor Simmons and Imperial Wizard Evans over the formation of the women's order was at its height in the state today.

Charges of "money grabbing" made by J. A. Comer, grand dragon of the realm of Arkansas in connection with the organization of the Kamelia, were answered by similar charges by Emperor Simmons who referred to several deals in which Comer is said to have profited. Among other things Emperor Simmons charged that Grand Dragon Comer held four salaried klan offices.

Announcement of the formation of a rival woman's organization to be backed by Imperial Wizard Evans and Grand Dragon Comer was expected here to result from the klan conference at Hot Springs.

According to Emperor Simmons, "the women's organization which the Evans faction contemplates establishing under thhe name of "the ladies of the invisible empire" will be launched by the Evans forces as klan officials, claiming that it has the backing and

indorsement of the kaln. This, Emperor Simmons stated in a telegram, is in defiance of the recent order of a Georgia court.

The organizers of the Kamelia, according to their statements here, do not claim that the Kamelia has the backing of the klan.

EVANS' PETITION ASSAILS SIMMONS

Suit for $100,000 Instituted Against Emperor of Klan—Defamation of Character Charged.

Little Rock, May 24.—William J. Simmons, emperor of the Ku Klux Klan, against whom suit was filed here today by H. W. Evans, imperial wizard of the klan, asking $100,000 for alleged defamation of character, arrived in Little Rock at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. When informed of the action against him he said he had not read the petition and had no comment to make at present. He had not been served with notice of the suit early this afternoon.

The basis for Dr. Evans' suit was a telegram which Emperor Simmons is alleged to have sent to local newspapers for publication on May 13. According to the petition filed today, the telegram charged that Dr. Evans, during a period six months prior to the telegram, received money in excess of $100,000 belonging to the klan and deposited it to his personal credit and appropriated it to his own use.

The telegram, it was set forth, was an answer to charges against Emperor Simmons by James A. Comar, grand dragon of the realm of Arkansas, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, that the Kamelia, a women's organization founded by Simmons, was a "fee-grabbing scheme."

Another statement in the telegram, the petition sets forth, alleged that Dr. Evans charged to the klan his personal living expenses, including house rent, grocery, light and fuel bills, and that he was splitting fees with his personal representatives in several states.

Dr. Evans in his petition states that the charges made against him by Emperor Simmons are false, and alleges that they weree composed by the emperor with the malicious intent of injuring his character and attacking his reputation for honesty and integrity.

As a result of the charges, widely published, Dr. Evans states that his name and reputation have been damaged to the extent of $100,000.

The suit was filed for Imperial Wizard Evans by J. A. Comer, who is an attorney. A statement covering the entire situation was issued by Mr. Comer immediately after the filing of the suit.

Statement in Part.

The statement in part follows:

"From time to time I have been asked about the disturbance at the imperial palace between Dr. H. W. Evans and Col. William Joseph Simmons. Evidently this inquiry comes from the fact that on the first day of April, 1923, a suit was brought by Colonel Simmons against Dr. Evans seeking to set aside the action of the klonvokation held in November, in which suit he averred that the proceedings were irregular and that on account thereof that he was still the imperial wizard. That controversy has been disposed of and there are no differences in the imperial palace, the controversy being settled and gone to decree, fixing the rights of all parties.

"When the klonvokation met, same was convened and called to order by Colonel Simmons.

"There was much discussion of a woman's organization on the floor of the klonvokation and a resolution was finally adopted to the effect that all klansmen would be requested to refrain from supporting, recognizing or in any wise taking part in any woman's organization whatsoever and, following this action of the convention, a resolution was adopted to the effect that a committee be appointed, of which E. Y. Clarke was to be chairman, with direction to investigate the needs of a woman's organization and the advisability of creating one which the klan would recognize and support as an auxiliary to the K. K. K. and to make its report on or about the first of May. This committee met on the 28th day of February, 1923, and E. Y. Clarke, the chairman thereof, submitted his report to the imperial wizard and the committee, furnishing them with such information as he had assembled and recommended that an organization for women be created.

Organization Discussed.

"The details of such an organization were discussed at some length and the committee finally adjourned until the 26th day of March, when it again convened and recommended that the organization of a woman's division which should be an auxiliary to the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan be created.

"It again adjourned to meet again on the second day of April on which day the committee again met and proceeded with the further discussion of the ways and means for the organization of a woman's department of the klan which would operate in conjunction with the klan.

"Colonel Simmons, finding himself morally bound to await the action of the committee created by the klonvokation in relation to the formation of a woman's organization, and in an effort to relieve himself of the obligation which rested upon him to abide by the acts of the said committee, brought the suit mentioned above and came forward with an order called Kamelia. This order as such never has been chartered, but H. Tom Kight and his wife, Blanche Kight, and C. W. Beeson and his wife, Rowena Beeson, applied to the courts of Oklahoma for a charter in the name of W. A. P. Study club and later filed an amendment asking that the name be changed to Kamelia. Colonel Simmons was morally bound, by the action of the klonvokation, just as all other klansmen were bound, and especially those men who were present and participated in the klonvokation, and he should have kept faith with the klonvokation just as all other klansmen and especially those participating in the klonvokation did do.

Kamelia Recognition.

"Colonel Simmons, finding an opportunity to enrich his private estate, made a contract with the W. A. P. Study club, and later styled Kamelia, whereby he is to receive for his acts in this regard and co-operation in the future the sum of $750 per month and it is now being advertised through the offices of the Kamelia and acquiesced in by Colonel Simmons that the order as Kamelia is known as a companion order to the klan and is recognized by the klan. This of course is not true and the colonel should not press the matter after this fashion.

"There is no trouble in the klan any where. The several klans of the nation are functioning in the most admirable way. There is no dissension among klansmen and the only dissension that might be said to exist at all is the dissension between Colonel Simmons and Dr. Evans, which has been brought about as hereinbefore indicated, but this does not in any way affect the operations of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan."

Unwilling to Comment.

In the absence of Imperial Wizard H. W. Evans, who was said to be in Virginia, attaches of the imperial palace of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan were unwilling to offer comment on the dispatches from Little Rock relating to the suit of Evans against Colonel Simmons.

Attorney Paul S. Etheridge, general counsel for the klan, stated that he had not been aware of the suit until informed of it by press dispatches.

"Red Shirts" Organized for Protection Against Klan

TEXARKANA, Ark., July 14.—The latest in the war of secret societies in this section is the order of "Red Shirts" which, according to reports reaching here, has been orgaized at the town of Touke, 16 miles south of here.

Details are lacking, but it is said the organization already has a large membership and that it is rapidly growing. One of its chief objects is said to be the protection of its members against the Ku Klux Klan which has had a strong organization in the community.

Knights of Kamelia Active in Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 12.—A campaign has been started here by supporters of William Simmons, emperor of the Ku Klux Klan, to organize as a described by an advanced degree of the order of the Knights of Kamelia, according to stories printed today by local papers. The source of the information is given as men who have been asked to join it.

According to the newspaper the campaign has been carried on quietly by local klansmen who oppose Dr. H. W. Evans, imperial wizard, and J. A. Comer, grand dragon of the klan in the State of Arkansas, one of Evans' chief supporters.

The new order, it was said, was to be a higher degree but separate and distinct from the Ku Klux Klan.

KLAN GIVES WARNING

With Fiery Cross and Hooded Robes, Klansmen March Thru Colored Section With Huge Banners Bearing Words: "Negroes, Stick to Your Jobs or Watch Out"

SKIPWITH IN THE CROWD

to The Sun.

Ark., July 26.—Dressed in "regalia," some mounted alking, more than 600 vmpathizers of the Ku aded through the last night carrying which were inscrib- ences as: "A twig then, an oak now. Loafing Negroes, where are your jobs" "Farm hands are needed, get on the job or get out." "Negroes, stick to your jobs or watch out." "White blood and black must not and SHALL NOT mix." The marchers took care to parade through every section of the city occupied by colored people.

The darkness of night gave the flaming cross spectacular conspicuousness, together with the white robes.

The mob of klansmen was orderly except when going through the section of the city occupied by Negroes. There they are reported to have all sounded the horns on their automobiles to awaken those who had retired for the night. The parade took place about 10:30.

Many of the Negroes came to their front doors and calmly watched the men pass by, while some, frightened, remained indoors or in bed.

A Move Against Migration?

This parade of the Klan is seen as a move against migration northward of Negroes who are needed in the Southland. Many Negroes, in leaving this city and surrounding towns in Arkansas, must give a reason for leaving for points up North, and many of them have said that they were unable to find jobs, while others said that the jobs available were insufficient to maintain them and their family. As an answer to those who stated they "could find no jobs" the Klansmen are believed to have written the banner, "Farm hands are needed. Get on the job." Negroes have left this city in big numbers, some even going to other points in the South, due to pressure from the Klan and its sympathizers.

Skipwith With Paraders.

The Klansmen, after the parade, gathered near Abbot field, a point about one mile east of town, to celebrate the occasion and to fete "Captain" Skipwith of Louisiana, who merited considerable notoriety by the disclosure of the Mer Rouge murders in which Daniels and Richards were the victims. Their bodies were found in a lake, head crushed and arms, legs and ears dismembered. Skipwith is the head of the Klan there. They made no effort, after the parade, to hide their identity, and many prominent citizens were reported to have been in the crowd.

T BOND FOR LAN CASE COST

ssociated Press Report.

LE ROCK, Ark., July 11.—A to require H. W. Evans, im- of the Ku Klux Klan, bond for costs in his $100,000 ation of character suits filed by against William J. Simmons, er of the order, several weeks was filed in circuit court here by attorney representing Mr. Simmons.

The motion further asks that the suit be dismissed if the cost bond was not filed within a reasonable time. The motion, according to attorneys, was brought under a State law which requires that a non-resident plaintiff hall give bond for costs and that in which a non-resident is plain- ll be dismissed if such bond is

Arkansas.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

Change in Klan Leadership Seen By Col. Simmons

The Constitution

Emperor "Amazed" Over Organization of "American Krusaders."

8-28-23

Following announcement in dispatches from Little Rock by the Associated Press that incorporation papers have been issued for the organization of the American Krusaders, Col. W. J. Simmons, imperial emperor of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Monday night, after asserting that he was greatly surprised by the report, intimated that he saw in this action acknowledgment by the present administration of the klan that its reign is nearing an end.

He pointed out that the incorporators of the Krusaders, which, it is stated, will be along similar lines the order founded in Atlanta, are a officers of the klan in high standing, and all, he stated, are friends and supporters of Imperial Wizard Hiram Wesley Evans.

"It may be," he said, "that these men are discovering with one of ancient and classy settings that the bed upon which they now lie is too short for them to stretch and the covering is too narrow with which to wrap them about.

"I am driven to the conclusion that the present administration has begun to make for itself other and more comfortable beds upon which to lie."

Krusaders Get Charter.

The Associated Press dispatch from Little Rock, telling of plans for organizing the American Krusaders, follows:

Little Rock, Ark., August 27.—Incorporation papers for a new organization to be known as the American Krusaders, said to be similar to the Ku Klux Klan, were issued in circuit court here today. The petition was filed by H. L. McCall, Fred L. Gifford, Martin W. Rose and James A. Comer.

Mr. McCall is a resident of Texas and Mr. Gifford is from Oregon. James A. Comer, of Little Rock, is grand dragon of the realm of Arkansas Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

A copy of the by-laws of the new organization was not filed with the petition and its purposes were not made known. According to the petition, however, the organization is to be solely for men and the membership is to be limited to "white male citizens of sound health, good morals and high character."

The Constitution

BREACH IN KLAN RANKS BECOMES WIDE CHASM.

8-28-23

Breach Now Chasm.

The breach between the imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan and the order's founder and emperor became a wide chasm Monday as the result of the rioting attending the breakup of the klan parade in Carnegie, Pa., Saturday night.

Atlanta Ga.

Bitterly attacking Hiram Wesley Evans, the imperial wizard, and intimating that Evans and members of the klan involved in the Carnegie riots had placed themselves in such a position as to "forfeit American citizenship and all rights in the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan," Colonel William J. Simmons, founder and emperor, declared in a public statement that the order had "crumbled at the top" and that the better elements of the klan "are all gone or are going."

Simmons, who has frequently differed with Evans before and split openly with the imperial wizard when Evans protested his organization of the Kamelia, referred to the latter as imperial wizard "for the time being." And declared that he was surrounded in the imperial palace by "gunmen."

"As alleged, evidently he invaded Pennsylvania bristling with guns and daggers," said Simmons, "and his very presence was an offense against peace and order and a challenge to peaceful and law-abiding citizens to either intercept or expel him and his followers.

Challenge to Police Power.

"A company of men, purporting to represent any cause, however patriotic or Christian, invading a sovereign state and bearing arms, is a challenge to the police power and to the self-respecting American citizen of their state to restrain them and to resist them.

"If such company is carrying the name and the insignia of klansmen, they are not only in the position of forfeiting American citizenship but they have also at the same time forfeited all rights in the Knights of the K. K. K.

"The stabilizing element of thoughtful, conservative, peace-loving and law-abiding men that I built into the order are all gone or are going. This great American organization has crumbled at the top and is now being so directed as that all of the fundamental principles are being subverted and all of the original purposes are being thwarted."

BIG KLAN MEETING IS HELD AT HELENA

The Commercial

Pastor of First Baptist Church Presides.

Appeal 8-14-23

HELENA, Ark., Aug. 13.—An audience estimated as high as 10,000 people heard Dr. Moore of Pine Bluff, national speaker of the Ku Klux Klan, deliver an address in Helena. The lot on Rightor Street, between Walnut and Cherry Strets, was literally packed with men, women and children of all races and religions. The flaming cross, standing behind the speaker's platform, cast a soft light over the entire scene. Streets and alleys adjoining the lot were full of people and automobiles.

Assembling at the Klavern on Ohio Street, local and visiting klansmen donned their robes and marched silently down Ohio to Market, then over to Cherry, down which they marched to Missouri then turning west to Walnut. It took almost half an hour for the parade to pass a certain point, the klansmen marching with folded arms, two by two, moved north on Walnut to the meeting place, where the robed figures took up their positions behind the speaker's platform. All along the streets, as the robed and hooded figures passed in the parade, hand-clappings greeted them, automobile horns honked, and occasional shoutings from the crowds lining the streets contrasted noticeably with the silence of the marching figures. Each klansman wore a band of crepe on his arm in memory of the dead president, and the staff of the flag carried at the head of the parade also bore the sable emblem of sorrow. The speaker's stand was decorated with bunting, and the national colors, draped with streamers of crepe, flanked the speaker's table on both sides. The meeting opened with robed klansmen and the great audience singing "America," which was followed by a brief prayer, delivered by Rev. O. C. Wilcox, pastor of the First Baptist Church, who remained on the platform with the speaker. Dr. Moore was introduced by a robed klansman, whose regalia indicated that he held a high office in the organization.

After paying a splendid tribute to President Harding the speaker launched into a spirited, but friendly and highly interesting discussion of the Ku Klux Klan. "The Klan is anti-nothing," he declared, "but it stands for certain high principles, among which are pure Americanism, honest elections, supremacy for the Protestant religion, and absolute separation of church and state. Holding these principles worthy and legal," he said, "the Ku Klux Klan had applied for and secured a charter under which it operates. There is nothing unlawful in the Klan's organic law," Dr. Moore said "and the attorney general of the United States has so declared. Congress, after a week of careful inquiry, declared that there was nothing about the Ku Klux Klan calling for investigation. It holds the same rights under the law as every other secret fraternal organization."

Dr. Moore declared that in spite of the bitter opposition of the klan that it was growing stronger every day and that in ten years their principles woud be completely vindicated. Dr. Moore explained why the Ku Klux Klan did not admit Jews or Catholics to membership by citing some Jewish organizations who do not allow gentiles to become members and Catholic organizations which are exclusively Catholic. He declared that well behaved and law abiding negroes had nothing to fear from the Klan. Dr. Moore paid high tribute to the women of America and said that an organization was being formed for women to work with the Klan. He said that within a few years there would be five million members of the ladies of the Ku Klux Klan working side by side with the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan for more public schools, better government, sensible and safe immigration laws, ond other things now so badly needed in the United States. At the close of his address, Mrs. Davis of Shreveport, imperial treasurer of the Ladies of the Ku Klux Klan, spoke briefly to the women in the audience, advising them that an organization for women in Phillips County would begin at an early date. The meeting was attended by klansmen from Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee. Half a dozen counties in Arkansas were represented among which were Phillips, Lee, Monroe, St. Francis and Cross.

$100,000 K. K. K. SUIT PASSED BY AGREEMENT

Commercial Appeal

Wizard's Suit Against Emperor to Be Reset.

Memphis Press

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 16.—Attorneys representing Dr. Hiram Wesley Evans, imperial wizard of the Ku-Klux Klan, and Col. Wm. J. Simmons, emperor of the klan, today agreed upon a continuance of the $100,000 damage suit instituted by Dr. Evans against Col. Simmons. The case was scheduled for trial in the Pulaski circuit court this week. Floyd Terral, attorney for Simmons, stated today that he would attempt to have the case reset for trial at an early date.

The suit is the outgrowth of a statement alleged to have been made by Col. Simmons and published in newspapers during the height of the Klan-Kamelia fight here several months ago. The statement accused Dr. Evans of diverting klan funds for his own personal use and with seeking to subvert the order for his own personal gains.

The suit was filed by James A. Comer, grand dragon of the Arkansas klan organization, and a local attorney.

10-17-23

DOCKET LIGHT, KLAN BUSY.

Post-Dispatch

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Oct. 18.—The fall term of Washington County circuit court will open Monday, Oct. 22, with the lightest criminal docket in years.

No murder cases are scheduled and there are only 68 criminal cases listed, 95 of the 163 cases being civil.

Judge W. A. Dickson of Bentonville will preside and has been in Fayetteville this week arranging his docket. Six prosecutions for selling cigarettes to minors will be made, and it is understood that local salesmen are prepared to fight the charges instead of paying fines imposed, as some of them have done heretofore.

10-19-23

It is understood that the Ku Klux Klan has entered largely into the fact that the criminal docket is lighter "by putting wholesome fear in the hearts of some offenders," and also that the order is responsible for bringing several of the cases before the court.

FLOGGING THREATENED.

The Commercial Appeal 8-21-23

Muskogee Lawyer Says He Was Ordered Out of Harrison.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—Oscar W. Hudgins, a lawyer of Muskogee, Okla., formerly of Harrison, Ark., in a communication to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch today asserts the "citizens' committee" is still functioning in Harrison. He states he was ordered out of town by the committee July 26 when he went there to visit his invalid father, and was told the committee "could flog" him "at will."

The committee was formed last January to drive striking employes of the Missouri & North Arkansas Railroad out of town. One man was lynched and several flogged in the disturbances. Subsequently Hudgins was a witness at Little Rock in a habeas corpus proceeding to obtain the release from jail of two strikers, Luther Wise and Verlen Orr, who alleged they pleaded guilty to burning railroad ties merely to escape punishment at the hands of the "committee." Hudgins declares the "committee" ordered him out of town because he was a witness for Wise and Orr.

KLANSMEN AT BARBECUE.

Commercial Appeal 10-15-23

BENTONVILLE, Ark., Oct. 15.—A barbecue held near the local Ku Klux Klan meeting at T. Ivey farm near Bentonville Friday night, was attended, it is said, by 500 persons, 300 of whom, it is said, were invited guests. The guards wore the uniform of the klan, but were not masked. Two beeves and four kids were barbecued for the occasion and served with the appropriate trimmings. There was no formal programme, but the chief address was by the Rev. Joe English, of Lowell.

KLAN MONEY TO PASTOR CAUSES STIR IN CHURCH

St. John A. M. E. Church At Pine Buff, Almost Rent Assunder Rangling Over Klan Money.

Pastor G. T. Sims Holds Fast To The Bag Despite Protest By Members. Bishop Ross Blamed.

Special to The Argus

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Dec. 27.—A great stir in church circles here has followed in the wake of the recent visit of a hooded band of Klansmen to St. John A. M. E. church during a meeting on the eve of the Central Arkansas A. M. E. Conference which was presided over by Bishop I. N. Ross.

St. Louis

St. John church has been rent al-
most asunder because of dissention
among the members. Some say the
purse which was presented the pastor
Rev. G. T. Sims, by the klasnmen
contained $50.00, and that the money
was not intended for Rev. Sims per
sonally, but so far as is known Rev
Sims has put the money in his pocke
and seems to care very little what the
people say or think. 12-28-23

Blood Money Arouses

A recent editorial in the St. Louis
Argus under the caption, "Blood
Money From the Klan," has been cir-
culated in the city and has become
an interesting topic for general dis
cussion among white and colored
There is a faction in the church which
is strong in its condemnation of Rev
Sims for taking the money from the
Klansmen. Some say that they be-
lieve it to be a "pre-arranged" affair
for the Klan to visit the church and
that Sims is only playing into the
hands of the Klan, and that he is
trying to please the white people at
the expense of the Negroes.

Sims Denounces N. A. A. C. P.

It is now recalled that recently
Rev. Sims denounced the N. A. A. C. P
notwithstanding what that organiza-
tion has done for the colored people
of this state, and especially what has
been done to save the lives of the
men in the Elaine riot cases.

Bishop Ross Blamed

Many members of the church are
outspoken in their condemnation of
Bishop Ross for his action following
the Klans visit to the church. They
cite that he (Bishop Ross) saw the
Klan present the money to the pas-
tor, and that he knew, or should have
known, the moral effect it would have
on the community. He was also
warned by members of the church of
their displeasure over the acts of
Pastor Sims in what they called "sell-
ing out,." Yet the Bishop reappoint-
ed Sims to this church over their pro-
test, and in the face of what the
Bishop himself had seen.

Charges Will Be Made

Some of the leading members of
the church declare that charges will
be made against Sims, and if Bishop
Ross does not remove him for the
"good of the church," the matter will
be taken to General Conference.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Arkansas.

COL. SIMMONS WILL FILE SUITS AGAINST COMER

Little Rock, Ark., July 13.—Attorneys for William J. Simmons, emperor of the Ku Klux Klan, tomorrow will file in chancery court here two suits against James A. Comer, grand dragon of the organization, it was announced to a local minister, a supporter of Simmons as against Dr. H. W. Evans, imperial wizard.

According [illegible] statement given tonight by th[illegible] v. J. D. Morris, the first suit wi[illegible] the court to order Mr. Comer [illegible] luce his books and records for t[illegible] pose of having them audited [illegible] w funds of the klan in Arkansa[illegible] eing disbursed, and second, wi[illegible] o test the validity of the Wom[illegible] he Ku Klux Klan, which the [illegible] r. Norris said has been organ[illegible] direct violation of the klan [illegible] ition and by-laws

MOTION ASKS EVANS TO FILE COSTS BOND

Klan Suit May Be Dismissed Unless Bond Given.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 1[illegible].—Attorneys for C[illegible] William Joseph Simmons, emperor of the Ku Klux Klan, filed a motion in circuit court today asking that Dr. [illegible] Wesley Evans, imperial wizard of the klan, be required to give a bond for costs in his $100,000 libel suit against Simmons. The motion also asks that the suit be dismissed if the costs bond is not filed within a reasonable time.

The action is brought under the state law which requires that a non-resident plaintiff shall give a bond for costs and that suits in which a non-resident is plaintiff shall be dismissed if such a bond is not given.

WARN NIGHT RAIDERS TO LET NEGROES ALONE

Hot Springs Officials Take Prompt Action.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Sept. 1.—Circuit Judge Earl Witt and Sheriff W. R. Downen yesterday took emphatic stand in the matter of the protection of negro laborers employed in clearing land for the Ouachita Power and Development Company and declared that nothing whateevr would be tolerated to intimidate these laborers and cause them to leave.

The action was taken following viist made to the camp some time night by four white men, when siles were thrown into the t[illegible] which the negroes were sleepi[illegible] negro was struck in the face, but not seriously injured.

When news of the visitation reached Sheriff Downen last night he hurriedly assembled deputies, took a bloodhound, and went to the scene, but the trail of the culprits was lost about two miles from the camp.

"It was the work of sorry white men, few in number, who won't work themselves, and who will not be permitted to keep others from working," said Sheriff Downen after his investigation. When the negroes were first landed at the camp two weeks ago, the prediction was made that they would not be permitted to remain there, but aside from threats dropped to make them uneasy no overt act was committed until last night. Sheriff Downen informed the camp foreman that there was absolutely nothing to the report scattered for the negroes to hear, that the Ku Klux would not let them remain there and work, and added, "if the Ku Klux take any action in the matter, whatever, it will be to protect people who are pursuing an honest vocation, rather than to molest them."

Hamilton Moses, attorney for the development company, arrived here today, investigated the situation, and reported to President Couch of Pine Bluff that he had the full support of this community in protecting the negroes and permitting them to carry on their work unmolested.

MASKS SHOULD BE BARRED

Bassett, Ark., Sept. 18.

To The Commercial Appeal.

I have been reading with a great deal of interest the reports from Oklahoma and Gov. Walton relative to the K. K. K. I admit I admire the stand Gov. Walton is taking and I believe every state in the Union should pass a law making it a felony for any one to wear mask unless it be a purely social or fraternal feature.

The K. K. K. has no doubt some good teaching, but the danger lies behind the mask. And I can see no reason for such an organization existing in this age. So many men are cowardly in their general makeup, they are dangerous foes to society if permitted to hide their wrong doing behind a false face. Remove this veil from their faces, and robe from their apparel and we have the reign of terror removed.

If these self-constituted law enforcers want to do the right thing, they can do it in the open. Even our officers of the law have no right to call people out of their houses, kidnap them, or whip them. Then for what purpose is the K. K. K.? If it is purely political, then it is not necessary to wear a mask. If it is for advancing the morale of the country it is not necessary to wear a mask. Where the danger lies is in their robes and mask. Take that from them, and they will disband of their own free will and accord.

I have been asked to join this invisible empire on several occasions, have been told of some of its purposes but there lies a danger behind the mask, and I was taught from earliest infancy to fight any fight in the open. I know lots of men who are as good as ever lived, who believe as I do, and who never thought of having firearms around their home until a year or so ago. Today most houses are equipped with a young arsenal. Why? Just because men have a right to put on a mask and come to your home at any time and question you, or whip you if they see fit.

God pity the poor souls of those who would do this unto me, and I am sure there are countless numbers more who feel the same way. Do you suppose a thing like that that happened at Mer Rouge, La., would have occurred if the robe and mask had not been permitted?

Let the K. K. K. remain but let the mask go. There is no need for such an invisible empire at best, as long as the original constitution of our country stands. There is certainly no need of the mask. And I hope every state will take immediate action on this issue, and pass a law making it a felony to possess or have in one's possession or upon one's person a mask that will forbid identity.

Yours very truly,

ANTI-MASK.

KLAN TO HOLD INITIATION.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Sept. 1.—Pine Bluff Klan No. 300 Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, will hold a big barbecue and initiation "somewhere in Jefferson County" during the afternoon and evening of Sept. 8. The announcement was made here this morning and it stated that the local klan will be host to all the members in Southeast Arkansas.

EDITORS WHIPPED; OFFICE WRECKED

Arkansas Weekly Newspaper Force Waited Upon by Mob of Unmasked Men

STUTTGART, ARK., Dec. 6.—A mob of 16 unmasked men late today invaded the offices of the Free Press, a weekly newspaper published here, administered a beating to the editors, scattered type and metal over the floor, smashed several windows in the building and threw the "forms" for this week's edition of the paper out of the building.

Neither of the editors, R. A. Berry and his assistant H. A. Lawson, was seriously injured, although Lawson was given a severe beating. Berry was struck over the head with a board, but was not seriously hurt. Both men were ordered to leave town within 24 hours.

The town was quiet tonight and no further violence was feared.

The trouble is believed to have been the outgrowth of a series of articles which have appeared recently in the newspaper, which is recognized as the organ of independent rice growers and an insurgent faction within the Rice Growers Cooperative association. These articles dealt with various affairs of the growers' organization, including the damage suit recently filed here against Oak H. Rhodes, president of the Stuttgart Rice Milling company, in connection with the alleged theft of large quantities of rice from a mill at Dewitt.

Feeling has been tense here for several days. Officers of the rice growers organization yesterday petitioned Circuit Judge G. W. Clark to convene a special grand jury to investigate the alleged theft of rice from several mills.

A meeting of the rice growers was held here tonight.

After the attack the mob dispersed. Editor Berry went to his home where he remained tonight. He refused to make a statement, explaining that his attorney had advised him not to talk. Lawson also went to his home, but could not be reached tonight. Lawson lives at Almyra, about fourteen miles south of Stuttgart.

Ku Klux Klan —1923. Louisiana.

KLAN USURPED LAW IN REIGN OF TERROR, MAYOR TESTIFIES

Dade Says Advent in Mer Rouge Brought Outrages, Feuds, Murders and Chaos.

TELLS OF EXPULSION ORDER

He Describes Meetings at Which Governor Parker Was Discussed as an Enemy.

OTHER WITNESSES SULLEN

Admit Being Klansmen, but "Cannot Remember" Fellow-Members Except McKoin and Skipwith.

The New York Times.

Special to The New York Times.

BASTROP, La., Jan. 11.—Only six of the twenty-one witnesses scheduled to appear today in the open hearing held to determine the torturers and slayers of Watt Daniel and Thomas Richards were heard. Nearly all were reluctant to give testimony involving the Ku Klux Klan in this and other outrages in Morehouse Parish. The notable exception was R. L. Dade, Mayor of Mer Rouge, and himself a former Klansman. In his testimony he repudiated the Klan, assailed its deeds, denounced it and declared he was through with it for all time. 1/12/23

Mayor Dade, in a voice heard throughout the courtroom and which fell on the ears of many Klansmen, asserted that before the advent of the Klan in Morehouse Parish, Mer Rouge was a quiet, peaceful and contentetd village, a village that was safe to live in and upon which there was the blood of no citizen.

Lay Terrorism To Klan.

"And what is Mer Rouge now, in what sort of state is the town at present," the Attorney General asked.

"Mer Rouge is in a critical condition," was the reply. "Lifelong friends have become enemies, whole families have been separated and a bitterness hitherto unknown has come into existance. Since the Klan came into the parish there have been disorders, disturbances and atrocious murders."

He pictured the little town as being in a state of chaos and terrorism.

"That is what the Ku Klux Klan has done for us," he cried.

The crowded courtroom was strangely silent. A few Klansmen or Klan sympathizers scrowled openly. Others grinned derisely. Here and there a man or woman looked approval.

Mayor Dade paid scant attention to the spectators. His sole object, it seemed, was to tell all he knew about the depredations of the Klan. He answered questions in a straightforward manner, with visible emotion at times. He seldom hesitated.

He told of joining the Ku Klux Klan and of resigning after learning that the organization was not what he expected it to be and stated that he had attended only two meetings. Asked about Dr. McKoin and the alleged attempt to assassinate him, the Mayor declared he believed Dr. McKoin had done the shooting himself and that the majority of the residents of Mer Rouge wereof the same opinion.

The witness laid bare the story of the "peace conference" held at Monroe between citizens of Mer Rouge and Bastrop.

Mayor Dade admitted that to a large extent the Klan had superseded the parish and State Governments, that the Sheriff, District Attorney and other officials were known as Klansmen and that the Klan took the law into its own hands instead of permitting the duly constituted authorities to mete out punishment to lawbreakers. He pledged his support to the Attorney General to help remedy these conditions.

Klan Let Girl Return.

It was broubht out that Mayor Dade had received two threatening letters after the kidnapping of the five men of whom Daniel and Richards were two on Aug. 24. He told of the ordering of three residents of Mer Rouge to leave the town.

Hugh Clark told of visiting Addie May Hamiliton at the home of her sister in Little Rock, wither she had been banished from Mer Rouge by the Klan. Clark, who admitted that he joined the Klan after returning from Little Rock, testified that he circulated a paper among Klansmen on his return and that twelve signed it, agreeing to let the girl return. Captain Skipwith also gave his permission and the girl returned to her home. Clark said he believed Dr. McKoin was one of the signers.

Despite the admission that he had joined the Klan and had attended two meetings, at one of which many of the Klansmen were unmasked, Clark insisted he was unable to remember the name of a single Klansman he saw at the meetings.

Fred Higginbotham admitted being a Klansman and declared the Klan is "a good thing still for Morehouse Parish." Sullen and taciturn he seemed determined to say nothing that might reflect on the Klan.

Tries to Shield Fellow Klansmen.

The first witness of the day was Higginbotham, who, according to the testimoney of Neelis yesterday, was implicated in the first kidnapping of Thomas Richards. Higginbotham was a sullen, relutant witness and his "I don't knows" and "I don't remembers" were obviously evasions of the questions. He admitted that he was a charter member of the Ku Klux Klan, but could not remember the name of any of his fellow members except Captain Skipwith. He was examined by Assistant Attorney General Guion as follows:

Q.—Were you acquainted with T. F. Richards and Harry J. Neelis? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you remember about Aug. 17, when it was said Richards was taken out of Bastrop by a band of masked men? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where were you at that time? A.—On may way to Mer Rouge.

Q.—Why were you going to Mer Rogue? A.—To buy a Ford car.

Q.—Did you go to Mer Rogue? A—No, I was stopped by a band of masked men.

Q.—How many masked men held you up? A.—Two, at first.

Q.—Were they armed? A.—Yes.

Q.—What did they say? A.—Told me to go back to Bastrop.

Q.—Were there others beside the two men? A.—Yes, there were four or five others out in the woods.

Q.—Did you see any one not masked? A.—I saw Harry Neelis; he was not masked.

Q.—You didn't recognize any of the men? A.—No, sir.

Q.—What did they say to you? A.—They told me to go back to Bastrop.

Q.—No other conversation? A.—None.

Q.—In what kind of regalia were they? A.—They had black hoods over their heads, long hoods.

Q.—You didn't recognize any voice in that party? A.—No.

Q.—Are you a member of the Ku Klux Klan?. A.—I am a charter member.

Q.—Who are the officers of the Klan? A.—I don't know.

Q.—You are a member of the Ku Klux Klan and don't know the officers? A.—Well, Captain Skipwith is the Cyclops.

Q.—You don't know any of the others? A.—No.

Met With Klan in Court House.

Q.—Have you ever been delegated to investigate the conduct of persons objectionable to the Klan? A.—No.

Q.—Have you heard the conduct of people anywhere in the parish discussed in Klan meetings? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Where does the Klan hold its meetings in Bastrop? A.—Once I attended a meeting at the Court House. They meet at various places. No certain place.

Q.—You have no recollection, none whatever, of anything discussed at meetings of the Klan? A.—None.

Q.—After you returned to Bastrop, where did you go? A.—To my restaurant.

Q.—Whom did you see after you returned? A.—I met Neelis, and he asked me what I was doing out there. I told him I was going to Mer Rouge, and they stopped me.

Q.—Did you know Richards was being taken away that day? A.—Yes, I saw them taking him.

Q.—The hooded band committe got in behind you and got Richards? A.—Yes.

Q.—How many cars were there following you? A.—Just one, a Ford touring car.

Q.—Did you know the car or who was in it? A.—No.

Q—And when you saw these hooded men drive in behind you and go to Neelis's garage anud take a man away whom you knew, you were not attracted? A.—No.

Q.—Why didn't you help him out? A.—I didn't know. There was a lot of people who didn't help him out. I stood at the curb utnil they got away.

Q.JHow far away were you? A.—About 75 feet.

Q.—Who were some of the poeple who didn't help Richards? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you see them blindfold Richards? A.—I can't remember.

Q.—Did you see Skipwith at this time? A.—I did not see him.

Q.—Didn't Neelis ask you if you hadn't got Captain Skipwith and where you had taken him to? A.—No.

Mr. Guion wanted to know about the witness's movements on last Tuesday night. Higginbotham said he went home at 8:45. He was called on the telephone and his mother told him there had been a previous telephone call for him. He last attended a Klan meeting six or seven months ago. "Held here in the Court House?" asked Mr. Guion. "I reckon so," replied the witness. He did not remember who presided nor the names of any of those present except Captain Skipwith. Mr. Guion persisted, but the witness stubbornly refused to admit remembering the names of any who had attended Klan meetings at which he was present, other than Skipwith.

"Who asked you to join the Klan?" Mr. Warren asked.

"I don't know."

"How did you know there was a Klan?"

"I heard it around."

"And you don't know who asked you to join?"

"A stranger asked me."

Slowly and with bad grace Higginbotham told of a drive to Spyker yesterday after court had closed and also of an automobile trip to Mer Rouge when he carried a "drummer" to that town. The State apparently was trying to link the "drummer" with the Ku Klux Klan, a report being that the alleged salesman was a Klan official.

The examination went on as follows:

Witness "Can't Remember."

Q.—Did you know T. F. Richards? A.—Slightly.

Q.—Were you friendly with Watt Daniel? A.—I knew him just to speak to him.

Q.—You knew Richards and Daniel had been missing since Aug. 24? A.—Yes.

Q.—What did you think of the kidnapping? A.—I didn't know what to think.

Q.—Do you know any reason why they should have been kidnapped? A.—I do not.

Q.—You don't condemn kidnapping, do you? A.—The witness shook his head.

Q.—Did you know they were looking for Richards? A.—No, sir.

Q.—They permitted you to go on to Mer Rouge? A.—No, they ordered me back to Bastrop.

Q.—Were they Klansmen? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Recognize any? A.—No, sir.

Q.—How many spoke to you? A.—Just one.

Q.—Do you know Jeff Burnett? A.—Yes, when I see him.

Q.—Do you know Horace Rogers? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see either at Bastrop before or after the hold-up? A.—No.

Q.—Did you see the Sheriff on your return, or did you report it to the Sheriff? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Were you excited over it? A.—Well, a little bit nervous.

Q.—Why didn't you report it? A.—I don't know—I had no reason to.

Q.—What more reason would you want? A.—I don't know. I told my father. I thought Neelis would report it.

Q.—Did you reach town firs? A.—Yes.

Q.—Ahead of Neelis? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you know he was coming back? A.—I did not know.

Q.—Richards was your friend, wasn't he? A.—Yes.

Q.—And a neighbor? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you wouldn't report such a happening? A.—No, sir, I didn't.

Q.—You didn't know whether your friend and neighbor was alive or dead, yet you didn't report it? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You didn't have any conversation with Neelis; just left him there? A.—Yes.

Q.—How soon after you got back did you see the Sheriff? A.—That evening, but I didn't say anything to him.

Q.—You just told your father? A.—Well, I told several people I was held up, but no one in particular.

Thinks Klan Good Thing.

"Don't you know," said Senator Warren, "that you went out there voluntarily with those hooded men?"

"No, I was going to Mer Rouge," the witness insisted. He said he was not excited when they stopped him and told him to go back to Bastrop. He denied that on the day of the disappearance of Daniel and Richards, on Aug. 24, he met Sidney White and told him three of the five men kidnnapped had got back to Mer Rouge.

Attorney General Coco asked the witness about the Klan. Higginbotham said he was in the first class to join and that there were about thirty or forty others. The Attorney General proceeded with the examination as follows:

Q.—Do you think now the Klan is a good thing? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—When was it that initiation took place, the first one? A.—About two years ago.

Q.—Tell me about the good things the Klan has done here. Has it warred on bootleggers, regulated people, put down concubinage and regulated communities? A.—I'll say they have done good things.

Q.—You heard about the attempted assassination of Dr. B. M. McKoin? A.—Yes.

Q.—It brought great indignation? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know any good things the Klan did? A.—They made several bootleggers leave.

Q.—Were they niggers or white men? A.—Both white and niggers.

Q.—Were these bootleggers sent out of the State? A.—I don't know. They were run out.

Q.—Did you ever hear of any flogging around here? A.—Just those after the kidnapping.

Q.—The Klan has started things nightly in this parish? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—On the occasion when you were held up on the way to Mer Rouge, did they give you any reason why they wanted you to go back to Bastrop? A.—No, they first told me to stop.

Q.—Did they pull guns on you? A.—No, but they had guns strapped to them.

Q.—Why didn't you ask them to let you go on to Mer Rouge? A.—I thought it best to go back and not ask any questions.

Q.—Did you go there to tell them Richards was in Bastrop? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did Neelis talk to you when he reached Bastrop after being held up? A.—He did, and I told him I had nothing to do with it.

Q.—Didn't he ask you if Skipwith was at the bottom of it? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Did you say to him, "I couldn't help myself; I had to do what I did"? A.—I did not.

The Attorney General drew a word picture of the busy Bastrop street, of a citizen being kidnapped and taken away in broad daylight and no excitement over it. The witness squirmed.

"Now, was that a comman sight?" asked the Attorney General.

"No, sir," was the reply.

Mr. Sompayrac, Assistant Attorney General, asked Higginbotham why the Klan superseded the local court in meting out punishment to lawbreakers.

"You saw a masked man operating on the public road, yet you didn't report it," said the examiner.

"No, sir," replied the witness.

"Then you're not a good Klansman?"

"I don't know, sir."

"What oath is superior to you, the one you have taken today or your Klan oath?"

"The oath today."

"Yet you say you don't remember what you said to Neelis on that day?"

"No, sir."

"Now, as a Klansman, Mr. Higginbotham, it is your duty to help enforce the law, isn't it? Why didn't you appeal to your fellow-Klansmen?"

The witness flushed and became more sullen and reluctant. It was obvious he was attempting to shield the Klan.

"Is the black hood a part of the Klan regalia?"

"I don't know."

"Did you know Richards was at Neelis's garage?"

"I did not."

"What room in this Court House was that Klan meeting held in?"

"In the courtroom."

"You said in previous testimony that you knew Harry Neelis was released before you got back to town. How did you know that?"

"Neelis was here five or ten minutes after me. I don't know when he was released."

Mer Rouge Mayor Tells of Terrorism.

Robert L. Dade, Mayor of Mer Rouge, was the first witness of the afternoon session. He succeeded Dr. McKoin as Mayor. Before the examination began Judge Odom called attention to a story published in The Shreveport Times that an attempt had been made to assassinate W. C. Andrews, one of the witnesses and one of the men kidnapped on Aug. 24. The Attorney General said he had heard the report but did not consider it important. He did not believe any attempt was being made to intimidate witnesses nor that an attempt had been made to assassinate Andrews.

Judge Odom ordered that subpoenas be issued for A. E. Farland, Secret Service chief; Meigs O. Frost, author of the story, and W. C. Andrews, to determine the source of the story. The Attorney General asked that the subpoenas be not issued. Judge Odom said:

"Farland has been quoted in this article and I want to see what he has to say. Issue the subpoenas."

The examination of Dade was then begun by the Attorney General as follows:

Q.—Are you a member of the Klan? A.—I was.

Q.—How long? A.—About two months.

Q.—Why did you join? A.—I thought it a good thing, but later I learned different, and I resigned. After its advent friends became enemies; it separated the people and brought about disorders.

Q.—Was the parish in a state of terrorism after the Klan came? A.—Yes, and a bad state.

Q.—What is the condition of Mer Rouge today? A.—Critical, sir.

Q.—Do you recall the report on the occasion of the shooting at Dr. McKoin? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did it create a feeling of terror? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What do the people think? A.—The general opinion is that he did the shooting himself.

Q.—Why? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you examine the car? A.—Yes, sir; it looked like buckshot marks on it.

Q.—Did many Mer Rouge people think Richards, Watt Daniel and W. C. Andrews had anything to do with it? A.—Very few thought that.

Q.—Do you know of specific cases when men were driven away from the parish or punishment inflicted? A.—The only ones I know are those of old man Daniel and Andrews.

Q.—Did you ever hear of bootleggers being taken out? A.—I understand there was a white man put in jail in Bastrop on complaint of the Klan. I understand there were two niggers beaten.

Q.—Do you know A. H. Davenport of Mer Rouge? A.—Yes, known him all his life.

Q.—Do you know A. L. Smith of Ouachita Parish? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—In a conversation with Leon Davenport, also of Mer Rouge, did Mr. Smith state to Leon Davenport that A. H. Davenport was said to have been connected with the attempted assassination of McKoin? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was it reported that A. H. Davenport was the brains of the anti-Klan element in that parish? A.—Yes.

Q.—What did Smith, as a friend of Davenport, say to you? A.—He said he had come as a friend of the Davenports and he wanted me to straighten things out and bring about peace—to clear the Davenport family of these charges. Smith advised a meeting at Monroe, and we went there a few days later.

Q.—Who attended that meeting? A.—John Parker, Joe Davenport, Captain Skipwith, Dr. McKoin, Dr. Barham, Flood Madison, A. H. Smith and myself. A. H. Smith acted as spokesman and said the object of the meeting was to clear the Davenport family.

Q.—What did Flood Madison have to say at this meeting? A.—That the meeting was not only to clear the Davenports but to restore peace in the entire community.

Q.—What did Skipwith say to that? A.—He gave assurance that the Davenport family would not be molested by the Klan.

Q.—Who did you meet in Bastrop? A.—Pugh Clark, Flood Madison, Skipwith, Williams, Smith and others.

Q.—What was the purpose? A.—To discuss Milner Whipple, Campbell and Governor Parker. I am almost positive the Governor was mentioned at some of the meetings.

Says Klan Superseded Law.

The witness said Smith or Davenport told the others they would vouch for Milner keeping his mouth shut about the Klan. He was not positive that Skipwith had said, "Ignore the Governor."

"Didn't Skipwith give Davenport assurance that there would be no further raids on Mer Rouge as long as he (Skipwith) was head of the Moorehouse Klan?"

"I think so," replied Dade.

The examination then continued as follows:

Q.—Isn't the Klan responsible for an intolerable condition here? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Isn't it a fact that the Klan has superseded the constituted authorities here? A.—Yes, sir, to a great extent.

Q.—Aren't your officers Klansmen? Your Sheriff, the Clerk, the District Attorney A.—I have heard so, but I'm not sure.

Q.—Didn't the Klan take the law into their own hands? A.—Largely, yes, sir. Mer Rouge was once peaceful and contented, but after the Klan came people grew bitter and suspicious. I want to see the guilty punished.

Q.—Will you do all that you can to restore peace and order? A.—I will.

Q.—You will help us in every way to restore order and peace in the parish? A.—Yes.

Q.—Are there any people leaving your town as a result of these conditions? A.—I think not. They're hoping for a solution.

Q.—After the kidnapping of Daniel and Richards did you receive threatening letters? A.—Yes, two shortly after the kidnapping.

Q.—Who did you give these letters to? A.—I gave them to Mr. Farland.

Q.—What was in those letters? A.—One of them said that we were wallowing in a cesspool of lawlessness. That was in the first letter. The second, a few days later, said if I didn't clean up the town they'd swamp down on us, a thousand of them, and clean up the town for me.

Q.—How were the letters signed? A.—One was signed "100 per cent. Americanism," the other by the "Vigilance Committee."

Q.—Did one of these letters say it was known who plotted the assassination of Dr. McKoin? A.—Yes, it said they knew who sat at the round table and plotted.

Q.—What did you do about these letters? A.—I came to Judge Odom with them and he advised me to call in some of the good citizens and discuss the letters.

Q.—Were you in a party that called on Dr. McKoin in regard to the letters? A.—Yes, we went to McKoin.

Q.—Who was with you? A.—A. L. Smith and Davenport and Captain Skipwith.

Q.—What was done? A.—I showed the letters and Skipworth said if I would clean up the town I wouldn't get such letters.

Q.—Are you positive Skipworth said that? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Who is Tom Milner? A.—He works for a Mer Rouge concern.

Q.—Who is A. C. Whipple? A.—A blacksmith.

Q.—Who is Campbell? Is he a gambler? A.—Not that I ever heard.

Klan Foes Ordered Out.

It was brought out that at the Monroe peace conference a message was drafted ordering Whipple, Milner and Campbell to leave town. Dade agreed to deliver the message but stated he gave no guarantee that the men would actually leave. Whipple, Campbell and Milner were known enemies of the Klan.

Mrs. Hugh Clark when called to the stand did not deny remarking at a Bastrop picture show that "Richards needn't be so smart. They got him once and will get him again." "If I did make it, I meant nothing," she said. "I was like all the rest of the women—talking and not knowing what I was saying."

Mrs. T. Charriss described an auto ride taken by her and a Mrs. Groves on the Mer Rouge road on Aug. 17. "We met Harry Neelis, who asked us for a ride," she said. "He came in with us."

"Have you ever seen the Ku Klux in operation around here," she was asked.

"I saw them the day they got Richards."

"After you had brought Neelis in?"

"Yes."

"How many men were in the car that got Richards?"

"I don't know, but they were masked."

"Did you know any of the men who wore the masks?"

"I did not."

Intercoded 'With Klan for Girl.

Hugh Clark testified that on a business trip to Little Rock, Ark., he called on Addie May Hamilton after she had been driven there from Bastrop by the Klan. The girl was living with her sister. Clark was accompanied by W. E. Hopkins. The girl told them the story of her being driven from Mer Rouge by the masked men. She called the masked men "Ku Klux," and said she recognized "Pink" Kirkpatrick, Dr. McKoin and another man, but wasn't so sure of the last. "Her positive statement was she recognized Kirkpatrick and Dr. McKoin," said the witness. "She wanted to return home, and she asked me and Mr. Hopkins about it. I told her that I would try to make it possible for her to come back."

The examination then continued as follows:

Q.—When you got back to Mer Rouge, what arrangements did you make? A.—I talked to several I thought were Ku Kluxers to see if it was satisfactory for her to return, and they seemed to think it was all right. Later I got a paper authorizing the return to her mother. The paper was signed by about twelve Klansmen. I sent this paper on to her and went to see Captain Skipwith, who said it would be all right—he had no objections. I gave this word to her and she came home.

Q.—To whom did you talk—that is, the men you thought were Klansmen? A.—I talked to Mr. L. T. Snider, Mr. G. M. Sims and Mr. W. P. ("Pink") Kirkpatrick. I talked to several others, too.

Q.—Did any of these or any one else tell you how she had been sent away? A.—I didn't ask them. They didn't mention it.

Q.—When did you join the Klan? A.—After I got back from Little Rock, where I saw her.

Q.—After these people acquiesced in your proposal that the girl return she was still fearful, wasn't she? A.—Yes, she wanted to be sure she would not be harmed.

Q.—To whom did you present the petition for her return? A.—There were six or seven I met.

Q.—Who signed it—did Dr. McKoin sign it? A.—I think so. I can't remember all the names. Sims, Kirkpatrick, Snider signed it.

Q.—Whom did you find to be members? A.—I don't know. There was Sims. Doggone it, there is so many I can't remember them.

The witness said he attended two Klan meetings, but didn't remember the faces he saw. One meeting was in the woods about four miles from Mer Rouge. The second meeting was in Bastrop at the oil mill.

"Who presided?" he was asked.

"I don't know; there was too many there for me to notice any in particular."

"Were they masked?"

"Some of them."

"Can't you give us some names of Klan members?"

"No."

"Is Mr. Kirkpatrick a member?"

"I think so."

"How about McKoin?"

"I think so. I believe I saw him at my first meeting."

When asked how many Klansmen were present at the first meeting he attended, he replied:

"I don't know, maybe three or four hundred—the woods were full of them."

Klansmen Allowed Girl's Return.

The examination then went on:

Q.—Wen you passed this petition around giving acquiescence for the return of Addie May Hamilton you passed it only to Klansmen? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then afterward you went to Captain Sqipwith and showed him the petition of the citizens of Mer Rouge? A.—Yes.

Q.—Why did you go to Captain Skipwith? A.—To make sure everything would be all right with the proper party. He was supposed to be the head of the Klansmen.

Q.—You went to Captain Skipwith as a Klansman? A.—I am sure I had joined the Klan then.

Q.—You signed the petition, didn't you? A.—Yes.

Q.—As a Klansman? A.—Possibly. I'm not positive.

Q.—Where were you on Aug. 17, the day Richards was kidnapped by the Klan? A.—God knows—I heard about the kidnapping of Richards about 5 o'clock, maybe 4:30, that evening.

Q.—Had you information it was contemplated? A.—I had not.

Q.—You heard about the attempted assassination of Dr. McKoin? A.—Yes, the same night, about a half hour after it happened.

Q.—Where did you see McKoin? A.—At the home of Dr. Clark. It was between 10 and 12 o'clock Dr. Clark telephoned me.

Q.—Who did you find there? A.—Dr. Clark, Dr. McKoin and Kirkpatrick.

Q.—How did McKoin describe it? A.—He said he was given a false call and was shot at after he was returning.

Q.—Did you see the car? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was it shot? A.—It was. There were marks showing. There were several shots. One went through the car from the front. I first thought some one had shot to scare him, but afterward I got a searchlight and examined the car. Then I saw there had been several shots. There was evidence of a charge of buckshot. Some of the shots struck the frame on top. The curtains showed the effects of the fire too. There was evidence that some one had fired after the car passed.

Q.—What was McKoin's position? A.—He said he was leaning on the wheel; that was his explanation for the shot not striking him.

Q.—Would the bullets that struck the back curtain and the back o fthe seat have struck the driver if he had been sitting up straight? A.—Yes, I think so.

The testimony offered by the witness at this juncture bore out the assertions of Dr. McKoin that he had been fired on from ambush.

"Had you formed any suspicions?" the witness was asked.

"Yes, against the bootleggers who had written him threatening letters."

"Had you ever heard him intimate that his suspicions were directed against any cetrain person?"

"No, I asked him and he said he didn't know who was responsible.

At the suggestion of Mr. Warren the witness traced his movements on the day Richards was kidnapped in broad daylight in Bastrop. He was certain on some points but extremely vague on others.

Klansman Contradicts Himself.

Clark was insistent on establishing his presence at a lodge meeting on the night Daniel and Richards were slain. His examination proceeded as follows:

Q.—Did you have any fear of arrest? A.—No.

Q.—Well, why did you want to know for sure where you were that night? A.—I just wanted to know. There were all sorts of rumors. Every one in Mer Rouge was going to be arrested.

Q.—But why should rumors that many were going to be arrested arouse you? You weren't afraid, were you? A.—No, but I wanted to know where I was.

Q.—Some one told you you were at the Masonic lodge that night, didn't he? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who was that man? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—The lodge records show you were there that night? A.—Yes.

Q.—You have no positive recollection of any one there that night? A.—No positive recollection.

Q.—Were you in Bastrop on the night of Aug. 24? A.—No.

Q.—Did you make the statement in the streets of Bastrop that you could name six men responsible for the shooting of Dr. McKoin? A.—I may have.

Q.—Why? A.—I think you are making it too strong. I don't remember saying that.

Q.—Whom did you suspect? A.—I won't say, it was only suspicion.

Q.—Then your suspicion was based on your imagination? A.—I guess so.

Q.—Were you on good terms with Daniel and Richards? A.—Yes, I never had any trouble with either.

Q.—Did you make any move toward an investigation? A.—No, sir, we were kind of used to shooting and disturbances.

Q.—Then it was a common thing? A.—Not exactly.

The witness denied that he had taken any part in raids of the black masks and that he had seen them in action. He did talk to Captain Skipwith about the kidnapping at committee meetings—two, he thought—"to straighten things out." He denied any knowledge of the identity of the masked men in the two kidnapping bands. He admitted he was incensed at the alleged shooting at Dr. McKoin and did not like Watt Daniel and Richards. After the disappearance, he admitted he said it was the result of bad local conditions.

"Is Mer Rouge restless now," he was asked.

"The people are restless."

"You are in sympathy with the State in this hearing?"

"I am."

He considered it miraculous that Dr. McKoin escaped death when his auto was shot at.

J. C. Nettles, a fisherman at Lake La Fourche, was the last witness of the day. He told of being stopped in his car on Aug 24 about a mile out of Bastrop by about fifteen masked men. All were armed and masked. Two with pistole showed him where to park his car and then ordered him to get out. He heard some one say they had gotten Watt Daniel and old man Jim Daniel. Soon afterward he was allowed to go.

Associated Press reports of Ku Klux activities.

"Most of the information as to the Klan, as you well know," said Mr. McLean, "is obtained from the daily press, which gets its reports from The Associated Press, and it is generally recognized that The Associated Press is controlled by the Catholic organization. The local press obtains its information from The Associated Press. It means to be fair and believes that it is printing news, but it is printing propaganda pure and simple."

Ku Klux Klan—1923.

Louisiana.

COCO TO IDENTIFY MER ROUGE SLAYERS

Attorney General Issues Statement That State Will Call Star Witnesses Soon.

EXPECTS TO NAME 5 OF BAND

Men Who Saw Bodies Being Taken to Lake La Fourche Are to Testify.

KLAN TRIES OBSTRUCTION

Succeeds in Preventing Recalling of Gray, Reported as One of Kidnappers.

1-18-23

New York Times

Special to The New York Times.

BASTROP, La., Jan. 17.—Attorney General Coco announced tonight that what the State believes to be positive identification of members of the hooded band which spirited Watt Daniel and Thomas F. Richards to their death will be offered soon at the open hearing.

Two important witnesses for whom the authorities have been searching since the investigation began have been located and have signified their willingness to appear in court, it was learned tonight. They are the traveling man in the stalled automobile who saw the death truck pass with the bodies of Daniel and Richards on the way to Lake La Fourche and the man who sold the truck and the touring car used by the murderers. The latter witness, it is said, has supplied the authorities with license numbers and the numbers of the motors and other parts.

The Attorney General made a public statement to newspaper men soon after the open hearing adjourned for the day. The evidence to be offered, the understanding is, will definitely connect five men with the nightriders who kidnapped the two men.

According to semi-official authority Berry Whetsone, the youth who declared he could identify members of the mob, will be brought here tomorrow and he may be placed on the witness stand at once. Whetstone is considered one of the star witnesses for the State. He told the authorities he had been drafted into service as a "waterboy" for the hooded band and that he was present when Daniel and Richards were kidnapped.

Attorney General Coco has admitted he is holding some of his best witnesses for the end of the hearing. Those to be heard tomorrow will testify on subjects not previously brought up in court while those to follow will corroborate that testimony. There are about fifty more witnesses to be heard.

Klan Tries to Block Hearing.

Charging that the State's attorneys were using illegal methods and the "third degree" in the examination of witnesses, the Ku Klux Klan, through W. C. Barnett, its counsel, today caused the withdrawal of E. M. Gray, a Klansman as a witness. When Gray, who was a witness yesterday, was recalled today Barnett renewed his objections of the day before. He asserted that Gray's name has been connected with the case in published reports and claimed constitutional rights for the witness. Judge Odom ruled that objections could not be entered by attorneys representing persons who might be involved in the prosecution, and said that witnesses would have to testify but need not incriminate themselves. The court was to be the judge of the questions.

Barnett asked if he could consult with witnesses. The Court yielded on that point and when Barnett asked for permission to consult with Gray, permission was granted. Gray left the Courtroom with his attorney and did not return. The State's attorneys intimidated that he would not be recalled. It was hinted by the State that the alarm manifested by the Klan's attorney was entirely satisfactory to the Attorney General and his aids.

Following up its investigation of Gray's movements on Aug. 24, the State called witnesses who had been with him on the night of the kidnapping. Tom Higginbotham, reported by Gray as the man who drove him to the home of William Higginbotham, Tom Higginbotham's cousin, on that night, stuck to the story told by Gray. He testified that he picked up Gray at a point not far from the spot where the masked raiders held up the Bastrop picnickers.

William Higginbotham, who testified that he had received an alarming letter, substantiated Gray's testimony that he had asked Gray to go to his house and spend all or part of the night wtih him, fearing an attack.

Try to Trace Gray's Movements.

State's Attorneys admitted that Rufus Eubank, nephew of Gray, who drove him to the point where he was picked up by Tom Higginbotham, would be called as a witness at an early day. Eubank is depended on to describe the exact time which Gray was landed at the lonely spot on the Mer Rouge-Bastrop road, and will be asked whether there were any masked men in evidence when he got there. Eubank is expected to clear the mystery as to why Gray did not use his own car to go to the home of William Higginbotham.

William Higginbotham testified that Gray and Tom Higginbotham, arriving at his home, were provided with revolvers and remained outside the house until midnight of Aug. 24. He went to bed and slept, though fearing an attack. He admitted that he was a Klansman and that he had seen Klansmen wear their black hoods. He had seen Captain Skipwith, "Tom" Higginbotham and "Pink" Kirkpatrick in white regalia. Dr. McKoin had told him it had been reported that Leon Daniel, a brother of Watt Daniel, had said that Watt Daniel had threatened to kill him.

T. Semmes Walmsley, First Assistant Attorney General entered the court room while the hearing was in progress this afternoon, carrying a bundle which, he stated, contained black hoods, which had been worn by Morehouse Klansmen and which would be introduced as evidence.

Former Deputy Sheriff "Jeff" Burnett, accused of the murder of Daniel and Richards, will be brought back to Bastrop Friday, it was announced today by Sheriff Carpenter. He has been in a Shreveport hospital for treatment for pleurisy.

Klan Counsel Fights Calling Gray.

Sheriff Carpenter, the first witness of the morning session, was asked only three questions. In reply to the last he testified that it was not until the morning after Alonzo Braddock had been released, after having been dragged from his home by a Ku Klux band led by Captain Skipwith and taken to the Sheriff, who kept the farmer in his house over night, that a warrant was issued for Braddock's arrest. Sam Conger, the next witness, testified to seeing the black-hooded mob on Aug. 24, but was unable to identify any members of it.

When Gray's name was called W. C. Barnett, counsel for Dr. McKoin, "Jeff" Burnett and the Klan generally, objected, as he had done yesterday, on the ground that Gray "was in a sense accused of being implicated in the Mer Rouge crime." He further stated that Gray had engaged counsel, of which Barnett was one. "In his behalf I say that he declines to give any further testimony on the ground that it might incriminate him," said the attorney. "The Constitution of this State provides that no man can give evidence against himself.

"As a representative of others in this matter," he continued, "I want to say we have permitted the State to go ahead in this hearing, but for the State to subject this witness or any other witness to cross examination or the third degree is in violation of the Constitution."

"These matters have been submitted to a Grand Jury in this parish, to the District Attorney, to other officials and no one has been charged by them," replied Senator Warren. "The State has some evidence tending to show that some individuals have knowledge of the transactions which led to the death of two citizens of this parish. The sole purpose of this investigation is to get the true facts in the matter. The attorney of the State is not cross-examining, there is no third degree in this hearing. Every witness has been guaranteed protection and there has been no intimidation on either side, I think. The truth is all the State wants in these matters.

"The witness in this instance is free to refuse to testify. The court has told him so. The accusation against Mr. Gray, as published by an overzealous newspaper, is unfortunate. It was a wild story and the State had nothing to do with it."

Mr. Guion cited Supreme Court decisions to show that the State was entitled to this hearing. He contended that if a newspaper writer had connected Gray with the accusations, it did not alter Gray's status as a witness in view of the fact that there had been no affidavit filed against him.

Court Rules Against Klan.

Barnett rejoined that the Constitution provided that Gray might not give evidence in any proceedings that might incriminate him. He contended that a witness who feared that his testimony in any way might lead to his being accused had the right to refuse to testify. He insisted that the witness and his counsel were the best judges as to what the witness should testify to. He repeated his objection to Gray's being used as a witness after asserting that the material on which the Attorney General was working had been furnished by agents.

"Will the gentleman tell us the names of his prospective defendants?" Senator Warren asked.

"We'll be here and let you know whenever they are called," Barnett replied.

Attorney General Coco insisted that Barnett's position was untenable, that if he were permitted to object in this case he might object to every witness called by the State.

Judge Odom said that if there was an affidavit against Gray he would not permit him to testify. "But there is no complaint," said the Court. "I now reiterate to you, Mr. Gray, that you don't have to answer questions that may implicate or involve you in these alleged crimes. I now want to state a policy, I am not going to tolerate objections from attorneys. If an attorney wants to tell a witness of his rights under the Constitution, that will be all right, but I don't want objections. A witness here has the same right that he has before the Grand Jury.

"I am going to permit the witnesses to come here and I shall require them to tell what they know so long as it doesn't incriminate them. That a witness might possibly say something that might incriminate him doesn't mean that he shouldn't testify at all. I think now we understand each other."

The Court then instructed the witness that if he were in doubt as to any question put to him, he should appeal to the Court. Barnett asked whether, in the case of future witnesses, counsel would consult the Court publicly or privately as to objections. Judge Odom said he would prefer that it be done privately.

The Court then permitted Gray to consult with Barnett in an ante-chamber. The State decided to examine Tom Higginbotham in the meanwhile.

Tells of Picking Up Gray.

Tom Higginbotham is a cousin of Will Higginbotham, with whom, according to Grays' testimony yesterday, he spent most of the night of Aug. 24. Higginbotham was examined, as follows:

Q.—Do you know E. N. Gray? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Where is his home in relation to yours? A.—About three miles across the swamps.

Q.—What road do you take? A.—Just a crossroad.

Q.—Where were you on Aug. 24? A.—Baling hay with Mr. Montgomery on the bayou.

Q.—Did you go to Bastrop the day before? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you talk with any one? A.—My Cousin Will. He told me that he had received a threatening letter signed "Not Your Friend," warning him to keep away from negroes and to quit making white lightning.

Q.—Did you see the letter? A. Yes.

Q.—What else did he talk about? A.—Well, I told him that I'd better go back with him.

Q.—Who else did you see? A.—J. D. and Fred Higginbotham.

Q.—Are you related to them? A.—Second cousins.

Q.—Are you a member of the Klan? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you know Watt Daniel? A.—Tolerably well.

Q.—Did you know T. F. Richards? A.—Yes, sir, about a year, I think.

Q.—Did you know J. L. Daniel, W. C. Andrews and Tot Davenport? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you hear rumors that they were in bad with the Klan? A.—No, sir.

Q.—When you quit baling hay where did you go? A.—Home.

Q.—Did you come through Bastrop? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Stop there? A.—No, sir.

Q.—And you picked up Mr. Gray at Washburn's place? A.—Yes, sir. I was glad to have him along.

Q.—He was standing there alone? A.—Yes, sir; out in front of the gate.

Q.—How many cars passed you? A.—Two or three.

Q.—Any prisoners in them? A.—I didn't see any.

Q.—You didn't halt when they passed? A.—No.

Q.—How far was it from the point where you picked up Gray and where you met the masked men? A.—About a quarter mile.

Q.—You had just about reached the Cooper Lake Road when you met the masked men? A.—Yes.

Q.—Whom did you next meet? A.—Earl Andrews, I believe.

Q.—You passed him? A.—Yes.

Q.—Whom did you see next? A.—Nobody I recognized.

Met Masked Men.

Q.—You talked to no one you met by the road? A.—No, I was in a hurry to get home.

Q.—After seeing the masked men? A.—Yes.

Q.—You saw a car standing with people in it? A.—Yes.

Q.—You didn't know them? A.—No.

Q.—How many were standing outside the car? A.—Three, I think.

Q.—In the car? A.—The car was crowded.

Q.—You didn't know them to talk to them? A.—No.

Q.—Were any of them masked? A.—No.

Q.—Then you proceeded on the Bastrop-Mer Rouge road for quite a way? A.—Yes.

Q.—Pass anybody? A.—Yes, several cars, but I didn't know any of them.

Q.—Did you pass any cars before you reached the fork in the road? A.—I passed all of them before I reached the swamp at Red Hill.

Q.—After you passed the road where the large car was standing, did you pass other cars before you reached the fork? A.—Two or three, I think.

Q.—Had you passed Gray's car, driven by Rufus Eubanks, you would have known it? A.—I think so.

Q.—Or Tom Butler's car? A.—Yes, sir. I would have known it.

Q.—What did you do when you got home? A.—Went in and had dinner.

Q.—What did Gray do? A.—Waited outside with my cousin.

Q.—What time did you leave there? A.—After midnight.

Q.—Did you take Gray home? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—See any one on the way? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you see any of Mr. Gray's family when he got to his house? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You went home? A.—I went to my cousin, Will Higginbotham.

Q.—Why did you and Gray think all danger was over? A.—Well, it was midnight.

Q.—Midnight would be a good hour for trouble, wouldn't it? A.—I don't think so.

Q.—You have been Will Higginbotham's only companion to stay with him? A.—Yes.

Q.—How much have you stayed with him? A.—I've stayed there for a week at a time.

Q.—You don't stay there now? A.—No.

Q.—You decided the danger was over? A.—Yes.

Q.—Had he any enemies? A.—None that I know of.

Q.—Have you ever heard any one threaten him or Tom? A.—No.

Q.—Had he been a good citizen? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—When you came in to get your dinner, did you see John Lang or Jeff Burnett? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you know "Jim" Vaughn or Dean Ashcraft? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you see Captain Skipwith? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Were you ever suspicious of any one having fired at Dr. McKoin? A.—No, sir; I didn't think he had an enemy.

Q.—Was the community excited over it? A.—No, sir, it was very quiet.

Q.—Do you mean to say people were not interested in it? A.—It looked that way to me.

Q.—When did you hear the news? A.—On the morning of the shooting.

Q.—And you went to Mer Rouge and inquired? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—So far as you know, there was mighty little effort to find out who did the shooting? A.—So far as I know.

Q.—Did you see either Richards or Watt Daniel the day you came in from the Montgomery place? A.—I don't remember.

FEDERAL INQUIRY OF KLAN ACTIVITY LOOMS

Investigation Centered in Five Southern States.

EVIDENCE IS STARTLING

Special Membership Campaign Is Being Conducted Among Railway Mail Clerks and Postmasters in Southwest.

Commercial Appeal 1-28-25

BY. A. G. BROWN.

(Universal Service Staff Correspondent.)

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—The federal government at Washington is reported here tonight on good authority, to be about ready to conference openly a most searching investigation of its own into the activities of the Ku Klux Klan. This probe is to be centered in the so-called klan states of the southwest, Georgia, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and Alabama.

Agents to Southern States.

Federal agents have already been dispatched to Dallas, Little Rock, Atlanta and Birmingham. Some of the operatives, who have been at work on the Morehouse Parish atrocity, will remain here to investigate the situation, from the federal standpoint, existing in Louisiana.

A. E. Farland, chief of the federal staff, which did the work at Bastrop and Mer Rouge, was in New Orleans a few hours today, following a most important conference at Baton Rouge with Gov. John M. Parker. He was accompanied by his chief aid, James Rooney.

Neither would make any comment on the nature of the conference with Louisiana's chief executive, or amplify the report that Washington is about to strike at klan activities in the southwest.

It is known, however, that they are ready to present to officials of the Department of Justice at Washington some very startling documentary evidence bearing on the activities of the invisible empire throughout the southwest.

Part of this evidence was presented to the federal operatives by Gov. Parker. The remainder has been developed by the government men from leads secured while they were investigating the situation in Morehouse Parish.

The evidence already gathered, according to Gov. Parker, reveals violation of federal statutes of the most startling character. It is alleged to establish the following facts:

Campaign Now In Progress.

That a special membership campaign is now being conducted by the klan among railroad mail clerks and postmasters throughout the entire southwest. Evidence in the hands of operatives, it is said, tends to show that mail already has been tampered with.

That a similar campaign is being conducted by klan emissaries among the telegraph operators in five states, for the purpose of tapping at first hand this source of iformation.

That the same character of activities are being conducted throughout the telephone offices of the southwest.

That attempts have been made to enroll newspaper men on the klan roster in an effort to control news sources and the publication of news, as well as editorial matter.

Attorney-General A. V. Coco is still at his home in Marksville, but one of his assistants, T. Semmes Walmsley, tonight confirmed the fact that evidence of the klan's activities as outlined above had been placed in the hands of the federal authorities.

"Startling as it may seem," said Mr. Walmsley, 't'he klan has not only actaully made progress in its efforts to secretly tap the telephone and telegraph lines of the southwest, but evidence has been secured that tends to show that United States mail has actually been tampered with.

"The Morehouse Parish outrages were startling enough, but in reality their revelations only skims the surface of klan activities in this whole section of the country."

Will Blow Lid Off.

Gov. Parker is ready to "blow the lid" off the national klan campaign at the Chicago conference, to be opened at the Coliseum on Feb. 26. He so announced today, after accepting an invitation to be one of the principal speakers.

By that time he will have carefully digested the voluminous record of the Bastrop hearing and will be ready to give to the world the inside story of the investigation. He is expected to outline what he believs the nature of the anti-kluz campaign should be.

Q.—Are you sure they did not pass in a car while you were sitting out under the pecan trees at Will Higginbotham's? A.—I don t now; several cars passed.

Q.—When did you first hear of the kidnapping of Daniel and Richards? A.—I met the mob that night.

Q.—What did you think about the mob? A.—I felt they were after some one, and I hurried on at a good clip.

Q.—Did any one else get threatening letters that you know about? A.—Captain Skipwith got some.

Q.—Did you see them? A.—No, but I heard about them.

Q.—You are not sure Skipwith got them—you never read them? A.—No, sir.

Q.—The night you picked up Gray, it was by accident? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You didn't know which way he was going? A.—No, sir.

Witness Misquoted "Threat."

When Will Higginbotham was called he presented the so-called threatening letter, which, on its face, gave little reason for expecting the attack he said he feared. The letter read:

"Why don't you tend to your own business? It is no matter to you about our negro women or making whisky. We intend to do as we please, and your bunch can't stop us. We know you and we are going to stop you. Take this for what it is worth and get close together. You can guess the rest. Not Your Friend."

"As I understood your cousin (Tom Higginbotham), the letter was a reprimand to you for immoral conduct and making whisky," said Senator Warren. "Instead of that, I find the letter reminds you it is none of your business if the writer is immoral and makes whisky. Is that right?"

"Yes."

"Nobody was accusing you of immorality or making whisky, but they objected to you interfering with their immoralities?"

"Yes."

"You didn't interfere in such ways with other people's business?"

"No."

Higginbotham is a typical farmer and apparently a peaceful, quiet old man. His droll manner made the spectators and even Judge Odom smile.

The examination went on as follows:

Q.—Whom did you show that letter to first? A.—To "Jap" Jones when I met him at Bastrop. He advised me to get somebody to stay with me. Afterwards I met "Newt" Gray and asked him to stay with me all night or half the night.

Q.—Did you have any idea who sent the letter? A.—No sir, but I thought it might be some of them fellows at Mer Rouge selling Whiskey.

Q.—Who were they? A.—Well, I heard that Watt Daniel and Will Bradlock were making and selling it.

Q.—Did you hear that Jim Norsworthy had been making it but had quit? A.— Yes sir.

Q.—Had you and Watt ever talked about making whiskey? A—No sir.

Q.—You and Braddock? A.—No sir.

Q.—Why did you think Braddock was making whiskey? A.—I had heard it around.

Q.—Did you suspect that anybody had cause to write that letter exept those who made whis ey and sold it? A.—No sir.

Q.—When was the last time you saw Watt Daniel? A.—At Bastrop, the day of the ball game.

Q.—Who was with him? A.—I don't know. There was some one with him but I didn't know the other man.

Q.—You saw him no more? A.—No, I started home after that.

Q.—Did you show that letter to your wife? A.—She read it before I got to the house.

Q.—Did you ever hear that the Vigilance Comfittee was after Watt Daniel or any one else? A.—I ehard they were after J. L. Daniel on account of the poker game at his house.

Q.—Any one else? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Had you heard of trouble between the Klan and people of Mer Rouge? A.—I had heard there was some.

Q.—Are you a member of the Klan? A.—I am a member, but I am too old to get out with them. I work all day and don't go out at night.

Saw Blindfolded Men on Truck.

Q.—Did you have the hood and regalia? A.—Yes, sir, a white one.

Q.—Did you havea black one? A.—No, sir, I never tried to get one. I know the others had them, but I didn't feel that I needed one. I don't just remember where I got the white one.

Q.—You didn't have any idea of taking any pjart in night expeditions? A.—No, sir.

Q.—And you didn't have any need for a black hood? A.—No.

Q.—Did you see any men who had black hoods? A.—I saw them. I didn't know them. I did see Jim Norsworthy.

Q.—Did he have a haad on? A.—No, he was sttanding out in the road.

Q.—When you told "Jap" Jones aboupt the letter, you addressed him as a Klansman and a lifelong friend? A.—Yes.

Q.—Yop told him there was no reason for the letter? A.—Yes.

Q.—How did you get Gray? A.—He came up to me in a car.

Q.—He heard you were looking for him? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you talk to any one else about the letter? A.—No.

Q.—Did Tom know about it? A.—Yes, I told him at dinner.

Q.—What did he say? A.—Said he would be back by dark.

Q.—About what time did he get to Bastrop? A.—About 6:30 P. M., I guess.

Q.—After dinner, now, Newt Gray came looking for you about this very thing? A.—I think Tom Higginbotham told him.

Q.—Gray made it clear to you that he had already been told about this letter? A.—Yes.

Q.—And he offered to stay all night or part of the night with you. A.—Yes.

Q.—He asked you if you had any way of getting him out to your house? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did Gray tell you that he'd have to get somebody to drive his car home? To take his wife and party home? A.—No, he didn't. I just told him he could come out to my house with Tommy Higginbotham.

Q.—Did you think Gray was taking any chances on missing Tom as Tom came back from the ball field? A.—No; Gray said he'd catch him. I told him if he watched the street he'd be sure to catch him.

Q.—Did you bring any men up from Mer Rouge? A.—Yes, Jim Wemble.

Q.—Did you go home by the Mer Rouge road? A.—No, Grabball road. I wanted to get away from that crowd.

Q.—You wanted to get home? A.—Yes, I wanted to get home before sundown.

Q.—You were at home more than an hour before the arrival of Gray and Tom? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You left town with the main crowd? A.—Yes.

Q.—When you got out on the road the hooded men were there? A.—Yes, part of them.

Q.—And they had stopped some cars and taken some prisoners? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see two men blindfolded on the truck? A.—Yes.

Q.—How many cars did you see? A.—About eight or ten.

Q.—How did you pass? A.—A masked man indicated the right, and my girl drove the car to the right.

Q.—What kind of hoods did you see? A.—Black.

Q.—Where was the truck? A.—On the side of the road. There were hooded men around it.

Q.—About how many in hoods did you see? A.—Eighteen or twenty.

Q.—You were not halted? A.—No, sir.

Q.—No one overtook you? A.—No, sir, but I passed Frank Bell and John Jones coming this way.

Q.—How far beyond the holdup did you meet Frank Bell and John Jones? A.—About half a mile.

Q.—Were they driving fast? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you meet anybody else? A.—Nobody.

Q.—Didn't overtake "Newt" Gray's or Tom Butler's cab? A.—No I did not.

Q.—You drove east? A.—Yes.

Q.—Why couldn't you take Gray home in your car? A.—Well, I didn't want to crowd my wife and the girls.

Q.—Have you ever heard that Tom Higginbotham was a member of the Vigilance Committee? A.—No.

Q—Had he talked about things they were setting out to do? A.—Not to me.

Q.—Did he want you to attend any meetings? A.—One in the woods.

Q.—Do you remember any one there? A.—Tom was there Captain Spikwith and "Pink" Kirkpatrick.

Q.—Was Dr. McKoin there? A.—No.

Q.—Do you know him? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What did you hear at Mer Rouge about the shooting? A.—I heard that Dr. McKoin passed two men on the roadside and grew suspicious of them. Dr. McKoin toldl me this and said he didn't know how he escaped with his life.

Q.—Did he say how far they were road? A.—They were in the ditch o road.

Q.—When he saw them he squatted down in the car, and that is why he was not hit? A.—Yes.

The witness then related that Dr. McKoin had told him that he was called to a negro cabin, found no one there ill, and passed the same two men going and coming. The shots, McKoin said, were fired after he had passed them on his return trip. The examination then continued:

Q.—Did you ever hear any one say they suspected any one of shooting at McKoin? A.—Leon Daniel said he had heard Watt Daniel was planning to kill Dr. McKoin. Dr. McKoin also told me that weeks before the shooting.

Q.—Did Leon Daniel tell that or did some one say he had said it? A.—Some one told me he said it.

Q.—Do you know why Dr. McKoin carried a bale of hay on the side of his car the night he was shot at? A.—Didn't know he carried a bale of hay.

Q—You know whether Tom Higginbotham ever went out on any Klan raids? A.—He never did.

Says Gray Guarded Home.

Q.—Has he a Klan regalia? A.—He's got a white suit.

Q.—Not a black one? A.—I know he didn't have a black one.

Q.—Now what did Gray do when he got out to your house that night? A.—He stayed outside and would not come in for supper because he said he didn't want to get the women folks worried. I brought him a gun and left him and Tom there. Gray went home about midnight.

Q.—Did Gray take your gun down with him? A.—Think he did. I suppose he did.

Q.—Could they see anyone coming on the road? A.—Yes sir.

Q.—Did you see any cars pass? A.—No sir.

Q.—Tom went in the house and told you Gray was there? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did Gray enter the house? A.—No sir, I took the pistol out to him.

Q.—What conversation did you have with Gray? A.—I told him to watch and not to shoot until he found out who it was; that I didn't want him to shoot an innocent man.

Q.—About how long did you stay out the first time? A.—About ten minutes.

Q.—What them? A.—Tom and I went to supper.

Q.—How long did you stay out after supper? A.—Till about 10:30 P. M.

Q.—When was that letter opened—the threatening letter? A.—The day we got it, the day of the barbecue.

Q.—Your wife opened the letter? A.—Yes, she read it and showed it to me.

Q.—Did it scare you? A.—It bothered me. I was just mad, pardner. It would make anybody mad. If a man't going to shoot me, I want him to shoot me in the face, not in the back.

Q.—And you don't want him to have a hood on, with eyeholes in it? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Are you in favor of this investigation? A.—I am.

Q.—Did you tell Judge Odom or Sheriff Carpenter? A.—I think I showed Carpenter the letter.

Q.—Did your wife or girls see Gray that night? A.—No, sir.

Says McKoin Accused Daniel.

Q.—You went to Dr. McKoin when you heard he had been shot at? A.—I went right away.

Q.—Is that when he told you that Watt's brother had said Watt had threatened to kill him? A.—Yes; he told me after the shooting and before the shooting, I think.

Q.—Did you ever go to Watt Daniel's brother? A.—No, I didn't go to him.

Q.—Did you go on to Bastrop? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who did you see there that you talked with about it? A.—J. D. and Will Higginbotham.

Q.—Why did you see J. D.? A.—Because he is Town Marshal.

Q.—Can you identify any of those masked men you saw in the mob that day (Aug. 24)? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you make any effort to find out who was responsible for the kidnapping? A.—Well, I asked several people about it.

Q.—Did you go to Captain Skipwith? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What Klansmen did you talk with? A.—I'll be honest with you, sir, I don't remember.

Q. (by Attorney General Coco)—Did you think the writer of that threatening letter intended to do you bodily harm on the night of Aug. 24? A.—I didn't know, so I played safe.

Q.—Didn't you go to bed and leave your friend Gray standing guard with your nephew? A.—Well, sir, I was tired, worn out and miserable.

Q.—You didn't know what took place outside the house? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Were you asleep in the house? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Why did you think the danger was over? A.—I thought if anything came up my nephew and friend would let me know.

Q.—What time did they leave? A.—About 12:30, I think.

Q.—Don't you know that if a man wanted to do you harm he would come in the early part of the morning, when people generally sleep, and not before midnight? A.—Well, I was sitting up in the house with a gun until late.

Q.—Why did you say you feared Captain Skipwith? A.—I didn't fear him, but he was a man not to be opposed.

Thomas W. Butler, who lives on the Collinston-Mer Rouge Road, told of seeing masked men in cars while driving home from the Bastrop ball game on Aug. 24. Frank L. Flewellyn, Bastrop barber, admitted he is a Klansman, "didn't remember" anything he had heard in discussions of the disappearance of Daniel and Richards.

J. D. Higginbotham, Town Marshall of Bastrop, said that he was on duty ug. 24. He heard of the kidnapping about dark, being told by Mrs. Earl Andrews. They had started for Mer Rouge, but came back and reported the kidnapping. She said W. C. Andrews had been taken, but didn't know the rest. Earl Andrews told the witness the names of all five.

"What effort did you make to find out about it?" he was asked.

"None; I'm only Town Marshall."

He saw the Sheriff but didn't report the kidnaping to him. He went to the dance hall to hunt for bootleggers, and up to 10 o'clock just moved up and down the street. He knew nothing about a crowd in Thomas's hardware store, although the rumor was rife in town that there was to be an attack by Mer Rouge citizens.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

WILL PERMIT KLAN TO HOLD MEETINGS

Herald Tribune

Unless They Conspire to Commit Crime, Prosecutor Dodd Won't Interfere.

New York City

HE DEFINES HIS POSITION

Replies to a Manufacturer Who Protests Against War on the Society.

1-31-23

District Attorney Charles J. Dodd, of Brooklyn, made it clear yesterday that the right of peaceable assemblage would not be denied to the Ku Klux Klan, conspired to commit a crime or take the law into its own hands.

Mr. Dodd's explanation of his position was contained in a reply to a letter from John H. Barker, of 466 East Seventh Street, a manufacturer of electrical and railroad equipment, and followed the recent arrest of eight alleged Klansmen after a meeting at 182 Clermont Avenue and the flight of seventy-two supposed Klansmen from Young's Hall, 2,126 Fulton Street, upon the approach of the police Monday night.

Magistrate Harry Howard Dale, before whom the eight alleged Klansmen were originally arraigned, declared at the time that actual and prospective members of the Klan must get out of Brooklyn; and Mr. Barker's letter was apparently for the purpose of learning how far the District Attorney intended to go in the fight against the Brooklyn Klansmen.

"I note in the papers a report of the arrest of several men for belonging to the Ku Klux Klan," Mr. Barker wrote the District Attorney, "and a report in today's World saying that Magistrate Dale, after a talk in your office, held them because they belonged to the Ku Klux Klan.

"I do not belong to the Klan, and I understand that I am not eligible. But as a plain matter of common sense and respect for the rights of citizens, I am writing to protest against any citizen being arrested because he belong to a certain society. If a man violates a law, all well and good, but it is certainly dangerous to allow any vote-seeking Magistrate to curry favor by sending men to jail because they belong to a society which is unpopular with a certain clas of citizens.

"The course being pursued by certain papers and officials in this city is doing more to boost the Klan than any other thing which could be devised. I certainly think that you should make a public statement disclaiming any attempt to punish people for belonging to a society and, if these men have committed a crime, make it plain that they are after them for the crime and not because they belong to the Ku Klux Klan."

Mr. Dodd, who did not mention the Klan by name, made the following reply:

"The right of peaceable assemblage cannot be denied, nor should any attempt be made to prevent the meeting of any organization for a lawful purpose. If, however, any organization or body of men shall meet in this county for the purpose of conspiring to commit a crime or take the law into their own hands, upon evidence of that being brought to this office, a vigorous prosecution will be instituted. The principal work of this office is to prosecute persons charged with the commission of crime, and while I am in charge it will be kept within its legal bounds."

Arthur Young, one of the owners of Young's Iall, said the police made a mistake in assuming that there was a Klan meeting there on Monday night. Mr. Young said that two meetings were in progress, one of the Brooklyn Council of the Independent Order of Odd fellows and the other of the Foresters of American. He added that he thought there should be some method of redress.

Attendants at the Gates avenue police court denied yesterday the charge that they had intimated or played pranks on the eight alleged Klansmen while they were awaiting arraignment last Friday morning. It was said that the alleged Klansmen received all possible provileges and were treated no differently from other prisoners.

Captain D. A. Cooper, head of the Yonkers Detective Bureau, continued yesterday his investigation of Klan activities in that city and questioned Charles Klein of 411 Bellevue Avenue, who is employed by an elevator manufacturing firm. Klein said that he had applied for membership in the Klan, but had not been admitted. He promised that if he did join and learned of anything illegal he would resign and inform the police. Klein added that he believed stories printed and told about the Klan had been exaggerated.

DENOUNCES KLAN AS HEARING ENDS

Attorney General Lays Mer Rouge Outrages and Reign of Terror to Members.

EVIDENCE FOR GRAND JURY

Court Rebukes Ku Klux Counsel for Charging Third-Degree Methods With Witnesses.

GOVERNOR WARNS PEOPLE

1/26/23.

Louisiana.

Last Witness Saw Hooded Men Taking Blindfolded Victims to Lake La Fourche.

N. Y.

New York Times

Special to The New York Times.

BASTROP, La., Jan. 25.—The open hearing into the Morehouse Parish outrages ended today. Lawrence Leon Jones, the State's last witness and the only witness today, gave sensational testimony which revealed that the hooded slayers took their victims to Lake La Fourche about midnight on the night of Aug. 24. Whether Daniel and Richards were dead or alive when they passed Jones on the Oak Ridge-Lake La Fourche road within a short distance of the ferry station he was unable to say.

Approximately one hour elapsed from the time the hooded men and their victims disappeared from view until the same men, occupying a Ford touring car and a Ford truck, returned and passed Jones on their way back. Jones's testimony established that Daniel and Richards were kidnapped, tortured, murdered and their bodies thrown into Lake La Fourche within less than twenty-four hours.

When the examination of Jones had been completed, Attorney General Coco made the following statement:

Coco Charges Klan With Crimes.

"The State has decided to discontinue these proceedings, for the present at least, and for such time as conditions may justify their resumption. The hope is expressed, however, that this may not become necessary.

"Before taking our leave of your Honor and of this parish, I desire to express my gratification at the orderly and dignified manner in which these proceedings have been conducted, and my pleasure in the assistace we have received from the officers in obtaining the prompt attendance of our witnesses and in preserving order.

"On the other hand, it is my very painful and humiliating duty to refer to the deplorable conditions in this parish, as revealed by the evidence. The proof is convincing that since the advent of the Ku Klux Klan in this parish there has graduatlly arisen a condition of disorder and lawlessness, which has ripened into a supersession of constituted authorities by the Ku Klux Klan and the establishment of a government of its own, from which a reign of terror and chaos have resulted, and the parish was on the brink of riot and bloodshed when the Governor sent the militia here and these proceedings were initiated.

"While it may be conceded that many Klansmen did not actually participate or encourage these acts of lawlessness and crime, which finally culminated in the murder of Watt Daniels and T. F. Richards, they may nevertheless be deemed responsible therefor by reasons of their silence and inaction. These offenses and crimes werec ommitted in the name of the order, under the protection of its regalia and in the use of its recognized methods and practices and under the leadership of its officers, the principal of which has, for the last six months at least, brought about a condition in this parish which is a blot upon our civilization and brings into question the proud title of American citizenship.

"The flogging of citizens, their deportation and banishment and other kindred offenses were but mere pastimes and of such frequent occurrence that they were accepted as common-place things, the protest against which was itself sufficient fround for deportation.

"Without going into detail, we beg to say that the conclusion we have reached is that many persons have been identified and connected with these many acts of violence and crime, leading to and including the kidnapping of Aug. 24, 1922, and the murder of Watt Daniel and T. F. Richards, and it is the purpose of the State to present this evidence to the grand jury for its consideration and action as soon as we can get a transcript of it."

Court Rebukes Klan Counsel.

Judge Odom then thanked the spectators for the orderliness that has prevailed throughout the hearing, and continued:

"I think the following allegation made in the statement of Mr. W. C. Barnette, chief counsel for the accused parties, calls for a statement from me:

"'And many of these citizens have been subjected to the most grueling cross examination, and the method of cross examination has been of such a nature as to amount to the administration of what is commonly known as the 'third degree,' which is in direct violation of section 2 of the bill of rights of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana.'

"It is not true that witnesses were put through the third degree. It is true that some of them were put through a close questioning, but the officials who did the examining did not go beyond what should be permitted in a judicial proceedings. With reference to that part of his statement which implies that witnesses were required to give evidence against themselves and that he made objection on behalf of one of them and that his objection was promptly overruled by the Judge, I have this to say:

"When E. N. Gray was on the stand, W. H. Todd asked that he be not required to testify inasmuch as he could not be required to give evidence against himself. I at once informed Mr. Gray, the witness, that under no circumstances should he be required to make any statement or give any testimony which might in any way incriminate him or connect him with the alleged kidnapping and murder of Daniel and Richards, and stated to him that he might refuse to answer any and all questions which he thought might incriminate him. The witness stated to the Court that he had no objections to testifying and was at that time further examined. On the following morning Mr. Gray was recalled, at which time Mr. Barnette made the objection on behalf of the witness that he should not be called upon to testify. I again informed Mr. Gray, the witness, in open court and in the presence of his attorneys, of his constitutional right to refuse to give evidence against himself, and I then suggested to the witness that if there was any doubt in his mind as to whether he should testify further, he should consult with his attorneys, whereupon I excused him from the stand and he left the courtroom with his attorneys. He was not again called to the stand by the State. At this time htere was no charge to the witness standing."

Klan Counsel Attacks Hearing.

Mr. Barnett arose and said that no offense had been aimed at the presiding judge and that he was pleased with the fairness with which the judge handled the proceedings.

In the statement to which Judge Odom had taken exceptions Barnette had said:

"This whole proceeding in my judgment is a nullity, and the testimony adduced cannot be legally used in any proceedings whatever. It cannot be used legally before a grand jury. It would be hearsay any bill of indictment upon this testimony would be quashed by the court. . . .

"The corpus delicit has not been established to a reasonable certainly, to say nothing of the rule that it must be established beyond a reasonable doubh. There is more than a doubt as to the identity of these bodies, which is entertained in the minds of the people generally. The testimony showed every earmark of having been worked up by agents of the Department of Justice and so conflicting that it destroyed itself. It was manifest from the very beginning that the real motive behind the prosecution was to convict the Ku Klu-Klan in the forum of public opinion, without regard or not the perpetrators of the crime would be uncovered.

Without exception there was no material or vital point against any individual established, except by the most partisan testimony and testimony which could not stand the fire of cross-examintion or the test of character necessary to give it verity. The activities of the Ku Klu Klan were gone into with great pains and in my judgment, the evidence does not sustain the charge that they are responsible for this crime or had anything to do with it. There are other activities of minor importance in which morality and lawlessness were being practiced, that they perhaps did take some part, but in no case is a crime or misdemeanor disclosed where it is definitely shown that the Ku Klux Klan took any part and in no instance has any actually been shown except in furtherance of the enforcement morality. From all of the evidence of the hearing and the manner by which it was conducted, it impresses the reasonable mind that a great stage play has been given the public with other motives behind it, rather than the desire on the part of the Governor to really bring the guilty parties to trial.

Saw Victims Saken to Lake.

Jones, who is a resident of Moselle, Miss., testified that, with his wife and child, he was forced to stop near Lake La Fourche while driving home from Breckenridge, Texas, where he had been working in the oil fields during the Summer, because his car broke down in the middle of the road. He was held up there for two days while repairs were being made. About midnight of the first night, while he was in his bed in his car, his wife called to him and said' "Look, there goes some Ku Klux." Tnere were two cars, a Ford touring car and a runabout with a truck bed. The men in them wore black masks, save for two, one in the touring car and the other in the truck. There were two or three masked men beside the man in the truck, who was sitting down. These two were blindfolded. The cars were going toward Raysville. They seemed to be going to the ferry. There was a turn in the road, and Jones could not see whether they go to the ferry.

For a time the lights on the car disappeared. Then they reappeared as one of the cars started back. "My wife got scared and we got out of the car and hid in a potato patch," said the witness. The car stopped about seventy-five yards from his car and then the other came along. This was after three-quarters of an hour or an hour. He saw the same number of hooded men on them as before, but none blindfolded.

"There seemed to be from four to six in the touring car and four or five in the truck," testified Jones. These were the only hooded men he saw that night.

Parker's Message to Morehouse.

Adjutant General Toombs personally delivered the message of Governor Parker to the people of Morehouse Parish and to Captain Skipwith today. General Toombs met Skipwith on the street and drew him to one side while he repeated the words of Governor Parker—the warning that martial law would be proclaimed if there were any

more Klan depredations in the parish.

Captain Skipwith, immediately afterward in an interview said there would be no disorders or disturbances in Bastrop, but could not speak for Mer Rouge. The last of the militia departed today.

MONROE, LA., Jan. 25.—Witnesses who testified for the State at the open hearing are in need of protection in the opinion of Mayor Dade of Mer Rouge who declared in a telephone message this afternoon that the situation in Morehouse Parish was far from being normal

"There is a rumor current that indicates that, it would be advisable to give protection to all of the State's witnesses until, after the Morehouse Parish Grand Jury holds its session," he said. "Conditions may be normal for a few days after the soldiers leave but this condition is not likely to remain because of the bitterness engendered by the investigation."

FEAR WITNESS SLAIN IN KLAN DEATH CIRCLE

Commercial Appeal

Atty.-Gen. Coco Unable to Locate Teegerstrom.

"WE THINK HE IS DEAD"

Memphis, Tenn

State Questions Genuineness of Letters Purporting to Come From Missing Youth to His Father. Was Important Witness.

1-23-23.

A. G. BROWN.

(Universal Service Staff Correspondent.)

BASTROP, La., Jan. 22.—Have the black hoods of Morehouse Parish added the name of Harold Teegerstrom, important state witness, to their list of "unwanted men," and sent him on the long silent journey that they bade Watt Daniel and Tom Richards to embark upon in that now historic wood of torture on the night of Aug. 24, last?

This is the new great mystery of the Morehouse tragedy; a mystery which gives promise of climaxing the state's present open hearing with sensational new developments before the probe is ended some time this week.

Believes He Is Dead.

Attorney General Coco said to this correspondent tonight:

"We are coming to the conclusion that Teegerstrom is dead, despite developments of today. I cannot tell you why we are inclined to this viewpoint, but I think there will be some very important developments in this phase of the case before we conclude our hearing."

The developments of today, referred to by General Coco, were brought to the witness stand by Victor S. Teegerstrom, father of the missing boy.

He read into the record another alleged "communication" from his absent son. It came Friday, a week ago, he testified, but today was the first time that the state had been aware of its receipt. Like the "message" which Henry Jones last week testified he had received some 10 days before, it only added mystery to the whole affair.

The state questions the genuineness of the letter; the father does not. But forged or unforged, the communication has only added mystery to the case. Teegerstrom is still missing.

The fast aging father is "broken," physically. Sobs racked his body today as he testified. He was compelled to stop frequently as tears streamed down his cheeks. He is still full of hope; but he is a father; not a state prosecutor, or federal detective.

He told how the letter was received by his son Clarence a week ago last Friday. They couldn't make out the post mark. But on the letter, itself, was the inscription, "Somewhere in the U. S. A.," and it read in substance, as near as the father could remember, something like this:

"Dear Brother—Tell dad not to worry. I'm safe. I hope to be home about Jan. 20, or whenever the state authorities are ready for me to testify. Have been bothered by newspapermen and detectives, and wanted to get some rest."

Just Waited and Waited.

And the old man sobbed as he continued the story:

"So, so, I looked for him last Saturday; I though sure he'd come. I just waited and waited. But the boy is not here yet; I don't know what to think."

Prosecutor Guion tried to comfort him with these words:

"I want you to know, Mr. Teegerstrom, that the state has no evidence whatever to show that your son is implicated in this affair."

"Oh, I'm glad to hear you say that, sir; I know my boy couldn't be mixed up in this," the father brokenly answered.

The father testified that he was sure the writing was that of his son; he couldn't be mistaken. But still he didn't understand "Where the boy could be. I know he would communicate with me if he could," he continued. "Sometimes I've thought that maybe the state or the federal people were intercepting his letters, but I guess that couldn't be true; you surely wouldn't do that."

And Mr. Guion told the old man that nothing of that kind had been done, of course. The father went back home to watch. He promised to send his son, Clarence, to the stand tomorrow. And Clarence has been instructed to bring the letter.

Teegerstrom disappeared the night of Dec. 29. He was called from his shack at Spyker by some men, the testimony has shown. Henry Jones has testified that a few days later he appeared at his home, alone and borrowed $40, gave him his initialed watch and borrowed his shoes, a hat and a coat.

The watch was returned, Jones says, with a note, written "Somewhere in the U. S. A." It said he was safe. Jones later said it was post marked at Monroe. Teegerstrom left some of his clothes at Jones', the latter testified. But in a few days they were gone. Jones thinks Teegerstrom got them. That is the story of Teegerstrom's disappearance, as far as allegations go. He was an important witness, a Spyker friend of Jeff Burnett, now under charge of murder in this case.

CHURCH INVADED BY MOB, SAYS WITNESS

The Atlanta Georgian

Robinson Charges He Was Kidnaped and Beaten by Mer Rouge 'Black Masks.'

Atlanta Ga.

1-25-23

By WILLIAM K. HUTCHINSON, Staff Correspondent of the I. N. S.

COURT HOUSE, BASTROP, La., Jan. 24.—Tom Robinson, chorister, told Wednesday on the witness stand at the open hearing of the Mer Rouge tragedy of being kidnaped from church by a "hooded mob" and beaten on a June Sunday morning.

Robinson declared the "black masks" had invaded the church to get him, taking him away from the side of his children.

The alleged attack occurred in the Sunrise Methodist Protestant Church, Robinson said. It was just before service was to be read, he added. A little girl was playing the church organ, while he read a song book.

"The little girl made a remark: 'I wish they would come on, it's getting late,'" Robinson added. "The little girl ran to the window She came back wringing her hands, saying, 'Oh, Uncle Tom, it's the Ku-Klux Klan, its the Ku-Klux.' I told her not to worry, that they would not bother us. One man then came into the church with a gun. I walked toward him and I saw two men behind him.

"They ushered me outside and one said in a low tone, 'Get in the car.' I didn't hear any other talk and I got in the car and they drove me quite a distance to where they administered my punishment."

"Were you blindfolded?"

"Yes, sir."

"Were they hooded men?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you recognize them?"

"No, sir, not one."

"What kind of hoods did they wear?"

"They wore black hoods."

"How many were there in the car?"

"From 25 to 50 were in the church yard. After they stopped, I heard a rustling in the leaves around the car. I got out and the first word I heard spoken was, 'Where do you want him?' and someone said, 'Here across this log.'"

"They laid me down across the log, and I heard someone say, 'Put it on him,' and they put it on me. They whipped me awhile and then stopped. Then someone asked whether I could stop going with a lawless crowd and be a man. I said I could. Then someone said. 'Put it on him some more,' and they did. At last they stopped and took me up. They said if they had to come back again they would hang me. Someone then said, 'Let him go.' They pulled the veil off my eyes and said if I looked back, they would shoot me, and so I didn't."

SECRET SERVICE MEN STILL TRACK KLAN

Continue Investigation of Mer Rouge Outrages and Klansmen Implicated at Hearing.

New York Times

ON TRAIL OF DYNAMITERS

1-29-23

Attorney General Coco and Staff Begin Preparing Evidence for March Grand Jury.

New York City

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—With Attorney General Coco due to arrive here tomorrow his staff prepared today to proceed with briefing the testimony taken at the recent open hearing on the Mer Rouge outrages and to formulate a definite program for presentation to the new Morehouse Parish Grand Jury, scheduled to begin its sessions on March 1. A month will be required to transcribe the stenographic report of the testimony, which will approximate 1,000,000 words, it is believed.

New agents of the Department of Justice are taking up where their predecessors left off with continuance of the investigation of the activities of the Ku Klux Klan in Morehouse Parish. Testimony at the open hearing paved the way for a solution of the mystery concerning the dynamite explosion at Lake La Fourche which raised to the surface the bodies of Watt Daniel and Thomas F. Richards, but there still is need of evidence to determine where the dynamite was obtained and the identity of the men who actually discharged the explosive. The torture machine is still undiscovered and Secret Service agents, it is known, doubt seriously whether it ever will be found.

The record of Captain J. K. Skipworth, Exalted Cyclops of the Morehouse Klan, is to be thoroughly scrutinized. Much information regarding his career had been handed voluntarily to the Attorney General's office. Legal transactions in which he is alleged to have appeared in an unfavorable light are being thoroughly investigated.

The career of Dr. B. M. McKoin, charged with being one of the slayers of Daniel and Richards, and who killed another physician a few years ago, is being traced as is that of E. N. (Newt) Gray, identified as a member of the hooded mob that kidnapped the two victims.

Oliver Skipworth, son of Captain J. K. Skipworth, and according to testimony one of the men who was on the Ford truck that carried Daniel and Richards to their death, is offering an alibi that half a dozen persons saw him in the Cooper Lake section on the day of kidnapping and that he was actually engaged in a fight with the pilot of the Cooper Lake ferry boat at the time it is testified he was seen on the murder truck. Federal agents have already begun to investigate his story.

Hospital Cook Warned By Ku Klux Klan

1-20-23

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 16.—Charity Hospital may need a cook soon. New York News

Joe Randino, the cook at the institution, is convinced that he has received a warning from the Ku Klux Klan. New York

The warning, in the form of a note laboriously printed in pencil, reached Randino yesterday. It was addressed to "Joe Ranzo," which led to the faint hope that maybe the Klux didn't know so much about the cook after all.

The contents, however, were to the point. "You had better stay off the streets at night or we will get you. We give you one week to leave town. If you don't comply with this request you had better tell your friends good-bye, because we'll get you and a few others."

"Ku Klux Klan," followed by KKK in parenthesis, was the signature.

Randino sent the note to city detective headquarters for investigation. Police were not inclined to view the matter as anything more than a practical joke.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Louisiana

KLANSMAN WITNESS DENIES HE'S SLAYER

E. N. Gray Said to Have Been Connected With Mer Rouge Crime.

"LEAK" DISTURBS STATE

1-17-23

New York Times

He Testifies He Saw Hooded Band Carrying Off Two Blindfolded Men.

SPENT NIGHT WITH FRIENDS

Developments Expected to Lead Attorney General to Show Full Strentgh of Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

BASTROP, La., Jan. 16.—While hundreds in and out of the Bastrop Court House today were discussing excitedly a published report that four men had been definitely identified as members of the black-hooded mob that kidnaped Watt Daniel and Thomas F. Richards, E. N. Gray, a Klansman and one of the men mentioned in the sensational story, was called to the witness stand.

Attorney Genetral Coco, neither denying or affirming the reported indentification of the four men, called for the witness. George Seth Guion, assistant to the Attorney General, deploring the currency of the rumor, said that he would call Gray nevertheless.

Gray, the object of every eye in the Court House, appeared unconcerned as he took the stand. Nor did he wince when R. L. Todd, counsel for Dr. B. M. McKoin and Jeff Burnett, already under murder charges in connection with the Mer Rouge outrage, objected to Gray's being subpoenaed as a witness. Todd asserted that Gray, in view of the published reports directly connecting him with the crime, might incriminate himself. Judge Adom ruled that Todd, admittedly counsel for the Klan, had no right to object, but that Gray need not answer any questions relative to his whereabouts on the night of Aug. 24.

Saw Victims Kidnapped.

Gray, a man of nearly sixty years of age, according to the witness who preceded him, was not in attendance at a church service on the night of Aug. 24. Mr. Guion, who began the examination, indicated that he was thoroughly familiar with the career of Gray.

The witness testified that after he had attended the ball game in Bastrop on Aug. 24 he had sent his wife and others of his party home before the ball game was ended in a car driven by his nephew, Rufus Eubanks, and that Gray himself went to the home of a friend, Willie Eldridge, living on the outskirts of Bastrop, and not far from the scene of the kidnapping, there to wait for a car, which was to take him to the home of his friend, William Higginbotham. Tom Higginbotham, William Higginbotham's brother, was to call for him.

Gray testified that this was before the ball game was over. Guion tried to connect Gray's wait at the Eldridge house with the raid of the masked men, but the witness averred that he was not present at the kidnapping. He admitted, however, that he saw the black masked procession after it started toward Bastrop but asserted that he knew none of them.

He testified that he saw a car filled with hooded men preceding a Ford truck which was driven by a hooded man, and in the back of which, seated, were two men who were blindfolded. He said he could not identify these men as Richards and Daniels. There was a car following, containing other hooded men.

Asked as to why he sent his own car home so that he could spend the night with Willie Higginbotham, Gray said that Higginbotham had told him that he had received a threatening letter and wanted Gray to be with him. On the long ride to the Higginbotham home, five miles out of Mer Rouge, Gray said he passed cars but could not remember recognizing any one. He asserted that he remained outside the house when he reached the Higginbotham house and did not eat supper there or anywhere. He said that Higginbotham provided him with a gun, and an extra of cartridges and that they waited in the yard but his testimony was in no way clear as to why he awaited outside.

Leak Disturbs Attorney General.

Gray admitted that he was a Klansman, but Captain J. K. Skipwith was the only man he was able to identify as a fellow member. He said he was initiated into the Klan at a meeting held in the courthouse but he was unable to give the name of a single member or officer whom he met at this meeting or at other conferences. It was said that he would be recalled tomorrow morning.

With startling rumors abroad early this morning that it had become definitely known that the State was ready positively to connect four avowed Klansmen with the murders of Daniel and Richards. The Attorney General and his staff were plainly disappointed when the ope nhearing began. When it became known at noon that the report of the four indientifications had been published, Mr. Guion, thoroughly exasperated, said that if the leaks were not halted immediately the State's attorneys might as well drop the open hearing and go home.

Later, however, and after Gray had been on the stand for nearly two hours, Mr. Guion appeared to be more confident than at any time of the State's success.

Smith Stevenson, the first witness of the day, was on the stand all morning. His examination showed that the State was trying to bring out three definite points. These were:

That there were many Arkansas Klansmen in Bastrop on the date of the kidnapping of Daniels and Richards.

That the State was on the track of the movements on Aug. 24 of a motor truck owned by Stevenson.

That the State was anxious to know just how much Stevenson knew about the use of the dynamite and whether there was any large amount of dynamite stored near Bastrop.

Stevenson, appointed a Deputy City Marshal for Aug. 24, constantly evaded questions. Admitting that he was a Klansman, he said that he knew no others except Skipwith and "Jap" Jones. He said that he had let "Lucky" Evans have the truck to haul water and supposed that Evans returned the car on the night of Aug. 24. He was sure the car was in his front yard the next morning.

Saw Arkansas Klansmen at Bastrop.

Stevenson admitted that he saw some Arkansas klansmen at the Bastrop ball game on Aug. 24. He declared he had never used dynamite himself. He went by the Thomas hardware store on several occasions during the night of Aug. 24, but could not recollect the name of a single man he saw there, and, contradicting "Tap" Jones's testimony of yesterday, said he could not remember taking a message to Skipwith from those in the store.

G. W. Walker, a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, near Collinston, described how one night early last Summer a band of hooded men, among whom he recognized Dr. McKoin and "Pink" Kirkpatrick, had read a notice to the congregation, telling them that disorders would have to be abandoned.

Robert Lee Harkness, a resident of Collinston, who saw the hooded men who are believed to have taken the kidnapped men into Collinston, said he had an idea of the identity of one of the men, but he refused to reveal it.

Bastrop was thoroughly aroused when the afternoon session came to a close. With evidence leading and excitement mounting high, it was believed that the State would show its hand quickly and divulge all it has within the next forty-eight hours.

Marshal's Aid a Klansman.

Smith Stevenson, a Klan member and an employe of the Bastrop Pulp Mill, the first witness of the day, was examined by Senator Warren as follows:

Q.—Were you in Bastrop on Aug. 24, the day of the barbeque and ball games? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Were you acquainted with Watt Daniels? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you know Richards? A.—I know him to see him; he was pointed out to me.

Q.—Who pointed him out to you? A.—J. D. Higbith, Richards and Kelly Harp. They seemed to be drunk.

Q.—Was there anything about Richards, his name or reputation, that gave you a peculiar interest in the man? A.—No.

Q.—Did you know J. L. Daniel? A.—Yes.

Q.—And W. C. Andrews and Tot Davenport? A.—I knew them when I saw them.

Q.—Where were you the day Richards was said to have been taken out of the garage by masked men? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—When did you hear of that occurrence? A.—When I got back to town that day, I guess.

Q.—On Aug. 24 what was your first knowledge of the kidnapping of these five men? A.—Mrs. Earl Andrews told me about it while I was in the street. She had come in from the direction of the Bastrop road.

Q.—You were assisting the Town Marshal that day? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see Earl Andrews come in ahead of her? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Earl Andrews didn't tell you about the kidnapping? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Where did you go after the ball game? A.—I came uptown.

Q.—Do you recall any particular conversation with anybody besides Mrs. Andrews? A.—I do not.

Q.—There was a jam of automobiles here that day? A.—Yes, it was the biggest crowd I ever saw here.

Q.—Mrs. Andrews told you the kidnappers were a band of hooded men? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What did you do then? A.—I went looking for Earl Andrews.

Q.—You knew W. C. Andrews was kidnapped? A.—Yes, Mrs. Andrews told me.

Q.—Did you see any of the hooded men in town after that? A.—I did not.

Q.—Could these hooded men have come through the town to get to the Monroe road? A.—They could have, but I did not see them.

Q.—Did you hear they passed out near the railroad? A.—I don't think I heard it that evening. I heard, though, they did go out that way.

Q.—Did you hear about the hooded crowd being seen at Collinston? A.—I don't think so.

Q.—Did you take such a report to Thomas's hardware store? A.—I don't remember that I did.

Q.—When you heard there had been a kidnapping did you join in any effort to locate the kidnappers? A.—I did not.

Q.—Why not? A.—I can't say.

Paid No Heed to Kidnapping.

Q.—Did you feel like it was becoming of public officers like yourself to locate these kidnappers and protect those who might have been kidnapped. A.—I was only a special deputy. There was nothing I could do.

Q.—You heard that Watt Daniel and others had been kidnapped, that five of them had been taken away? A.—I remember that I heard that others had been kidnapper. I don't know when I heard it.

Q—.Did you know there was any ill feeling against these five persons? A.—I knew there had been talk against them.

Q.—What talk? I'd heard talk about Richards.

Q.—Did you know of any bitterness between these men and the Ku Klux Klan? A.—I didn't know.

Q.—You are a member of the Klan? A.—I am.

Q.—You heard that some of these men had been accused of shooting at Dr. McKoin? A.—Yes, I heard something.

Q.—Did you stop in Thomas's store the night of the kidnapping? A.—I passed there several times."

Q.—Who did you see? Who did you talk to? A.—I think I talked to "Jap" Jones. I don't remember the others.

Q.—Did you know the men there were armed? A.—I don't know. I think I saw some guns.

Q.—Did you see these men around this store with loaded guns beside them? A.—I think I saw guns there.

Q.—Were you invited to stay there and help out in case of trouble? A.—I was not.

Q.—Why did you go out to get Captain Skipwith? A.—I was asked about Skipwith.

Q.—Did you go out and get him? A.—I can't be positive. I think I did.

Q.—You don't know whether you got Skipwith? You can't be positive? A.—No, not positive. I think I did.

Q.—Why do you think you did? A.—I don't know. I have a faint recollection.

Q.—Did "Jap" Jones ask you about Skipwith, tell you that he would like to see you? A.—That's my faint recollection.

Q.—Do you know whether Skipwith came? A.—I think he did.

Q.—How long did you stay there? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you stay ten minutes, thirty minutes? A.—I don't know.

Witness Loses His Memory.

If Stevenson ever had a memory he apparently had completely lost it. He answered nearly every question with "I don't know." He said he had heard that whisky was to be brought into town and he went to a dance hall looking for a bootleggers but he could not remember where he was at any particular hour of the night, or who he saw. His examination proceeded as follows:

Q.—Did you see Thomas, Jim Harp and Will Loney at the Thomas store that night? A.—I can't say.

Q.—What did you suppose those men were sitting around there for till midnight? A.—I did not know.

Q.—What did you suppose they sent for Skipwith for? A.—I did not know what they wanted with him.

Q.—Was there any talk about the Klan or the suspicion that the Klan had been mixed up in the kidnapping? A.—I did not hear anything.

Q.—Wouldn't you regard it as unusual for a hardware store to be open and crowded with men, armed, until midnight? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Do you know the license number of your motor car? A.—I do not.

Q.—How long have you had the car? A.—Well, I don't think I'd had it over thirty days.

Q.—Did you see the car on Aug. 24? A.—Yes, the car was used. I let a fellow named "Lucky" Evans use it to haul some water.

Q.—Was the truck back when you got home that night? A.—I think it was.

Q.—Do you know it was? A.—Well, I suppose it was. It was there the next morning.

Q.—But you are not sure it was there when you got home the night before? A.—No, but I just suppose it was there.

Q.—Are you positive you saw Mr. Skipwith in Bastroy the night of the kidnapping? A.—I saw him around the street.

Q.—At what time; was it as late as 9 o'clock? A.—I have no idea.

Q.—Would you like to see the men who murdered Daniel and Richards brought to justice, regardless of whether they are Klansmen, Masons, Pythians or what not? A.—Yes, sir.

Witness Also a Mason.

Q.—Are you a Mason? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—There is nothing in Masonry to keep you from assisting the State in finding the men who committed the crimes? You know as a Mason that you can answer "yes" to that question? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see Watt Daniel at the ball game Aug. 24? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you see any one point out Watt Daniel that day? A.—I did not see any one point out Daniel.

Q.—I ask you the same question in regard to J. L. Daniel and T. F. Richards. Did you see any one point them out? A.—No, sir.

Q.—On your honor as a man? A.—I saw no one point them out.

Q.—Is there anything in your Klan oath to keep you from telling us all you know about this affair? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you know Will Carron of Oak Ridge? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know H. E. Blankenship? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know Will Laney of Crossett, Ark.? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you spend Christmas with your relations in Crossett, Ark.? Yes.

Q.—Did you see Will Laney there? A.—I don't think I did.

Q.—Did you see him at the baseball game in Bastrop on Aug. 24? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Were there many people from Arkansas at that game? A.—I don't know. I saw some people from Arkansas.

Q.—Have you ever talked to Will Laney or got letters from Will Laney about this kidnapping? A.—No.

Q.—Who told you that Watt Daniel was peddling liquor? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Are you a pretty good friend of Dr. McKoin? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You heard about the attempt on his life? A.—Yes.

Q.—As a good Klansman did you try to find out who tried to murder him. A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever ask the doctor who tried to murder him? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever make any effort to find out who kidnapped Daniel and Richards? A.—No, sir.

Q.—There was talk and excitement all over this town about that kidnapping, wasn't there? A.—Yes.

Q.—Weren't people everywhere blaming it on the Ku Klux? A.—Yes.

Q.—As a good Klansman did you regard it your duty to help other officers in ferfeting out this crime? A.—I don't understand your question.

Q.—You'll admit there was a kidnapping? A.—I don't know.

Q.—You know that two men were spirited away and that it is a lead pipe cinch they've never been seen since, don't you? A.—Yes.

The witness admitted that he was afraid a stigma might be placed on his name as the result of the kidnapping and that the Klan was generally planned for the disappearance of Daniel and Richards, but his mind was a blank as to what occurred in Thomas's hardware store and he insisted he had heard no discussion of the possibility of a raid on Bastrop by mer Rouge citizens, who were incensed against the Klan. The examination then began on a new angle as follows:

Klansman Asked About Dynamite.

Q.—In your experience in railroad work did you become familiar with the use of dynamite? A.—I've seen it used a whole lot.

Q.—You never set it off yourself? A.—No.

Q.—Do you know anybody around here who carries a supply of dynamite? A.—I do not.

Q.—Have you been to Lake La Fourche since the bodies were found? A.—No.

Q.—Where were you the night before the explosion? A.—I was at home, I think.

Q.—Have you no definite recollection? A.—No.

Q.—Were you running a repair shop before Christmas about the time of the explosion? A.—Yes, a blacksmith shop.

Q.—Did you miss any tools just before the explosion? A.—I don't know, the boys in the shop could tell. I guess.

Q.—Who did you take over the shop from? A.—Jim Day.

Q.—Did Day complain of missing any tools? A.—I believe he said he had missed a rip saw.

Q.—Have any hacksaws been missed from your shop? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Did you see Skipwith before you came in here this morning? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you discuss this case with him. A.—No, sir.

Q.—Where were you initiated in the klan? A.—Down on the road toward Mer Rouge.

Q.—Did you attend a klan meeting in the country? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Where was your klan regalia on the night of Aug. 24? A.—I've never owned any regalia.

Q.—How many klan meetings have you attended? A.—Several. I was at one held on the road to Monroe.

Q.—Who did you see there? A.—Lots of people.

Q.—Name one. A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Who was your presiding officer? A.—I don't know, he had a robe on.

Q.—Do you realize the only two things you conspicuously remember are that you saw Richards once when he was intoxicated and that you didn't see any hooded men in Bastrop on the night of Aug. 24?

The witness said he could not understand the question. It was read to him twice by the stenographer but he still insisted that he could not understand it. Judge Coco asked him if he understood the meaning of the word "conspicuous." He said he did not and was dismissed.

Saw Daniel on Truck.

Robert Lee Harkness, a witness yesterday, was recalled to the stand and efforts were made to get him to identify some of the hooded and masked men to whom he sold gasoline for a car and truck at Collinston on the night of the Kidnaping. He declared he saw Daniel on the truck. It was evident that he could name some of the masked band but that he feared to do so, and all attempts to draw out what he really knew were futile. He was examined as follows:

Q.—What time did the masked men come up? A.—About 8 or 9 o'clock.

Q.—What did they do? A.—Stopped and got gasoline.

Q.—How many cars? A.—One was a Ford and one a touring car.

Q.—How many men? A.—Two in the truck, may be three, and four or five in the touring car.

Q.—You say a man in the rear of the truck? A.—Yes, blindfolded and sitting there.

Q.—Was anything said to indicate it was Watt Daniel? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did the masked men get out of the cars? A.—No, sir.

Q.—What did you do for the men? A.—Got them a pail of water and all of them drank.

Q.—Were you close to them when they drank? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you know any of the masked men? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you see a torn mask on one man? A.—Yes, he was the one that bought a bottle of beer.

Q.—You did not recognize any voices? A.—No, sir. One man spoke to m eand said they had been on the road all day and wanted som ewater.

Q.—Were they there when "Tot" Davenport came in the store? A.—I think so.

Q.—You say one of the men on the truck was Watt Daniel? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Your recollection is that there were four or five men in the touring car and one or two hooded men in the truck? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Any of them armed? A.—A man on the truck had what looked to be a pistol.

Q.—What road did they take? A.—The Mer Rouge road.

Q.—How far is that from Bastrop? A.—About five miles.

Q.—If you knew any of those men would you tell us? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did any one in that crowd resemble any one you know? A.—Maybe, but I am not sure.

Q.—Did you have any suspicions that they may have been some one you knew? A.—I am not sure.

Q.—But you did have an idea as to the identity of two or three? A.—I wouldn't swear to it.

Q.—Will you tell the Court? A.—I wouldn't like to.

Q.—Why? A.—Because I am not certain who they were.

Q.—But in your heart you are satisfied as to their identity? A.—I am not sure about that.

Q.—Has any one since then asked you if you identified any one in the cars? A.—No one but a Government agent.

Q.—You mentioned names to him? A.—I told him my own thoughts.

Witness Hides Names of Kidnappers.

The Government agent to whom Harkness referred was Mr. Guion, the Assistant Attorney General. Mr. Guion himself tried to ascertain the names. The witness evidently was keeping back in the following examination:

Q.—You did give me thename of a person whom you thought might have been one of the masked men. Now, if another witness should testify as to the name of the man would you be willing to testify as to your belief in his identity? A.—No, sir, I wouldn't.

Q.—Don't you remember making a statement in the butcher shop at Collinston that you recognized the man? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Didn't you make that statement and some one there told you to keep your mouth shut? A.—I don't remember making such a remark.

Q.—Are you afraid to mention the name of the man you thought it was? A.—No, I don't think I ought to.

Q.—Because you just think you know the name? A.—I don't think I know it now.

Q.—When did you quit thinking that you knew the man? A.—About a month ago.

Q.—You have reached the conclusion you were mistaken? A.—I don't think he was the man.

Q.—Did somebody make you think you were wrong? A.—I just don't think he was the man.

Q.—You want to see the murderers of Watt Daniel and T. F. Richards brought to justice? A.—I do.

Q.—You intend to live here always? A.—No, sir, I don't.

Tells of Klan Descent on Church.

C. W. Walker, the next witness, a member of the Fellowship Church, Missionary Baptist, described a visit made to the church by masked men several months before August last. There were four, and they wore black hoods. The witness thought he recognized two of them as Dr. McKoin and W. D. Kirkpatrick. Kirkpatrick had guns.

The examination went on as follows:

Q.—What was done? A.—Something was said about a third warning and what might happen the next time.

Q.—What was the warning about? A.—It was some trouble about public worship in the church I thought they had reference to. They didn't mention any names.

Q.—Dod you recognize the other masked men? A.—No. They were near the door and I did not have time to see them.

Q.—You did not recognize any masked men on the outside? A.—I saw only the four who came in.

Q.—Did Dr. McKoin or Kirkpatrick belong to your church? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Was McKoin your family physician? A.—He was.

Q.—Are you friends now? A.—We are. That is, there's no feeling but of good between us, but if McKoin is implicated in things charged against him, that may make a difference.

Q.—Have you ver had any difference with him? A.—A little quarrel once over a barn that he was to rent to me.

How long ago? A.—Last September.

Q.—You have been on speaking terms with him? A.—Oh, yes; we are good friends.

Q.—Did the men entering the church say what they represented? A.—I believe the warning read was signed by "The Vigilance Committee."

Q.—Was it left behind? A.—No, he read it and took it away. It was typewritten, I believe.

Q.—That was in May or June, on the fourth Sunday night in May or June? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Who are some of the other members of your church? A.—Clarence Ford, "Ed" Braddock, Jack Hayden and Jessee Carpenter

Q.—Was E. N. Gray in church the night of Aug. 24? A.—He was not.

Q.—Gray is a deacon in your church? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did any of th ladies recognize the masked men? A.—Yes.

Q.—Name some of the ladies. A.—I'd rather not.

Q.—When did you first hear of the kidnapping of Aug. 24? A.—At church that night.

Q.—About what time? A.—About 7 P. M.

Q.—Who brought the word. A.—Rufus Eubanks, I think.

Jack Hayden wore a deep grin, as if highly amused, when he was called to the stand. Throughout his examination the grin never left his face. He was asked about the masked band's descent on the church.

Q.—How many men did you see? A.—Three.

Q.—What color were their robes and hoods? A.—Black.

Q.—What did they do? A.—One took out a paper and read for about fifteen minutes.

Q.—What did he read? A.—He read about a disturbance in the church.

Q.—What was that? A.—A fight they had off from the church.

Q.—Who read the warning in the church? A.—I took him to be Dr. McKoin.

Q.—Who was the man with the guns? A.—Kirkpatrick, I think.

Edward Morris testified that on the evening of Aug. 24 he saw a truck with men in the rear and men wearing black masks drive up to a filling station at Collinston and buy gasoline. He also saw a touring car with masked men in it. The touring car was old but the truck was new. He did not recognize any of the men.

Gray Called to Stand.

The next witness was Gray, the witness whose appearance created the sensation of the day. After saying that he had had resigned as deacon of the Fellowship Church seven years ago and corroborating Walker and Hayden as to the visit from the masked band, save that he insisted that he was unable to recognize any of its members, although in conversation with others he heard mentioned as being the masked men Dr. McKoin, Kirkpatrick, Sam Walton, George Sims and others. Tthe witness was asked where he was on Aug. 24.

R. L. Todd, attorney for Dr. McKoin and "Jeff" Burnett, objected to the question, asserting that Gray had been mentioned in the newspapers as one who would be charged with murder in connection with the killing of Daniel and Richards.

Judge Odom told the attorney that he had no right to object unless Gray was giving damaging testimony against himself. Mr. Todd objected to Mr. Gray giving any testimony as to his whereabouts on Aug. 24. The examination then proceeded as follows:

Q.—What time did you come to Bastrop that day (Aug. 24)? A.—That morning.

Q.—Who was with you? A.—My wife, her sister and Walter Butler and the Rev. L. M. Holmes.

Q.—Did you attend the barbecue? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did you spend the afternoon? A.—Just about the time the game started my wife wanted to go home, so I went down to see the other folks, who were at the ball game and I carried them home and came back.

Q.—Who did you carry home? A.—My wife and her sitser, Mrs. Eubanks, and the Rev. L. M. Holmes.

Q.—Which way did you go home? A.—Over the gravel road, east, toward Mer Rouge.

Q.—Then you did go on the Bastrop- Mer Rouge road? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you go immediately to your home? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Who came back to Bastrop with you? A.—I came alone.

Q.—What kind of a car were you driving? A.—Ocerland.

Q.—What time did you get in Bastrop? A.—I would guess 4:15 or 4:30.

Q.—Did you see any masked or hooded men on the road? A.—No.

Q.—Did you speak to any one coming from your home to Bastrop? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Where did you park your car in town? A.—On the south side of the square.

Q.—And then you waited for your crowd to come from the ball game? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you have a conversation with some oil well men? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How were they dressed? A.—One as a laborer, one as a well-dressed man.

Q.—Know their names? A.—No, sir.

Q.—How long did you talk to them? A.—I don't recall.

Q.—Did they seem interested in a certain section of land? A.—Yes, and we talked about it.

Q.—Who? A.—The two men, myself, "Jap" Jones and Willie Higginbotham.

Q.—Well, what did you say to Mr. Higginbotham about going home with him? A.—I said I would if I could get somebody else to take my car home, as I had people with me.

Q.—Who did you have in your party? A.—Walter Butler, Addie May Eubanks and Erma Murdock.

Q.—Were there other members of the Eubanks family in Bastroop? A.—Yes, Rufus Eubanks, my nephew.

Friend Got Threatening Letter.

Q.—Why did Higginbotham want you to go home with him? A.—He had received a threatening letter and was afraid.

Q.—Did he fear trouble on the road? A.—There or at home.

Q.—You went to Willie Higginbotham's that night? A.—Yes.

Q.—How far is his house from yours? A.—About three and a half miles.

Q.—Who are some of his neighbors? Q.—Dave Michie and J. B. Courtland.

Q.—When did Higginbotham tell you he had received a threatening letter? A.—That morning.

Q.—When had he received it? A.—In the mail, that morning.

Q.—What did he say were the contents of the letter? A.—He said he had gotten a very threatening letter, h ehad gotten two, but the first was not so severe.

Q.—What was the nature of the threats? A.—He had been warned to leave; to get out of the country; it read that he might expect trouble soon.

Q.—Jasper Jones is the only one that you knowof that Higginbotham told about this letter? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—He really expected that if any trouble came it would come to him at his home, not on the road? A.—I think so.

Q.—Can you give me the names of the persons to whim you referred those two oil men who asked about land owners? A.—L. L. Davis, Judge Madison, John Jones, "Bill" Bevy and others.

Q.—Did you ever see the oil men again? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You can't remember the names and you can't say whether they visited the owners of the land? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did Higginbotham indicate whom he suspected of writing the notes? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did he call any names? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Hod he done anything to aouse the indignation of others? A.—Not that I know about.

Q.—How large are his children? A.—The oldest daughter is about grown, I think. He has three other children.

Saw Masked Men iWth Prisoner.

Gray testified that Rufus Eubanks, his nephew, took his car and his family home. Gray rode with them to the fork of the Cooper Lake Road, leading to Mer Rouge. Then he went to the home of Mr. Eldridge where he found a Mr. Griffith, who works in the pulp mill. When Tom Higginbothaw came along Gray joined him and they went to Willie Higginbotham's house, where he stayed until 11 or 12 o'clock. He did not go in the house, but stayed outside and watched while the others ate supper.

Hiss tatement continued as follows:

Q.—Where did you stay? A.—Well, we parked the car under some pecan trees. Sometimes we sat in it and at other times we walked around.

Q.—Did Tom Higginbotham go into his house for a gun? A.—I think Tom had a gun, but I never did see. Willie Higginbotham went into his house and got a gun and gave me one after I got there.

Q.—What kind of a gun did he give you? A.—A large pearl-handled six-shooter.

Q.—Was there some traveling on the road—any disturbance? A.—There was some traveling but no disturbance.

Q.—No one attempted to turn into the yard? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Were those the only two men whom you saf that evening? A.—Well, we passed four or five cars on the road.

Q.—Do you remember an yof those you passed? A.—I took one of them for one of the Andrews. He was going from Mer Rouge. It was Earl Andrews.

Q.—Did you see any masked men? A.—Yes, I saw several of them.

Q.—How many cars were there with masked men? A.—Threeor four.

Q.—Did you know any of the men? A.—No.

Q.—Did any of them seem to be prisoners? A.—Yes, I saw two in a Ford truck; they were in the back. They were blindfolded with handkerchiefs.

Q.—How many hooded men in the truck? A.—Two men in black masks were on the front seat. There were others in the back of the truck besides the blindfolded men.

Q.—Did the truck lead the procession? A.—No, I think there was a car ahead of it.

Q.—And cars behind it? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was said? A.—Higginbotham asked me what it meant. We did not know what it meant.

Q.—Did you know Watt Daniel? A.—I've seen him a few times. I could figure him out, I think.

Q.—Haven't you seen Watt Daniel often in the last two years? A.—I don't think so. I recognized him when I saw him.

Q.—Didn't you know T. F. Richards? A.—I did not.

Q.—Didn't you recognize Watt as he passed on that truck? A.—No.

Q.—You didn't recognize either of those blindfolded men? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Are you a member of the Ku Klux Klan? A.—I am.

Q.—Where were you initiated? A.—Here in the courthouse.

Q.—Who was in the building at that time? A.—I don't believe I remember.

Q.—Was Skipwith, Grand Cyclops, present? A.—Yes.

Q.—Can't you remember other officers, the Secretary, or any of them? A.—No.

Q.—What other meetings of the Klan have you attended? A.—Just one, the public parade in Monroe.

Q.—Do you know who your fellow-members are? A.—No, sir I never attended any meetings and eventually I declared myself out.

Ku Klux Klan - 1923

Louisiana.

ADDITIONAL TROOPS SENT TO MER ROUGE; BODIES RECOVERED

Montgomery Advertiser 12/23/22

Find Made Following Dynamiting of Lake by Unidentified Men

DISCUSS MARTIAL LAW

Resistance Is Anticipated When Attempt Is Made to Effect Arrests

(Associated Press.)

MER ROUGE, LA., Dec. 22.—Bodies of two men blown from the bottom of Lake Lafourche early today by unidentified dynamiters were lying at an undertaking establishment here tonight while military men stood guard pending the arrival of additional troops from Alexandria and New Orleans, ordered here today by the adjutant general.

The bodies badly mutiliated and bound by wire are believed by the authorities to be those of Watt Daniels and Thomas Richards, members of a party of five prominent Mer Rouge citizens who were kidnaped last Auguse by white robed and hooded men and who have been missing since and the object of three days of raking of the lakes of Morehouse parish by national guardsmen, federal agents and professional divers.

Authorities here state they are satisfied the bodies were the ones sought. Relatives and close friends of the missing men viewed the bodies during the day and tonight and it was reported bits of clothing found on the men were recognized.

The coronor announced tonight an inquest would be held over the bodies, probably tomorrow. The arrival of the attorney general of the state and two prominent pathologists of New Orleans is awaited.

It was not known tonight whether the inquest would be held here or at Bastrop, the parish seat.

In the absence of official information, the next move on the part of the state was not known here but it was the concensus of opinion the inquest would be followed by the arrest of at least twenty persons, alleged ring leaders of the August mob. The names of these men will be presented the military or civil authorities by the four department of justice agents who for four months have been conducting secret investigations it was stated here.

Mer Rouge citizens expressed themselves tonight as believing martial law would be declared here and the arrests made by troops.

Everything was quiet and peaceful on the surface here tonight but those informed are authorities for statements that there is an underlying feeling of bitterness.

With the arrival of additional state troops tomorrow the military strength in the parish will be more than two hundred men. The troops have a large complement of machine guns.

It is generally believed open hearings will be instituted following the anticipated arrests. All persons will be free to come into this court of justice, under the Louisiana laws, and tell what they know of the case.

Prominent persons in Mississippi and Arkansas as well as Louisiana are believed by the state as having been members of the hooded mob. Arrests in all three states are anticipated.

A bunch of keys and a hack-saw used to cut the chain that held the ferry at eastern landing was found on the banks of the lake near where the explosion occurred. Department of justice men declared tonight these will prove valuable clues in tracing the identity of the men blasting in the lake last night.

Government agents declared not less than a thousand pounds of dynamite was used by the mysterious visitors. The explosion was declared to have been terrific and houses in the nearby vicinity was rocked by the concussion. A large part of the bank was blown away.

The evident purpose was to cover up the bodies at the bottom of the lake as that point the depth of the lake is sixty feet, agents said, but instead the jar released the bodies from the weights to which they were attached and permitted them to rise to the surface.

The bodies were late today placed by the coronor of Morehouse county in the hands of A. E. Farland, chief investigator of the Department of Justice and brought here tonight under military guard to await the arrival of a pathologist from New Orleans enroute here who will determine whether the men were killed before being bound and thrown into the water or whether they were thrown in alive and drowned.

The coronor announced an inquest would be held here. Fifty additional members of the Monroe National Guard ordered out this morning to reinforce the troops now here marched into this town tonight.

The order for the mobilization of the Alexandria company followed closely on the heels of the establishment of the authenticity of the report that Lake La Flourche had given up the bodies, after having been dynamited by men of unestablished identity.

Governor Parker, in the state house at Baton Rouge, directing operatings of the military forces, refused to divulge the significance of the call for reinforcements or the next move of the state in the program he has outlined to ferret out and punish the members of the hooded mob responsible for the abduction of five prominent Mer Rouge citizens last August and the alleged murder of two of them.

The governor in his executive office, the attorney general at New Orleans and Captain Cooper, in charge of military operations, at Oak Grove, were reported to have been in frequent conversation over the telephone today but not an inkling of the dicisions reached was allowed to be made public.

Martial law was considered tonight by those in touch with the situation as a possibility over an area in Morehouse Parish. Large stocks of guns and ammunition has been reported stored in residences by citizens of Mer Rouge and the surrounding community resulting from the reported establishing of hostile camps during the four months since the kidnapping.

Some resistence is expected when the state's warrants calling for arrest of a number of men believed to have been the ringleaders of the hooded men are served, it was indicated here. The presence of an additional body of state troops was believed will serve as a precaution against a probable outbreak.

Special investigators of the Department of Justice working under the direction of the governor are said to have a partial list of members of the hooded band. Many names were secured several months ago when the investigators reported an attempt was made during the night by a group of men to reach a spot on La Fourche Lake guarded as the probable resting place of the bodies.

The opinion is advanced these same men returned in the dead hours of last night and placed the charges of dynamite that wrecked a part of the bank near the eastern ferry landing and released the decapitated, wire-bound bodies from the weight that for four months had held them snugly to the bottom of the lake. Divers spent the afternoon seeking to locate the rusty wagon wheels that were missing from the banks of the lake simultaneously with the disappearance of the men, the only missing link in the chain of evidence the investigators had submitted to the governor as their solution of the mystery.

While LaFourche was being blasted, what was believed as a decoy of eight or ten men were active in Lake Cooper, 20 miles away, drawing the fire of the state guards and bringing the entire military company from Mer Rouge to the banks of the lake.

The military captain announced the investigattors were not responsible for the blasting last night and a search is under way to identify those responsible.

With diving operations concentrated chiefly on the ferry landing where a chart indicated the bodies of the missing men most likely were hidden, it was declared the guilty men feared the bodies would be eventually located and decided to recover them and remove them to another burial place in the interior. The dynamiters evidently became frightened or failed to find their quarry and ran away, the story goes. A ferryman who heard the blasts, reported the finding this morning.

The bodies were viewed by many during the afternoon including J. L. Daniels, 70, one of the victims of the masked men and father of Watt Daniels, whose body is believed to be one of the two found. Positive identification of the bodies was lacking this afternoon but investigators declared they were satisfied the bodies found were those sought.

The state, several weeks ago decided to establish a court of justice somewhere in Morehouse to hear testimony of those who were believed to be in a position to identify the guilty and the recovery of the bodies is heralded as the signal for the opening of the hearing under protection of troops.

Governor Parker has charged that hooded men from Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana were responsible for the outrages

THE KU KLUX KLAN IN LOUISIANA.

New York Times 12-25-22

Whether the Ku Klux Klan of the Louisiana-Arkansas border was responsible for the murder of F. W. DANIELS and T. F. RICHARDS of Mer Rouge in the end of August may soon be determined in the courts of Louisiana, which would seem to have sole jurisdiction. The Department of Justice could give Governor PARKER no encouragement when he went to Washington recently to obtain the aid of the Federal Government in his campaign against the Klan in Louisiana. Only the question of jurisdiction could be considered, and on no statement of facts laid before the department did the Attorney General find any ground for intervention. But he promised vigorous prosecutions in case it could be shown that any Federal law had been violated by the Klan. Four detectives from the Bureau of Investigation were put at the Governor's disposal. Their first task was to find the bodies of the missing men. No one doubted that they had been murdered. It was already known that DANIELS, RICHARDS, the father of DANIELS, who was a war veteran, and two other men were taken in broad daylight, and in the presence of many people, from an automobile on Aug. 24 by "masked men in the "white-hooded regalia of the Ku Klux "Klan," and that DANIELS senior and another of the men seized were carried into the woods and savagely beaten, the abductors afterward driving off with young DANIELS and RICHARDS, who were never afterward seen.

In the neighborhood the Federal investigators found clues enough indicating that the missing men were victims of the Klan. There was much local feeling against that secret organization, especially at the little village of Mer Rouge, where the missing men had lived. Bastrop, the county seat of Morehouse Parish, was largely pro-Klan, a fact that embarrassed the work of the detectives. No real progress in the case could be made until the bodies were found. It was the systematic dredging of Cooper Lake that provoked an undertaking by those interested in concealing the crime that may lead to their undoing. If the investigators should be foiled in their efforts to recover the bodies the murderers would be safe. It had been decided that Lake La Fourche as well as Cooper Lake would be dredged. On the night that nothing was being brought up from the bottom of Cooper Lake there was a tremendous explosion of dynamite at La Fourche, twenty miles away. Two torsos rose to the surface. One of them has been identified, by a belt attached to it, as that of DANIELS. The vigilance of guards prevented the removal of these ghastly relics of murder.

As soon as the discovery was reported to Governor PARKER at Baton Rouge he realized that he would have desperate men to deal with. Accordingly, he ordered reinforcements of the State troops to Morehouse [illegible], a machine gun company and [illegible]pany of militia. The Attorney [illegible]eral, his assistant and two physi[illegible]s to hold an autopsy accompanied [illegible]e troops. Trained in the school of [illegible]OOSEVELT, who was a personal friend, Governor PARKER does not believe in half measures when it may be a question of dealing with grave disorders. In Morehouse Parish there is a feud between the Klan and those who hold out against it and combat it. By occupying Bastrop and Mer Rouge [illegible] a large body of troops the danger [illegible] conflict should be averted. When [illegible] Governor was in Washington he [illegible]timated that the Ku Klux Klan had become a menace to the State Government. So there are two issues to be settled in Morehouse Parish, of which the greater is whether the State's authority is supreme.

FORMER MAYOR OF MER ROUGE ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH DEATH OF 2 MEN KIDNAPPED BY ROBED MOB LAST AUGUST

Montgomery Advertiser

Murder Is Charged to Dr. B. M. McKoin Taken Into Custody at Johns Hopkins Yesterday; Declares Victims Belonged to "Bad" Element

12-27-22

(Associated Press)

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—Dr. B. M. McKoin, former mayor of Mer Rouge, La., who is wanted by the department of justice agents of that place in connection with the Morehouse parish kidnappings and the finding of two mutilated bodies in Lake LaFourche was arrest' here today at the Johns Hopkins [illegible] "sity-Brady Institute, where he [illegible] ng a post graduate course. Th[illegible] st followed receipt of a tele-gr[illegible] om Governor Parker of Louis-i[illegible] equesting the police to arrest [illegible]n on a charge of murder. After [illegible]ioning by police officials, Dr. [illegible]koin was locked up to await further [illegible]ion by Louisiana authorities.

Other than requesting the arrest of McKoin, there was nothing contained in Gov. Parker's telegram. It read:

"Important. Arrest Dr. McKoin for murder. Hold him for Louisiana authorities."

Dr. McKoin denied knowledge of the killing of the two men. "All I know," he declared, "is that both men who were killed were on the bad side—the side of bootleggers, gunmen and men who associated with women.

The discovery of Dr. McKoin here and his arrest came about by accident. Word was received here several days ago that Dr. McKoin was a student at Johns Hopkins, and department of justice agents sought to question him. However, university officials denied McKoin was registered as a post-graduate and stated several letters had been received there for him, but, unable to locate him, the letters were turned over to the postoffice as "unknown."

Early today a policeman was found on the water front unconscious. He was removed to a hospital. When the hospital report reached police headquarters, it was signed by Dr. McKoin. It was then that newspapermen went to the hospital and interviewed him. At that time, the telegram from Governor Parker asking for his arrest had not been received. Dr. McKoin spoke freely and insisted he was not a fugitive and that he had made no attempt to conceal his identity.

He stated that he has been in Baltimore since October 1, and had left Mer Rouge after an attempt had been made to assassinate him.

Dr. McKoin insisted he was not a member of the Ku Klux Klan. He praised the organization, however, saying "the members did much to hold down bootlegging and immorality while I was mayor of Mer Rouge." He also stated that lawlessness is a common occurrance at Mer Rouge and that he was among those who started to clean up the place. The result, he said, was a hard battle with bootleggers, moonshiners and men of bad repute.

"Just before I left Mer Rouge, a boy of a good family was shot in the back. What did the sheriff and governor do? The case was dismissed after a jury filled with bootleggers and the vicious element declared the alleged murderer innocent.

"Now, however, when a bootlegger and some one else is killed, the governor joins in the investigation. This affair, in my opinion, will decide whether the decent and good element of the town will control."

Dr. McKoin stated he had received threatening letters a long time before he left Mer Rouge and asked the sheriff to investigate, without success. "Just as I left the mayorship, and the successful candidate went into office," he continued, "gangs that paraded the streets fired shots around my house. I asked the sheriff to take matters in hand but nothing was done."

BASTROP, LA., Dec. 26.—The second arrest in connection with the Morehouse kidnapping of last August occurred late today when Dr. B. M. McKoin, until a few months ago mayor of Mer Rouge, was taken in custody at Baltimore at the instructions of Governor Parker who charged him with murder. The physician was taking a post graduate course at Johns Hopkins.

The former mayor is expected to reach here within a few days to join a former deputy sheriff who is now being held on a similar charge in the Bastrop jail.

While the arrest was being made, a detachment of national guard was reconnoitering along Lake Lafourche, for evidence to lead to the arerst of dynamiters responsible for the blasting at a ferry landing last week when the bodies of two men, believed to have been tortured and murdered by masked and robed men, were blown from the bottom of the lake.

The company was also to act as a body guard for the sheriff, who was to make arrests in the event his suspicions justified them.

During the day Adjutant General Toombs, suddenly called back from Washington by the governor, arrived in Morehouse to direct the operations of the three companies of state troops encamped here and at Mer Rouge.

It was persistently reported during the day that all preparations had been made to call out two additional state companies if conditions warranted.

Soldiers are on guard duty at the jail here and encamped in the heart of Mer Rouge, where the situation is such that the governor does not want to let the townspeople to themselves in the fear that there will be bloodshed because of the friction among them following the August event. Many of the populace are armed.

The military was also at the disposal of the civil authorities to take in custody many members of the hooded mob whose identity are known to the state, according to department of justice men.

Attorney General Coco yesterday announced that at least six or seven more arrests would be made before the open hearing in connection with the case which has been set for January 5th here.

It is reported the number of arrests will be increased in the event the identities of the dynamiters are established. Federal agents declare they have the name of the ring leader and his arrest is imminent.

Attorney General Coco was expected to arrive at New Orleans tomorrow in preparation for the conference there Thursday at which time plans for the hearing will be outlined and the report of the coroner's jury that conducted the inquest over the headless bodies of Watt Daniels and Thomas Richards will be discussed.

Citizens were gathering on the street corners tonight, discussing the arrest of two of their former law officials. The arrest of the man who had been their mayor until he resigned last August came as a complete surprise. Dr. McKoin was born and grew to manhood at Monroe and later moved to Mer Rouge where he was a practicing physician. His friends induced him to make the face for mayor and during his incumbercy he fearlessly upheld the law and attempted to rid the community of moonshiners and other law breakers, it was said.

On August 2 he reported assassins fired two loads of shot into his moving automobile as he was answering a sick call. He later received persistent warnings to leave the community and he did so. This event led to the tragedy of the 24th, in the theory of the state.

T. J. Burnett, arrested last Saturday, is denied visitors except under military surveillance. Today he grew sullen and restless and repeatedly gripped the iron bars in which he is enclosed. His battery of attorneys spent several hours with him.

It was recalled here tonight that four murders have been charged to hooded men since last May along the Arkansas-Louisiana border.

At Wilmot, Arkansas, E. L. Gills, a farmer, was lured from his home and shot to death and his body burned. Following his death the Louisiana-Arkansas Law and Order league was formed to secure evidence in the case but no arrests were made. The league was said to have been made up of 5,000 citizens of the two states and recently disbanded.

The kidnaping of five prominent Mer Rouge citizens on a highway last August is believed to have resulted in the death of Daniels and Richards. Two others were severely flogged, and J. L. Daniels, 70-year-old father of Watt Daniels, was at the point of death for several weeks because of the cruelties inflicted upon him.

The Smackover invasion, the third event of the year, occurred last month and resulted in the death of J. G. Woods, 25, a Mississippian. He was riddled with shot after he had fired on a party of several hundred masked and white "sheeted" men who marched into the new oil field of South Arkansas to clean out the undesirables. One man was flogged and a gambling house, a two-story frame structure, torn down. An exodus of more than 2,000 people from this region resulted. Officials made no effort to learn the identity of the mob as far as known.

HYLAN PRAISES PARKER FOR FIGHT ON KLAN

New York Times

Mayor Wires Governor of Louisiana Calling Organization "Venomous Reptiles."

12-24-22

A telegram to Governor John M. Parker of Louisiana, commending him for his fight against the Ku Klux Klan was sent to him yesterday by Mayor Hylan. The Mayor referred to the discovery of the bodies of two supposed Klan victims in Lake La Fourche and characterized the Klan as "a slimy brood of venomous reptiles." The telegram follows:

"Hon John M. Parker, Governor of Lousiana,

"Baton Rouge, La.

"On behalf of the people of the City of New York and every other man and woman in this American Republic who are determined that law and order shall be maintained by the duly constituted authorities without interference on the part of a slimy brood of venomous reptiles, squirming in an invisible empire, I most heartily congratulate you on your bold, vigorous fight against the Ku Klux Klan organization.

"The newspapers this morning tell of the discovery in Lake La Fourche of the mutilated bodies of a World War veteran and of a law-abiding citizen, known to have been marked men by the Ku Klux Klan, who were dragged from their homes four months ago by a murderous gang of masked and hooded night riders and done away with without moral right or legal authority. Thus it would appear that murder, barbarous and cruel, is one of the objects of this organization, which has always been a liability to our nation, and whose professions of brotherly love hark back to the days of Cain and Abel.

"Can the Ku Klux Klan assert that the wearing of masks by its members is for the purpose of concealing virtuous intentions or honorable motives? Are they not actuated by the same motives as the common highwayman who hides his face and prowls in ambush that he may take life and property and through concealment escape possible detection? If not, why does the Ku Klux Klan n[illegible] operate in the full light of God's sunshine before the eyes of the world? The answer has come to us from the b[illegible]n of Lake La Fourche.

"I believe that every man and regardless of race, creed or c[illegible] you an undying debt of gra[illegible] your heroic American fight to infamous outrages to which the [illegible]en of the Ku Klux Klan will resort in nefarious schemes to overawe the courts, seize the reins of government and trample upon the constitutional rights of the people.

"Fair-minded Americans acknowledge that there are good and bad in all races and all religious denominations. The thing to do is to get the good people, regardless of race, color or creed, to work together for the peace unity and good-will and the honor and safety of the most beneficent form of government ever bequeathed to man. As a step in this direction we must stand together for the elimination of the outstanding menace in our Republic. You have blazed the trail in the march for the preservation of our dear motherland. All God-fearing Americans who appreciate the priceless heritage of our traditions and institutions cannot fail to be enlisted in this good cause and to form behind you a solid phalanx.

"JOHN F. HYLAN."

PEOPLE DRIVEN OUT OF SMACKOVER MAY SEEK VENGEANCE

Authorities Declare However Will Be No Further Trouble

Houston Post

Houston, Tex.

Associated Press Report.

MONROE, La., Nov. 30.—Many of the 2000 persons who fled from the Smackover oil fields following raids by "vigilantes" are congregating in Union county and at El Dorado and are threatening to return to seek revenge, according to a dispatch received from El Dorado. 12-1-22

However, Ouachita county authorities have given assurances there will be no further disturbances.

Sheriff Ed Harper at Camden, Ark., declared today the man killed by "vigilantes" Tuesday night was J. G Woods, 25, a Mississippian, who was riddled when he refused to halt. Twelve shots were fired into his body when he resisted an attempt to whip him.

A resort operated by "Slim" Sanders was raided and the building torn down. It was a two-story frame structure. Sanders had previously been warned to leave and he was not found.

Sheriff Harper reported that the clean-up was thorough and that approximately 2000 persons had departed, including 400 who were on the payrolls of the various oil companies. He said that he does not think the Ku Klux Klan was responsible for the raids, but that the better element of oil field workers who resented the recent series of murders and robberies conducted the raids.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

Louisiana

LOUISIANA KLAN HITS SNAG WHEN IT KILLS WHITE MEN

By BUD SAMUELS

Bastrop, La., Jan. 5.—What will it all come to? When did ever the towns and villages in Morehouse parish witness such events as have swiftly unfolded themselves in the last few days in this district? What is going to be the outcome of all the hullabaloo against the masked night raiders who have spread terror among peaceful farmers and laborers and women? Is the Ku Klux Klan going to be destroyed, or shall it come out more than conqueror in this test of strength with the state?

If the Klan whips the state, if the state is unable to convict the hooded mobbists of the crimes charged against them and they stand vindicated in the eyes of the parish and the state, what then? What influence will such a situation have on the nation? Shall Louisiana be the bloody birthplace of a new reign of terror that shall grip the great American nation and make of it a hotbed of religious and racial struggle for the rest of the world to gaze at in wonderment?

Slay Two White Men

All this speculation and conjecture has been born of the alleged implication of the Klan in the slaying of two white men of the parish, Watt Daniels and Thomas Richards. Prior to the murder of these planters everything had gone on more or less smoothly with these outlaw keepers of the law. The Klan had had its way because it had disturbed or harmed no one of influence.

Their efforts had been directed against men of a different color. Of course it mattered some to the white farmers, planters, manufacturers, etc., that their Race help should be driven off. But they hoped for a better day. They were not sure that the Klan's activity would serve to deplete their working forces to effect a disastrous result. It was just a matter of losing a man now and then. These losses could be replaced. There was always somebody new coming to town. What mattered it if a few "niggers" were driven away.

Too, the exodus hadn't begun. At least it had begun so that the planters in Morehouse parish and in most of Louisiana could notice it. They heard about it, probably, but that was all. It had touched them deeply. Maybe it would come to them, they'd admit, but they were willing to banish worry until such an occurrence swamped them.

No Sympathy for Victims

Never for once was there any sympathy, any welling patriotism for the victims of the mob as human beings or American citizens. Never was there any regret that a "nigger" was killed. Lake La Fourche hides in its muddy waters the body of many a dark-colored servant. The loss of these men did not matter. Neither did it matter so long as the dark consorts of white men were sufficiently punished for clandestine association with these men. Punish the women was the word. And so, for months and months, things went along just like that. There was too much Roman Catholicism in the parish and the state for the Klan to thrive on religious objections. Their arrows had to be directed against Race. As a consequence, Race men and women caught it.

Little has been said in the news dispatches of white papers about these silent sufferers. They are hopeful now. They are glad that white men and women have become involved. They see light for them. They know that the white man is going to work hard to destroy that which is hurting him. Those who have always been persecuted by the Klan are now praying that the whole of the Klan may be knocked out in one fell swoop.

Superstition

There has never been any superstition in their fear of the Klan. Nobody is afraid of a white sheet or pillow case. Those are mere trifles. But they have meant so much more. The sign of these white and black hooded men coming to one's door has meant the loss of a father, mother, daughter, son. It has meant the burning of a home that cost the savings of a lifetime. It has meant the destruction of a church or lodge hall. It has meant intimidation. It has meant possible bloodshed at all meetings, no matter how innocent in character.

The Klan has frowned on progress. It has blocked in every way that it could the tendency among some of the fairer elements to give the Race workers of the state and parish a chance. It has sought to mold a restricted place for the Race and to press the Race into it.

There has been no relief from the so-called better people because they, as a rule, were in league with the Klan, being either members or sympathizers. Many Race men who had worked for white planters or storekeepers for years appealed to these men for protection.

"Mister Dick," one said he complained, "them Klansmen come to my house last night. They wanted Tom. What for? Tom ain't never done nothin'. What am I goin' to do?"

Mister Dick never said a word, though he knew all about it. That is the vicious way in which the whole matter works itself out.

The government has a real case against the hooded organization. Federal secret service agents have worked with care and caution to gather evidence that would result in convictions in ordinary courts. However, they face an extraordinary situation around here.

There is a peculiar psychology actuating the minds of the people. This mental attitude has been built up through several generations. It has made the parish here a unit all to itself.

Birth of Parish

Originally, the parish was settled by the Davenports, the Bastrops and Daniels. They have played colorful parts in the history of the parish growth. Most parish lands have been their lands. Most of the parish traditions have been their traditions. In some way or other they have been a part of most of the parish business. Too, as has been noticed, the parish nor the villages were too large to prevent almost everybody in them knowing everybody else. There seemed to be just one great big family.

Probably the biggest rift in the loot has been 70-year-old Capt. Skipworth, cyclops of Klan 34, located here. Skipworth is autocrat, czar, divine ruler. He openly permits it to be known that he cares little for the constituted forces of law and order. He is willing to do what he pleases. He tells the governor to "Go to Hell." He recognizes no law as in any way limiting anything he proposes to do. He believes, strangely enough, that other people should act in a certain manner. As a consequence, he sees it as all right that he should interfere with the liberties of his fellow citizens in this parish.

The Klan officials of the state could not have selected a better man than "Old Skipworth," as he is known, to carry out their work. It is a job he enjoys. He would like to do it on his own hook. As it is, he is glad to have the backing of an organization and he will fight to the proverbial last ditch to keep his end up.

He has ruled Mer Rouge and Bastrop with an iron hand. As was noted, the first machinations of the Klan were against Race men and women. The Klan was emboldened to go a little further. It seemed as though they might be traveling in the right direction when they sought to break up clandestine night meetings between white men and women of the Race. Looked as though they might be trying to protect the women. But such was not the case. They caught the white men, all right, but they did not bother them. At least not at first. In the beginning they whipped the women.

There was a peculiar reaction there. Strange as it may seem, the white men who were consorting with these women showed a tendency to protect them themselves. They would not stand by and see these defenseless women whipped. This was doubtless because the Klan worked in secret and because they had a chance to fight back at the Klan in secret. However it was, this activity formed the basis of strained relations. The Klan found itself compelled to resort to extreme measures against these associates of "nigger" women. That was the spark that set off the powder.

Each Side Holds Ground

Neither side would give in. Later, in order to confuse the issue and to get more groups of people in on their side, the Klan put more features into the fight. They said that these men were bootleggers, cutthroats, gamblers and all sorts of things. They said that the men were a scab on the otherwise clean body of the community.

As a matter of fact, the men were no such thing. They were fewer in numbers than the Klan, but they, too, represented the better elements of the citizenry. There were among these so-called lowbrows professional men, business men and farmers. They were not the ones to give in easily, once they were put on the densive.

Dr. B. M. McKoin, about whom all the trouble precipitated, was elected mayor of the town of Mer Rouge. McKoin denied membership in the Klan, although he admitted being in sympathy with the purposes of the masked murderers. He was chosen mayor on a reform ticket. He became old Skipworth's lieutenant, captain. McKoin didn't know all. He worked under directions. He was placed in a position of some influence. He was popular. It was figured that he would use his influence and popularity on the side of the Klan. He was told that the town needed cleaning out. He was ordered to do all he could to effect this cleaning. McKoin tried it.

Met Opposition

Naturally he was expected to meet opposition.

One night he said he got a call to attend a patient in the country. On the way he was attacked, so he claimed, when he returned to his home with the rear of his car shot through. Report of him having been ambushed brought matters to a sort of head. Certain of the supposed lawless elements were accused of the crime by the Klan. They were threatened. McKoin never changed his story.

Shortly afterward, on Aug. 24, five white men were kidnaped after a big barbecue that thousands of the people from the country round had attended. The kidnapers were masked. They did their work swiftly and surely. Todd Davenport, Jim Andrews, J. E. Daniels, Watt Daniels, his son, and Thomas Richards were the men seized.

They were spirited away in automobiles. According to their story, some half hundred men surrounded them and helped in the flogging they received. The government has information showing that the Klan had imported outlaws from Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee to do the dirty work. It is said that these men, seven of them, were the ones to apply the torture. While one man would sit on a victim's head and two others on his feet, others would strap the captive's back to a pulp. In this way Davenport, Andrews and Old Man Daniels, 70 years of age, were beaten. Then they were released and given a dollar to help them get home.

Daniels, Richards Later

The younger Daniels and the dead Richards were treated later. Pathologists who examined their bodies after the explosion in Lake La Fourche had thrown them up declared that the evidence showed that the men had been horribly maltreated. Their bones probably had been broken before they died.

At any rate, they never came back. The community was thrown into a furore. Days passed with no word then weeks. Richards' wife appealed to the local authorities to find her husband. They shooed her away. There was nothing doing. Old Man Daniels told his story, as did the other men whipped. They all feared the worst.

In the meantime things got a little warm in the town for McKoin. He fled to Monroe, Ala. This heightened suspicion. He became guilty at once to anti-Klan citizens, and these same ones became more certain of the Klan being mixed up in the dirty work.

As a last resort, Mrs. Richards, wife of one of the missing men, and her daughter called on Governor Parker to find her husband. She told the whole brutal, sorrowful story. The governor was moved. He investigated. He found that things had come to a mighty bad pass. His study of the situation convinced him that he must do something—do it quickly and certainly. His father was a member of the original Klan and an aid to General Forrest. He therefore knew what he was up against. He was unalterably opposed to the masked floggers, particularly because of their masks. He decided that he would ask the federal government to help him run the Klan out of the state. It was with that in mind that he made his memorable visit to President Harding in Wasihngton and laid the matter before him. Not much of the results of that meeting became public knowledge. It was known, however, that Attorney General Daugherty had promised the aid of the department of justice, and that the President had offered to check up on the Klan whenever it interfered with federal interests.

Daugherty's Aid

Daugherty must have given much aid. Morehouse parish and the country surrounding became netted with secret service men. They worked in two shifts, a day force and a night force, a known force and an unknown force. The force working in the open served as a decoy to keep Klan spies off the force working in the dark. In this manner the government worked out its case perfectly. They got the goods on the Klan. They were certain that Daniels and Richards had been murdered and their bodies thrown into the lake.

It was for the purpose of following up this belief that first one and then another company of the state militia was dispatched here to drag the lake. The soldiers came and threw Mer Rouge and Bastrop into a frenzy. The lines of enmity between the two factions in the parish were more marked than ever before. The entire parish took on a fighting aspect. Men carried guns and rifles, women carried guns, the children stayed indoors. Business became more or less stagnant, while groups of men congregated on corners or before the stores and discussed in low whispers the ominous signs seen in the presence of the soldiers.

Arrests Made

Following that there have been arrests. The first man arrested was Deputy Sheriff Burnett. An open hearing for him is set for today. Dr. McKoin, former mayor, who fled to Alabama and then disappeared, was traced to Baltimore, where he was jailed by the Maryland officials. He has fought being returned to this land of lynchings, but Governor Parker is bound to have him.

The government claims to have half a hundred confessions that will be used to get convictions. McKoin and Burnett will both be tried for murder. One of the men, a witness whom government agents had questioned, was kidnaped since Daniels' and

Richards' bodies were discovered.

It is expected that Old Skipworth will be arrested also. Early this week a detachment of cavalry was dispatched here to help keep order. The government is prepared for anything when the open hearing begins today. The next week is expected to bring to light a mass of hitherto unheard of atrocities committed by the Klan in this region.

The month of January will see the Klan destroyed or immeasurably stronger. The people have it in their own hands; the white people have it to fight out among themselves. If they help themselves they cannot keep from helping us. The Race people are waiting and hoping.

GIRL NAMES M'KOIN IN KU KLUX CASE

Miss Hamilton Says He and Parkerson Were in Gang of Six to Drive Her From Mer Rouge.

HEARING RESUMES TODAY

State Will Call Twelve Witnesses to Give Details of Kidnapping and Outrages.

1/9/23
New York Times

Special to The New York Times.

MER ROUGE, La., Jan. 8.—Just a year ago six black-hooded men seized 19-year-old Addie May Hamilton on the streets here, forced her to go to the railroad station, and shoved her aboard a train, with the warning to get out of town and not to come back. Today Miss Hamilton, back with her parents again, definitely accused two men of being members of the hooded gang.

Dr. B. M. McKoin, who is also charged with the murder of Watt Daniel and T. F. Richards, was the first man she accused. "Pink" Parkerson, Mer Rouge liveryman, was the second.

"I can identifyy them positively," the girl said. "I do not know who the other four were, but Dr. McKoin—I recognized him, and I know he was the man whod rove me away."

With thep ublicity thrown on the activities of Morehouse Parish's masked reign of terror, she has been able to return home unmolested.

She was seen late this evening with her mother driving in their little car near Mer Rouge.

"Don't make us talk about it," Mrs. Hamilton pleaded. "We think about it too often as it is. We are afraid—we do not know when they will come back.

"Why for six months," Mrs. Hamilton declared, "whenever any one would pass by our house and call out 'Hello!' my heart would leap to my mouth.

"The doctors tell me I have a leaking heart valve now. They say I'm a sick woman. That all came from this experience to Addie May. I was never sick a day in my life before that."

It was then that Miss Hamilton told of the six men who made up the little gang that drove her away.

"Who were these men? Did they belong to Mer Rouge?" she was asked.

"Two of them did."

"Who were those two?"

"One of them was Dr. McKoin. There's no use for me to hide it. Why shouldn't I talk; they've already done to me as much as they could, and I don't fear anything further they can do.

"The first man was Dr. McKoin and the second was 'Pink' Parkerson."

"I guess they'll be coming around to kill us now," Mrs. Hamilton broke in. "I guess we've talked too much, but I don't care. I believe in law and order, and if we all help by telling what we know maybe we can have it now."

As her mother talked Miss Hamilton started the car.

"'ll be getting back to Little Rock in a couple of weeks, I guess," she said.

"You don't want to stay here?" she was asked.

"No. I hate it here—I hate it! That terrible experience!"

"I wish we could all move away," said Mrs. Hamilton. "But I suppose we must stay here."

Hearing Resumes Today.

Thelma Dade, 13-years-old daughter of Watt Daniel, who, with Thomas F. Richards, was tortured and murdered by a hooded mob, is among a dozen witnesses called by the State to testify tomorrow at the open hearing at Bastrop into the Mer Rouge outrages. She was a witness to the kidnapping of the five men on the road to Mer Rouge last August.

Other witnesses called are Sidney White, who drove the car from which Watt Daniel was taken; Mrs. Nip Eckel and Dr. Wiley of Mer Rouge, who were also riding in the car; E. W. Andrews, a brother of W. C. Andrews, who was also in the Andrews car, and who saw his brother carried away by the masked men; J. T. Norseworthy of Mer Rouge, who is said to have been in the Andrews car; J. L. Daniel, the State announced, will be recalled; Zoe Higginbotham and C. N. Holloway, said to have been the first men to arrive at the scene of the dynamite explosion at Lake LaFourche after the bodies of Daniel and Richards were raised to the surface; a man named Davis, who is said to have arrived at the lake shore where the bodies were discovered prior to the arrival of agents of the Department of Justice; C. C. Davenport, who was kidnapped, but not maltreated, and J. C. Nettles.

With no hearings because of the holiday, Attorney General Coco and his assistants spent almost the entire day in a conference on the evidence already gathered and shaping plans for the testimony tomorrow. It is now the State's plan to build up a complete and positive line of record, which will reveal all the details of the kidnapping and the subsequent atrocities.

Company A of Alexandria and sixteen members of Company D, a machine gun outfit from New Orleans, broke camp and left Bastroy for their homes this afternoon. Sixteen guardsmen were left behind by Company A to take the places of the sixteen excused from Company D.

"The New Orleans soldiers were excused," said Adjutant General Toombs, because they have urgent business obligations, while the sixteen Alexandria men who take their places had no pressing reasons for returning home. The situation is tranquil, nnd we have two companies in Monroe to call upon should occasion require."

NAME OF SUSPECT IN MER ROUGE CASE IS BROUGHT OUT

The Atlanta Constitution 1/11/23

Blames First Kidnaping of Richards on Man Now Held on Murder Warrant.

SAYS RICHARDS WAS CARRIED OFF IN CAR

Declares Sheriff of Parish Warned Him to Quit Talking About Their Affairs.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Bastrop, January 10.—Jeff Burnett, now under arrest on a charge of murder in connection with the kidnaping and slaying of Watt Daniel and Thomas F. Richard, was named today by Harry J. Neelis, automobile man of Bastrop, as one of two unmasked men who held him up on a road near Bastrop August 17 or 18 last—the same day Richard is said to have been first questioned by a hooded band as to an alleged attack on Dr. B. M. McKoin, former mayor of Mer Rouge.

It was the first mention of Burnett's name by witnesses at the state's investigation of masked and hooded band depredations and the slaying of Richard and Daniel now in progress.

Mrs. Richard, widow of the slain man, who preceded Neelis on the witness stand, told of Richard being taken into the woods by a band of hooded men whom their 3-year-old child, who was with her father at the time, described as "kluxes." Richard later returned to their home, Mrs. Richard said, told her of the occurrence but treated it as a joke.

Murdered Week Later.

The kidnaping of Richard and Daniel from which they did not return occurred a week later.

Neelis also testified that Richard on the day following the first kidnaping told him he had recognized five or six of the kidnapers.

"Who were they?" Neelis was asked.

"I don't want to call their names. I have forgotten them," he said.

"Who were they?" he was asked again.

"Captain Skipwith, Jim Tisdale, of Monroe; A. B. Campbell, of Jones, and Dr. McKoin," Neelis answered.

"I was on my way to Mer Rouge in a truck being driven by a negro," Neelis said, referring to the occurrence on August 17 or 18, "when I was held up on the road by seven hooded men. They had shotguns and pistols. I was ordered out of the truck. They told us to go on ahead and not to say anything about this. I went on but near Mer Rouge I was held up by two unmasked men. They were Jeff Burnett and a Mr. Rogers. They told me to turn around and go back to where we were first held up. After reaching there we stayed about 30 minutes. We were joined by a masked man. He said 'Do you know me?' I said 'No.'

"I was supposed to walk back to Bastrop, but I hopped a car going to Bastrop and rode into town.

Talked With Men.

"When Burnett and Rogers held me up, I talked with them long enough to know what they were after. It was Richard. I asked Burnett whom they were after. He said he couldn't tell me that, but I said if he wanted Richard he need not resort to any of these measures."

"I beat the masked men into Bastrop. First thing I did was to get Richard. I told Richard the Ku Klux was after him and for us to go over and sit in the sheriff's office where we might have protection. He had his little girl with him and he said for us to wait until his wife came back.

"Now back where I was held up, I saw Burnett and Rogers put on their masks. About that time Fred Higgenbothem came up. He was unmasked. He consulted with Burnett and Rogers and then they said I could go.

"When I reached Bastrop I saw Higgenbothem, I went up to him and said: 'Fred, who is doing all this work?'

Took Man Away.

"I was good and mad, and about that time the auto with the masked men came up to the garage. I went up to them and told them to leave Richard alone. They led Richard out to the car. I was in a state of mind to do almost anything. I again warned them to leave Richard alone. About that time Rogers, who had a shotgun, pointed it at me and told me to step aside. They left with Richard and later Mrs. Richard came up and I told her about it."

"What were the conditions in Bastrop at that time, wasn't the klan very active?"

"Yes, the klan was active, and the courthouse was being guarded by citizens. They didn't ask me to take part. One day I was going into the courthouse and I passed a remark about all these doings and further declared it interfered with my business.

"Sheriff Carpenter overheard my remarks and called me to one side and said: 'Neelis, let me give you a little advice. You quit talking about our affairs.'"

"Did any one suggest to you that it would be better for you not to recognize any one who was in the raids?" Neelis was asked.

Neelis urged that he be not forced to answer, and stated that whatever was said to him in that respect was in no way an effort to intimidate him.

"We do not say that it was to intimidate you, but want to know who talked with you," Howard Warren, special state's attorney, who was conducting the examination, insisted.

"Well, Allen Turpen, of Bastrop, was one," Neelis said, but insisted that Turpen's advice was purely for business reasons, as he was working for him.

Neelis also testified that the parish sheriff was only a short distance away at the time Richard was taken off for questioning on August 17 or 18.

Court recessed after Neelis concluded his testimony until tomorrow morning.

The attendance at the morning session of the hearing did not fill the courtroom, but in the afternoon there were no vacant seats and a number who could not find space within the room remained in the corridors to catch such of the testimony as might drift through the doors. Dr. McKoin, as on previous days, had a seat in a gallery. Captain Skipwith was about the courthouse, but did not enter. He is a familiar figure about the court square.

No intimation has yet been given by the state attorney-general, A. V. Coco, who is directing the inquiry, as to the number of witnesses yet to be heard before the investigation will be passed to a grand jury, the next procedure in advance of prosecution. Nor has there been any from the attorney-general or his forces as to when arrests will be made.

Except for the presentation of testimony at the open hearing, the day virtually was without developments, so far as was apparent. Department of justice agents continued their task of assembling testimony while the military, two companies of state troops, remained in camp here and at Mer Rouge, maintaining the role of bystanders but held in readiness at any moment to come to the aid of civil officials should they be needed. Thus far, it is held, no condition has arisen to make action by the militia necessary.

Jeff Burnett, the only man held in custody, still is in a hospital at Shreveport under guard. Dr. McKoin, the other man named in an affidavit in connection with the slaying of Daniel and Richard, is at liberty under bond.

Ku Klux Klan - 1923

Louisiana

KLAN RAID VICTIM, DRAGGED FROM HOME, SAYS SKIPWITH LED

Cyclops Deaf to Wife's Pleas, Fear-Stricken Farmer Testifies at Bastrop Hearing.

KLAN LAW RULE ADMITTED

Member on Stand Puts Oath to Organization Before Obedience to Courts.

TOWN MARSHAL TESTIFIES

Admits Brother Was in Hooded Hold-Up—Klux Leader Calls Off Conference With Coco.

1-14-23

Special to The New York Times.

BASTROP, La., Jan. 13. — How the Morehouse Ku Klux Klan, headed by the Exalted Cyclops, Captain J. K. Skipwith, surrounded the home of a peaceful farmer, aroused the occupants with shouts and curses, beat on the doors with clubs, broke the lock on one door, and entered and dragged the head of the house from under his roof, despite the tearful entreaties of his wife, was told today at the open hearing held to fix responsibility for the torturing and slaying of Watt Daniel and Thomas F. Richards, last August, supposedly by hooded Klansmen.

The story was told by Alonzo Braddock, a lifelong resident of Morehouse Parish, and an industrious. ambitious farmer and stock raiser.

The story he told paralleled the deeds of the Kentucky "Night Riders" or the Klan of earlier days. Brazenly, some without masks, the witness testified, they battered their way into his home, dragged him out in the dead of night and left his wife and small children in a state bordering on hysterics.

Dragged From Home by Klan.

The testimony of Braddock proved the most damaging of the day against the hooded organization charged with reducing Morehouse Parish to a state of terrorism. Calmly, but obviously with fear in his heart, the witness told his story. He fears the Klan so much that he declared that he was willing to sell the farm where he had labored all his life for one-half the actual value, so that he could take his family and move to a locality where citizens need not fear midnight raids of the Ku Klux Klan.

On a November morning, the farmer testified, about 1:30 or 2 o'clock, he was awakened by shouts and curses about his house. Peering out of a window, he saw a mob of men, some beating on the doors. They were shouting his name and demanding that he come out. Braddock called to them to wait until he was dressed. Before he could get fully dressed a door crashed in and the mob entered.

The leader, whom Braddock recognized as Captain Skipwith, said:

"We want you for making whisky."

At that point Mrs. Braddock, in a nervous and fainting condition, entered the room and begged the mob not to molest her husband. The mob and the leader were adamant, insisting that Braddock must go with them. Fearful of his fate, Braddock begged Captain Skipwith to turn him over to Sheriff Carpenter, if they had a charge to make against him. Braddock also begged Skipwith to assure his wife that no harm would come to him. The assurance was finally given and Braddock was told that he would not be whipped or injured, but would be turned over to the authorities.

Released Without Charge.

He was placed in a car and driven to the home of the Sheriff. Despite the fact that none of the mob were officers empowered to arrest Braddock, the Sheriff did not question their act, but took the prisoner in charge and also locked up four negroes the mob had picked up.

The next morning he was released. He was not indicted. No charge was ever made against him. He was set free and returned to his home to find his wife seriously ill and his children badly frightened.

Mrs. Braddock has not recovered. The stopping of a motor car near her home or the appearance of a stranger throws a great fear into her. Repeatedly she has begged her husband to sell the home they have struggled to build, and to move to another section.

"I am anxious to leave this parish for good," Braddock declared. "I no longer feel safe here. I am nervous at night, my wife is afraid, my children are frightened."

Witness Puts Klan First.

A few months ago Braddock was healthy, vigorous and robust. Today he has the appearance of an old man in ill health.

"It is the Klan," he says.

Attorneys admitted after the close of the hearing that under the laws of Louisiana the action of armed men in forcing an entrance into a home at night may be construed by the courts as a capital offense, punishable by death.

The testimony of A. L. Smith of Ouiachita Parish, an admitted Klansman, was another feature of the day. He refused to betray Klan secrets, and said his oath to the organization would not allow him to give testimony against a Klansman accused of a crime.

He impressed the Attorney General and his staff. "If the Klan had more members of that sort and less of Captain Skipwith's calibre, there would be no trouble with the organization and there would be no lawless acts committed," a member of the staff declared during the recess.

After he had stated that he is a Klansman and had taken the Klan oath; Mr. Smith was not asked to reveal any secrets of the order. Once, during the examination, Senator Warren said:

"Mr. Smith, I'm sure you wouldn't violate your roath, but if you could give us any information concerning the commission of crimes by the members of the Klan, you would give it, of course?"

"You would have to force it from me," was the reply. The crowd in the court room applauded so vigorously that Judge Odom called for order.

Skipwith Calls off Conference.

Captain Skipwith, Exalted Cyclops of the Morehouse Parish Klan, this afternoon announced that he had called off the conference with Attorney General Coco, sought by the Klan leader yesterday and set for today by the Attorney General.

"There wi be no conference between mysef and Mr. Coco," Skipwith said. "I could not see where any good could come out of it, and therefore decided to call it off. It hasn't been officially called off, but a conference between the Attorney General and myself will never never be held. The State's attorneys seem to be satisfied in digging into the affairs of the Klan by placing witnesses on the stand at the open hearing, and therefore it is best for them to get their information from that source."

Attorney General Coco appeared surprised at Captain Skipwith's action.

"I have not been informed either by Captain Skipwith or his attorney about this and I will say that the calling off of the arranged interview was not the result of any steps taken by myself or any members of my staff."

Heard Skipwith Threaten Whippings.

The first witness at the morning session was W. B. Stuckey of Mer Rouge, former State Senator, and a lawyer. His examination proceeded as follows:

Q.—Are you a member of the Klan? A.—No, sir. I've always been opposed to it, free and outspoken in my opposition.

Q.—Have you talked to Captain Skipwith about these affairs? A.—No. Captain Skipwith has not spoken to me for a year.

Q.—Have you ever heard Skipwith say anything? A.—Yes. There was a conference that followed the kidnapping and the day after, while talking to John Freeland, I heard Smith Stevenson call out to Captain Skipwith, "Captain, I heard you settled the Mer Rouge trouble." "Yes," said Skipwith. "On what basis?" Stevenson asked. "I told them," said the Captain, "that every man in Morehouse who didn't keep his mouth shut and quit talking about the Klan would get whipped until they couldn't sit down for some time."

Q.—When was this remark made? A.—After the kidnapping of Daniel and Richards.

Q.—After the attempted assassination of Dr. McKoin? A.—After the alleged attempt.

Q.—Why, do you doubt McKoin was shot at? A.—I believe he shot at his own car to create the impression he did.

Q.—Do you mean to say you think McKoin deliberately shot at his own automobile to bring the Klansmen to his aid? A.—I do. It is universally believed that he shot at his own automobile.

Q.—Have you ever looked at McKoin's car since it was shot? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did the examination convince you that McKoin was not in the car when the shots were fired? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did McKoin have plenty of enemies around Mer Rouge? A.—Plenty of them, and before the Ku Klux Klan was ever heard of.

Q.—What made these enemies? A.—His ideas of conduct, his notion of ruling the morals of the people. It was a general community feeling.

Q.—You thought it was possible he was shot at? A.—My first impression was that he was shot at. I knew fifty people who were his enemies.

Q.—But afterward you concluded there had been no attempt on his life? A.—Yes, sir, it was the common belief that he shot his own car out in the woods somewhere.

Q.—Why do you suppose these anonymous and threatening letters were written to McKoin? I reckon that he wrote them to himself.

Q.—What do you know about pistol shots being heard? A.—I heard John Jones of Mer Rouge say he heard shots.

Q.—The shots supposed to have been fired at McKoin's motor car? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know the enemies Watt Daniel and Richards may have had? A.—None that I knew of.

Q.—Do you know Hugh Clark? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Ever hear him make any statement about the alleged shooting at Dr. McKoin? A.—Yes, I heard him say he could name six men in Mer Rouge, out of whom the two could be found who fired on Dr. McKoin.

The witness, in recounting Captain Skipwith's conversation with Stevenson, said the Klan leader's language was too vicious and vulgar to be repeated in open court. He wrote it on a note which he handed to Judge Odom. He spoke highly of Watt Daniel and Thomas Richards, saying he had known them for years. He asserted that Daniel did not drink liquor and that he had never seen him intoxicated or even take a drink.

Stuckey was followed by A. L. Smith of Ouachita Parish. He is 61 years, white haired and wears a white Vandyke beard. He is President of the School Board, and said his interest in the kidnapping of Aug. 24 was aroused by the report that C. C. (Tod) Davenport was one of the victims.

Spectators Applaud Klansman.

The Davenport family were friends of his and he at once wrote to them warning "Tod" Davenport to be careful.

"A few days later I heard a report of such startling nature that I decided to go to the rescue of my Morehouse Parish friends," he continued. "I heard that a man named Norsworthy was out to kill Dr. McKoin. I had a conference with Leon and J. L. Davenport and my son to get all the information I could. I told Hugo Davenport there was a general opinion that there was a plot in Mer Rouge to assassinate Dr. McKoin and rumor was that he set up the plot.

"Afterward they called in Mr. Dade and he reported that Mr. Norsworthy was in town and they sent out after him. We decided to hold a conference the follwing day to be attended by McKoin and any one he wanted, the Davenport family and several others anxious for a peaceful solution of the situation. This conference was held at Monroe. I asked Flood Madison, John H. Parker and Dr. McKoin to take part. My statement was that the meeting was called to bring about peace in the Davenport family and to Dr. McKoin and his friends.

At the conference Mr. Madison expressed a desire to bring about peace and good will in the parish. Mr. Parker praised the Davenports and Dr. McKoin. Others expressed themselves along the same line. Dr. McKoin stated that if we were seeking peace we had accomplished our purpose. He said that he had left Mer Rouge for all time, and that he left because he found he had no friends after the shooting. He declared that after the shooting many of those whom he considered his friends turned out to be otherwise. He mentioned the name of Joe Davenport, Bob Dade and others. He felt, he said, that he was living in the wrong place, in a place where he had no friends and that this caused him to leave Mer Rouge.

"Everybody looked over to Skipwith. He said if he had known what he had just heard there would have been no trouble from the Klan, which he had the honor to represent. He said there would be no trouble for any one, but three men, Milner, Campbell and Whipple, and he advised that these men would have to conduct themselves better or get out. He wanted them to quit talking about the Klan.

"After that conference for a week or two everything looked all right. Then things began to flare up again. I first heard that the Government had sent detectives into Morehouse Parish and I feared the conditions would be upset again. As a result I went to Mer Rouge and helped to organize Conference 3. in that conference were Joe Davenport, Leon Davenport, Bob Dade, Hugh Clark, Mr. Williams and Flood Madison. I asked them for a plan to restore peace in Morehouse Parish without outside assistance, and I pointed to the possibility of martial law being established here. I tried to impress upon them the importance of getting themselves straight and calling the Governor off. We all felt that martial law would do great damage to the community and decided that it should be averted if possible.

We decided to select a leading man from each ward, irrespective of whether he was a Klansman or not. The Klan was to be represented by Skipwith and ten of his selections and the peace problem to be settled. He would then inform the Governor that all was quiet and peaceful here. I saw Captain Skipwith and he said it was not necessary to hold a conference, that if the other gentlemen felt that way about it he would speak for the Klan. But we met and every one was satisfied and contented. That was the end of conference No. 3, and it ended my connection with the matter.

"Why was the Klan considered as a necessary element to securing peace in Morehouse Parish?" the witness was asked.

"The people in Mer Rouge thought all their troubles came out of the Klan, and they wanted to treat with the people who were making the trouble."

"The Klan was composed of many leading men?"

"Yes, many good men."

"Are you a Klansman?"

"Yes, I'm a Klansman and I'm proud of it."

The court room spectators broke into a wild cheer and loud handclapping. Judge Odom warned them that such disorder would not be tolerated.

"I think the question is unfair, for when a man's membership in the Klan is know it hurts his usefulness as a member of the society," went on the witness.

The examination proceeded as follows:

Q.—In the several conferences following the kidnapping and the murder of two citizens of the parish was there any effort or any steps taken to ferret out that particular crime? A.—No, sir, ours was a peace conference.

Q.—What caused all the agitation and trouble? A.—The kidnapping of Aug. 24.

Q.—The conferences were not for the purposes of investigating the crime of Aug. 24? A.—No, sir.

Q.—It was common talk the crime was committed by masked men? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was it thought they were Klansmen or friends of the Klan? A.—No, sir, many thought it was friends of Dr. McKoin.

Q.—You would tell all you know to assist the officers, wouldn't you? A.—I'm not so sure about that.

Q.—What complaint did Skipwith have against Milner, Campbell and Whipple? A.—I'm not sure I can answer but the Klan wanted to regulate the morals of the town of Mer Rouge and straighten out those three men.

Thought McKoin Wrote Threats.

In discussing the threatening letters received by Dr. McKoin the witness said little credence was placed in them as they might have been written by Dr. McKoin himself. The belief was general that McKoin did write the letters himself. The witness had heard the letters had been written on Dr. McKoin's own typewriter.

Where a Klansman was on trial, testified Smith, he might not divulge information concerning the commission of

crime by that Klansman. "You might get the information from me," he said, "but you'd have to drag it out, force me to tell."

A. N. Williams, a Mer Rouge merchant, who admitted serving on two committees after threatening letters had been received by Mayor Dade, testified that the committees could not restore peace.

"What is the reason," he was asked.

"Fear, unrest and disturbances."

Walter H. Campbell, Town Marshal of Mer Rouge, was the next witness. He was examined by Mr. Guion as follows:

Q.—Do you know anything about the attempted assassination of Dr. McKoin? A.—I heard only rumors that he was shot at.

Q.—Did you go to Dr. McKoin about it? A.—I did not. He did not come to me.

Q.—What are the relations between you and McKoin? A.—Friendly. He was my family physician.

Q.—You were Town Marshal then? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was the shooting within the city limits? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was an effort made by any citizens to find out who did the shooting? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you know Watt Daniel and T. F. Richards? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Were you at the ball game and barbecue on Aug. 24 at Bastrop? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Where were you? A.—In Mer Rouge on duty as Marshal.

Q.—Did you assist in any search for Daniel and Richards? A.—No, sir.

Q.—What do you know about the kidnapping of these men? A.—Nothing at all.

Q.—Any one ever communicated to you that you would have to leave Mer Rouge to guarantee peace in the community? A.—Yes. I was told that by R. L. Dade, Leon Davenport and Joe Davenport.

Q.—Who told them to deliver that message? A.—Captain Skipwith.

Q.—Had you ever done anything to deserve such treatment? A.—No, but I was charged with helping in the attempt on McKoin, writing threatening letters to Captain Skipwith and being drunk on the streets. I offered $1,000 reward to any one who could prove them.

Q.—Where were you when Dr. McKoin was shot at? A.—I was with Bill Gold of Arkansas, on the State line. I was with him all evening.

Q.—You know you were suspected in the McKoin affair? A.—Well, I was told that some one said I was on the street that night, and that if they'd give me a whipping they could make me tell who fired the shots.

Q.—Have you any ideas as to who shot at McKoin? A.—I have not.

Q.—Are you going to move from Mer Rouge? A.—No, sir, I'm going to stay there.

Threatening Circulars Distributed.

Campbell denied any knowledge of a "round table" conference to plot the assassination of Dr. McKoin. Dr. McKoin showed him an anonymous letter and asked him to help trace it. "I learned that it was written on McKoin's own typewriter," declared Campbell. "Before I was through I was notified by the doctor that his own machine had been used. His typewriter was easy of access."

His examination was then continued as follows:

Q.—Did you hear any complaints that others had received threatening letters? A.—Some circulars were found at doors and gates.

Q.—Typewritten? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—At whose doors were these circulars left? A.—Not at doors, as I remember, but in the post office and stores and the like.

Q.—Were they threatening? A.—Yes, they threatened bootleggers and other violators.

Q.—Have you seen Klan members in their masks? A.—Yes, on two occasions.

Q.—What kind of masks did they wear? A.—White.

Q.—Did you recognize any Mer Rouge men in the crowd you saw first? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Was it on this same night that Daniel, Andrews and Neelis were held up on the Gallion Road by masked men and relieved of their guns? A.—Yes, it was that same night.

Q.—On what other occasion did you see the Klan in regalia? A.—A couple of automobile loads came from Oakridge into Mer Rouge and visited a nigger restaurant and told them they would have to quit gambling.

Q.—What time was it? A.—About 5 o'clock in the evening.

Q.—What other warnings have you received outside of the first edict from Skipwith to leave town? A.—Well, Leon Davenport told me that Skipwith had reported I was on the Klan blacklist again.

Q.—That was the time the Federal men had begun to investigate? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you know of any communication sent to Skipwith by which some one would vouch for you? A.—Yes, the Davenports volunteered to do that.

Q.—What was the word brought back from Skipwith? A.—That it was all right.

Q.—Was the $1,000 ever put up? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Was the voucher accepted? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did Richards recognize any of the men who kidnapped him in Bastrop? A.—Yes; two of them, Jim Tisdale and A. B. Campbell.

Q.—Are you a relative of A. B. Campbell? A.—He is my brother.

Braddock Torn From Home.

Braddock, the farmer, the next witness, was examined as follows:

Q.—Did you have any visits from the Ku Klux Klan? A.—They woke me up one night yelling for me to come out.

Q.—What time was it? A.—About 1 A. M.

Q.—What time of the year? A.—About Nov. 24, 1922.

Q.—What happened? A.—They came whooping and yelling for me to come out. My wife looked out and said there was a crowd of men out in front. They began hammering and knocking and broke the lock off the door and came in.

Q.—Was the lamp lit? A.—No, sir.

Q.—House in darkness? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Who came in? A.—Captain Skipwith, Marvin Pickett, his son Cud, and Ben Pratt, Sam Cox, Sam Hildridge, and there were about eight in the room. I'm trying to remember them all. There was a man named McIntoch, who runs a pressing shop.

Q.—You say these men came into your house and left others on the outside? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How did you recognize them without a light? A.—By the light from the fireplace.

Q.—What did they do? A.—They said they were after me for making whisky. I spoke to Captain Skipwith and told him he was the oldest man there and that I trusted him and would go with him to the Sheriff if he would see to it that I wasn't hurt in any way. I promised, and we started out in the car and we drove to Mr. Carpenter's house (the Sheriff) and woke him up.

Q.JAny one else with you as a prisoner? A.—Four negroes.

Q.—Where did you sleep that night? A.—At the home of the Sheriff.

Q.—Do you know when and where they got the fonur negroes they arrested the same night? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did the men you saw have guns? A.—Yes; I think they all had guns. One man had a shotgut, another had a rifle.

Q.—Did they use any force with you? A.—They hurried meon when I was dressing.

Q.JHow many cars were in the party? A.—There was six I know, but my wife says she counted eight.

Q.—Did they have a warrant for you? A.—They didn't show one.

Q.—Were you subsequently indicted? A.—We came up next morning and fixed bond and went home but I never saw a warrant.

Q.—Did you see Skpiwith before you left Balstrop? A.—Yes, he told me to take things easy and be careful, and that if anybody could handle Judge Odom it would be us.

Q.—Did your wife talk to the men? A.—Yes, she asked them what they were going to do with me. Captain Skipwith told her not to be uneasy, that they were going to take me over to the court, but that I'd be back the next morning.

Q.—Have you had any threats, messages or heard any indicating it would be best for you to move? A.—No, but I've been molested since that time.

Q.—What happened? A.—Well, three of them came over at night and knocked at my door. I got my gun and went down. They said they wanted to know the way to Collinstown.

Q.—How do you know there was three? A.—I could see them.

Q.—Where were you? A.—In my house, with a gun. I looked out at them from behind a curtain.

Q.—What time was it? A.—After midnight.

Q.—Did you tell them the way to Collinstown? A.—No, sir. I told them nothing.

Q.—What did you do then? A.—I went over to Mr. Shepard's, a neighbor, and spent the rest of the night.

Fears to Remain in Parish.

The Attorney General himself at this juncture continued the examination of Graddock, who said he would quit Morehouse Parish if he could sell his eighty-acre farm for half its value.

"And yet you were born and raised here, your relatives and friends are here," said the Attorney General.

"Yes, sir, but I'm anxious to leave this parish. I don't feel safe any more. My wife is worried sick. Whenever she hears a motor car she gets nervous. I do, too, for that matter."

Fred Cobb, the last witness of the day, testified that he had been waited upon by masked men near Bastrop on July 12, about 300 feet from his home.

"I was walking along the road, when a car, containing five masked men, came up," he testified. "One of them, armed, came forward after the car stopped and asked me to get in. I began to laugh, but I decided to get in with them."

His examination continued thus:

Q.—What was done then? A.—One of the masked men got on the running board and I was put in with the others. They moved out on the Bastrop road.

Q.—Were they all masked? A.—They had hoods, either black or blue hoods, on their heads but no robes. They wore hats over the hoods.

Deputy Sheriff a Kidnapper.

Q.—Did you know any of them? A.—I knew one—Laurie Calhoun.

Q.—How did you recognize Calhoun? A.—His mask was torn and I could see part of his face. Another thing, I'd seen him in a barber shop and hour and a half before and I had heard his voice. He did most of the talking whn I met him with the masked men.

Q.—You didn't recognize any of the others? A.—No, their masks concealed their faces.

Q.—Why was it funny? A.—I dwon't believe I could explain it; it looked comical in a way and yet was serious. I just couldn't help laughing. I'm from Texas, where it doesn't mean much to kill a man, but it's all on the leval and above board.

Q.—What did they say to you? A.—They said they would kill me; that I was living contrary to the laws of the State. They told me to be a man, and if I didn'tquit, Calhoun said they would kill be. They admonished me to say nothing. An extra pair of shoes I had weer missing, and I was told they would be returned to me. I waited a few days and sent a note to Calhoun asking that the shoes be returned or the money given me.

Q.—When were the shoes returnd? A.—The next day. They were left in Young's drug store.

Q.—You were taken into the woods and accused of immoral conduct? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did they exhibit buns? A.—Yes, all of them.

Q.—Where did you recognize Calhoun? A.—After he got out of the car I saw the torn hood and recognized it.

Q.—You also recognized Calhoun by his voice? A.—Yes, no one can forget that voice after hearing it once.

In adjourning court until Monday Judge Odom made a brief speech thanking every one for the good order that has prevailed since the hearing began. He delivered a kindly, reassuring address to the public full of remonstrances against talk of unrest and of promises for the enforcement of law.

Judge Odom crowned his effort at pacification by directing Sheriff Carpenter to search every man for weapons.

Conspicuous was Capt. J. K. Skipwith, the cyclops of Morehouse Parish. Old Skip studiously avoided the courtroom. Eyes were strained from time to time by nearly every one in the room for a possible view of the old river character, who has been dominating this inland parish for the last year.

Cyclops to Be Arrested.

Under the new plans the arrest of the cyclops will take place after the hearing has established in the public mind the overwhelming weight of the evidence. Sunday has been suggested most recently as the probable time for Skipwith's arrest.

With full knowledge of these plans, however, Skipwith continues to regard the whole affair as of little consequence beyond a reflection upon the honor of Louisiana.

The thrill of the session today was the production by the state of the body, broken as if under terrific pressure, of Watt Daniel.

It opened the way for the evidence that is to be offered to show that Daniel and Richards were subjected to torture in an inquisitorial machine which crushed them slowly to death after their limbs had been hewed off. The only note of opposition was offered when Coroner O. M. Patterson testified that the inquest had been taken out of his hands by the attorney general. But Attorney General Coco made the protest of little effect when he took the lead in the questioning and showed that he had no disposition to sidestep responsibility.

MER ROUGE VICTIMS IDENTIFIED AS FIRST STEP IN THE HEARING

Commercial Appeal

Watt Daniels' Father Is Striking Witness for State.

Memphis Tenn.

"OLD SKIP'S" HOPE GONE

1-6-23

His Denial Bodies Would Be Identified Fails to Hold,

INTRODUCE TRAGIC STORY

Louisiana's War on Klan Outrages May Reach Climax Today When Evidence of Horrible Torture of Two Victims Is Introduced. Lee Writes Graphic Story of the First Day's Hearing.

BY ROBERT LEE.

(By Chicago Tribune-Commercial Appeal Leased Wire).

BASTROP, La., Jan. 5.—Today, in its famed public hearing, called to expose to the people the evidence of the Klan murders, the state established the identities of the bodies of Watt Daniel and Thomas F. Richards.

Tomorrow it is proposed to carry out the programme arranged for today; to show by the testimony of two eminent pathologists the extremes to which the murderers went in multilating and torturing their victims. This will be the basis for prosecution.

A high light came today when J. L. Daniel, the kindly old man whose son was a victim of the masked band, testified Major Watt Daniel carried into the trenches of France a watch which his father had given him. He brought it back and had it with him the night the masked men murdered him because they could not bend him to their will. The watch was found on one of the bodies recovered in Lake La Fourche.

The old man looked at the watch wistfully.

"I bought the watch in Monroe and had my name engraved on it," Daniel said. "When Watt went to war, I gave it to him. I said, 'Watt, some day this may identify you,' but I had no idea it would be in this way."

Order Rules in Bastrop.

Order ruled today. It was the kind of order that can be enforced when two factions meet under the benevolent protection of a third. The klan men of the Bastrop section were sullen, ridiculing the legal process instituted by Gov. Parker.

The Mer Rouge men, eager for justice, but fearful of its possible failure, were quiet, watchful and ready to go.

The first act of Judge Odom neatly nipped off the chance for hostilities.

Says Burnett Feigns Illness.

New Orleans Times

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 8.—Jeff Burnett, under arrest on the charge of complicity in the murder of Watt Daniel and T. F. Richards, who was removed from the jail at Bastrop to the Shreveport Hospital upon the plea that he was suffering from pneumonia, is feigning illness, in the opinion of Dr. Charles Duvall, who examined Burnett just before he was taken from jail.

Dr. Duvall arrived here today from Bastrop.

1-9-23

"It looks like a ruse to get Burnett out of jail," said Dr. Duvall, "I examined him Friday and Saturday and found nothing wrong with him, neither in his appearance nor in his manner on either occasion."

Dr. O. M. Patterson, Parish Coroner, issued the certificate to the court which it permitted Burnett's transfer to the Shreveport Hospital. Dr. Patterson is said to be a Klansman, and so are both the Deputy Sheriffs who are guarding Burnett at Chreveport.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Louisiana

15 MEMBERS OF KLAN FACE MURDER CHARGE

Grave Crimes Are Laid to at Least 50.

SKIPWITH IS INVOLVED

1-22-23.

State Regards Matter as Not Affecting Louisiana Alone, But as Something Which Reaches to the Heart of American Government.

Memphis Tenn Commercial Appeal

BY ORVILLE DWYER.
(Chicago Tribune-Commercial Appeal Leased Wire.)

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 21.—At least 50 members of the Ku Klux Klan of Morehouse Parish will be charged with grave crimes in connection with the reign of terror of the klan which resulted in the Mer Rouge murders.

The charges growing out of the open inquiry into the torture and killings of Watt Daniel and Thomas F. Richards will range from assault and battery to capital crimes calling for the imposition of the extreme penalty.

No less than 15 members of the klan will be charged with murder and other crimes which in Louisiana, call for the death penalty—hanging. Many others will be charged with night riding under the cloak of the "black hood of terror," the flogging, whipping and deportation of citizens; and house breaking by force of arms in the night.

Indictments Will Be Asked.

The entire Ku Klux Klan of Morehouse Parish, through all its officers—Capt. J. K. Skipwith, the exalted cyclops, and Dr. B. M. "Bunny" McKoin and other members of its vigilance committee will be subject to the charges and indictment as an organization will be sought. The state regards its fight against the klan in its northern parish as a test of supremacy between the state itself and the klan. The state of Louisiana is not in this fight simply to convict for the murders of Watt Daniel and Tom Richards, but in the broader sense that it must win this fight or acknowledge that the klan in Louisiana is stronger that the state. And the state of Louisiana does not regard this klan business in Morehouse Parish as something affecting Louisiana alone. If the Ku Klux Klan of Morehouse Parish can override the administration of justice there it can do it anywhere in the United States. The state officials say they deem this a test case which reaches down to the very heart of American government. All this was learned today at a conference between Gov. John M. Parker and Attorney General A. V. Coco, a conference which, however, was a mere getting togther between the governor and his attorney general as the open hearing in Morehouse draws to a close. This conference lasted all day and into the night and at its end Attorney General Coco made known that at least half a hundred indictments will be sought by the state as a result of its open inquiry into the kidnaping and slaying of Daniel and Richards on the night of Aug. 24 and the subsequent disclosures of the many and varied activities and dictatorship of the klan during the past two years.

Reviews Bastrop Hearing.

The attorney review the hearing in Bastrop.

"Why," he stated, "the veidence clearly shows that the entire klan of Morehouse Parish is, through its officers guilty of the foulest of crimes; everything ranging from assault and battery to murder.

"At least three men have been directly connected with the kidnaping by force of arms and deportation of Addie May Hamilton, the young woman who was taken from her home in the night and sent penniless away from her mother to Little Rock, Ark.

Eight others, including Captain J. K. Skipwith, have been involved in the breaking into the home—also by force of arms—and in the night of Braddock, the farmer. Five have been identified as having been involved in the kidnaping of Daniel and Ricrards, and two of these, one the owner of the murder truck, have been identified.

The hearing at Bastrop will probably be concluded on next Tuesday or Wednesday. The attorney general and his staff will then depart for New Orleans where the evidence will all be briefed for presentation to the grand jury. This briefing process will take, it is stated, from ten to fifteen days and it will then be placed before a grand jury.

HISTORY OF CASE.

Murders at Mer Rouge Revolting in Conception.

(By The Associated Press.)

BASTROP, La., Jan. 21.—The third week of the open hearing into the activities of the black hooded men in Morehouse Parish will begin tomorrow, the state attempting to learn the identity of more of the masked mn alleged to have been implicated in the kidnaping of Watt Daniel and T. F. Richard on Aug. 24. Two mutilated bodies found in Lake La Fourche on Dec. 22 were identified as those of the missing men and pathologists who performed an autopsy have testified that in their opinion the victims were tortured to death after one of them had been subjected to a painful surgical operation. A barbecue was held in Bastrop Aug. 24 and residents of the territory for miles around attended the event. Many homeward bound automobiles and wagons late in the day were held up by black hooded men stationed on the Bastrop-Mer Rouge highway, two miles from this place and searched. Daniel and Richard, Daniel's father, J. L. Daniel, "Tot" Davenport and W. C. Andrews were made prisoners.

How Men Were Killed.

The captives were blindfolded, their hands tied, bundled into a small motor truck and driven away. J. L. Daniel and W. C. Andrews were flogged and released at Collinston, eight miles from here, early in the evening after they had been questioned concerning an alleged attempt to assassinated Dr. B. M. McKoin, former mayor of Mer Rouge. Davenport was released unharmed and without questioning.

Watt Daniel and Richard never were seen alive again.

All persons held up on the highway who have testified thus far, have agreed that the masked party numbered between ten and fifteen men. Witnesses have declared that they recognized five of them as follows: E. N. "Newt" Gray, deacon of the Little Fellowship Missionary Baptist Church of the Thompson section, about four miles from Mer Rouge; Oliver Skipworth, son of Captain J. K. Spikworth, leader of the Ku Klux Klan in Morehouse parish; T. Jeff Burnett, formerly parish deputy sheriff, at liberty under $5,000 bail, after having been arrested on an affidavit charging murder; Smith Stevenson, Bastrop blacksmith and a man known as "Blacksmith" Smith of Bastrop.

The name of Captain Skipworth also was mentioned yesterday, a witness having testified that he saw the klan leader in conversation with a masked man at the forks of the Monroe-Collinston road the evening of the kidnaping. Captain Skipworth was not masked, the witness testified.

Attorney General Coco and his assistants have interrogated witnesses at length concerning the plant of the Southern Carbon Company at Spyker, La., two miles south of here, the operation of the plant equipment and the duties of certain employes.

Bodies Cast Into Lake.

The bodies of Daniel and Richard were supposed to have been weighted and cast into Lake LaFourche. Around each was galvanized wire believed to have been used as an attachment for the weights. On the night of Dec. 21, unidentified persons fired a large charge of dynamite in the lake and it is believed the concussion caused the bodies to break loose from the weights and rose to the surface. A professional diver arrived here Dec. 21 for the announced purpose of exploring the bottom of the lake for the bodies and some officials entertain the theory that the slayers, fearing their discovery, exploded the dynamite in an attempt to bring them to the surface so they might be recovered and disposed of elsewhere.

At the time the entire parish was being combed by military and civil forces for them.

It had been established that the carbon company had on hand several weeks ago a fairly large supply of dynamite obtained for the purpose of clearing land as a site for a new plant. It also was brought out that the plant used in its construction work and for other purposes were similar to that found around the bodies. Harold Teegerstrom, carbon plant timekeeper, disappeared from Spyker the night of Dec. 29. He appeared at the home of an acquaintance two days later and reported that, called from his bed, he had gone into the yard, discovered an automobile full of men and, believing an attempt was to be made on him, had fled.

Teegerstron borrowed $40, a suit of clothes to change his appearance, departed and has not been seen nor heard from since.

Jeff Burnett was an employe of the carbon plant at the time of the kidnaping of Aug. 24 and, according to the testimony of one witness, was supposed to have been relieving a nightwatchman that night.

Will Unmask Klan.

Governor Parker of Louisiana has "dedicated" himself to the "unmasking of the klan in Morehouse parish," and agents of the federal department of justice have been working in conjunction with the state's forces toward that end.

Federal action as a result of developments has been hinted but so far as is known it was not until Friday that testimony was developed upon which the government might possibly act.

R. A. "Berry" Whetstone, the first witness to identify Burnett as a member of the kidnaping party, testified that telephone wires along the highway at the scene of the holdup had been cut and were trailing on the ground.

Mrs. B. D. Carlisle, on the stand yesterday, testified that her horse became entangled in the wires and that one of the masked men whom she said she recognized as Burnett, had released the animal.

It has been stated officially that the cutting of telephone or telegraph wires involved severence of lines of communication and that such an act may be construed as a "federal matter." Federal agents in this vicinity never have announced what leads

DECLARE KIDNAPED VICTIMS TORTURED

Atlanta Constitution

Doctors Say Vises Were Used on Men Whose Bodies Were Found in Lake.

1-7-23

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Bastrop, La., January 6.—That Watt Daniel and Fletcher Richards, put to death on a rack of torture, according to deductions made by pathologists who examined their crushed and mutilated bodies, were victims of a black hooded band was indicated by testimony put into the record today in the state's investigation into masked band outlawry in Morehouse parish.

Exhibiting crushed and broken bones as visible evidence, Dr. Charles Duval and Dr. John Lanford, pathologists, testified that scientific examination of the bodies of the two men showed that they had been tortured on a device "specially constructed for inflicting punishment."

That the men who halted the automobile party of which Daniel and Richards were members wore black hoods was testified to by witnesses who felt the wrath of the raiders but were allowed to return to their homes after being flogged.

These were the outstanding features of a day of sensational testimony investigation undertaken under the direction of Governor John M. Parker to fix responsibility for the slaying of Daniel and Richards and reveal perpetrators of other masked band depredations which the governor has laid at the door of the Ku Klux Klun.

Describing in minute detail the crushed and mutilated condition of the bodies the two, pathologists testified that the men were subjected to torture in what was believed to have been a vice-like contrivance, which broke their bones at equi-distant intervals and that the body of Daniel showed a revolting operation performed before he was put to death.

Describe Mob.

Two witnesses, J. L. Daniel, father of Watt, and W. C. Andrews, de-

EIGHT MORE ARRESTS EXPECTED THIS WEEK IN MER ROUGE CRIME

State Has Names of Forty Reputed Members of Murder and Torture Band.

CRUSHING MACHINE SOUGHT

Boards, Joined Together and Fitted With Teeth, May Have Been Used.

LAKE LA FOURCHE DRAGGED

Klan Organ Assails Officials, Condones Murders and Defies Efforts to Prevent Recurrence.

1/8/23

New York Times

Special to The New York Times.

BASTROP, La., Jan. 7.—Eight more men will be definitely a ccused this week of having taken part in the kidnapping and murder of Watt Daniel and Thomas Richards, it was learned here today. The names of more than forty men, said to have been in the black-hooded band, are set forth in the mass of evidence gathered by the Attorney General and his aids.

The prosecution today concentrated on weeding out the volumous evidence on hand, with the object of specifically charging the men accused with being responsible for the torture which ended in the deaths of the two victims without unnecessarily prolonging the hearing.

One of the chief sobjects confronting th eauthorities is the torture machine that was used by the slayers. It is intimated that the officials have a knowledge of the construction of this machine beyond what has been publicly announced and that they are hot on the trail of the men who constructed it. Members of the Attorney General's staff

worked throughout Sunday to try to deduce who conceived the rack which slowly crushed the two men to death.

Gives Idea of Torture Machine.

George Seth Guion, Assistant Attorney General, gave his idea of the construction of the machine today. He believes it consisted of two boards, probably eighteen inches wide, with teeth in them which clenched together against the bodies of the men. These boards, he thinks, hinged at the bottom and mashed the feet of the victims first.

All the time, Mr. Guion believes, members of the hooded band stood at the heads of the victims, demanding that they "tell what you know" about the supposed attempt to assassinate Dr. B. M. McKoin who, with "Jeff" Burnett, still ill with pneumonia in a Shreveport Hospital, is accused of being implicated in the murders.

"It was one of the most diabolical devices known to history," added the Asistant Attorney General. "The old-time methods of torture were tame in comparison to the machine these men used. In Nero's time, victims were drawn and quartered. That was exceedingly mild, compared to this, for the victims died quickly. In this case, they apparently weer slowly crushed to death."

Again Search Lake La Fourche.

The authorities believe the torture machine was constructed near Bastrop and today they turned their attention to a forets hut, not far from the scene of the kidnapping, a mile from Bastrop on the Mer Rouge road. In the middle of a woods of old field pine, well shielded by young pine, this hut stands deserted. The authorities are trying to learn when it was last occupie.

The hut is constructed of pine saplings and has a roof patched with pine needles and twigs. Inside are what remains of eight bunks. Assistant Attorney General Walmsley believes it possible that members of the hooded band camped out in the woods, constructing the torture machine out of pine timbers which they themselves hewed. The device may have ben scunk in Lake La Fourche with the bodies.

Dr. Charles W. Duval and Dr. John A. Lanford, the pathologists who testified at the hearing yesterday, today with T. Semmes Walmsley, Assistant Attorney General, and four agents of the Department of Justice, went to Lake La Fourche, from which the bodies of the slain men were raised by a mysterious dynamite explosion. The partp went in a boat to a point where the dynamite was exploled and after making sounding used grappling hooks in an attempt to gather additional evidence.

They hoped to get additional parts of the bodies or parts of clothing, but nothing was found after an hour's search. Drs. Duval and Lanford studied the conditions around the shores of the lake and various measurements were taken at a point where presumably the bodies were cast into the lake.

Teegestrom Still Missing.

Approximately 150 witnesses will be called to testify at the open hearing, Mr. Walmsley said today. About three weeks would be needed to hear the testimony. Neither Dr. B. M. McKoin nor Jeff Burnett will be called. Neither can be made to testify, as both are charged with murder," Mr. Walmsley said.

A report current yesterday that State officials know the whereabouts of Harold L. Teegestrom, the missing timekeeper of the Southern Carbon Company at Spyker, who was mysteriously called from his bunk on a night last week and then disappeared, was branded as untrue by Mr. Walmsley.

"The State does not know the whereabouts of Teegestrom, but we are very anxious to locate him and bring him back here as a witness," he said. "The report that we know where he is and will bring him back to testify at the open hearing is without foundation. If he is found, however, and is within the boundaries of Louisiana, he will be subpoenaed as a witness. We are very anxious to locate him."

Much significance is attached to silence on the part of the parents of Teegestrom, who at first seemed greatly alarmed over his disappearance. They live in Monroe, and when Teegestrom first disappeared they expressed the belief that he had been kidnapped and probably injured or detained. Nothing has since been heard from the father and mother.

Teegestrom is reported to have been seen in Monroe yesterday.

Amplifying their testimony at the hearing yesterday, Dr. Duval and Dr. Lanford said that the autopsy showed that the removal of some of Daniel's organs had been made by a person skilled in the use of the surgeon's knife.

The current issue of Sergeant Dalton's Weekly, published at Winnifield, La., and the upholder of the Klan in this section, arrived in Bastrop this morning, its flaring headlines denouncing the State officials and others concerned in the investigation of the Mer Rouge outrage. Attorney General Coco is bitterly assailed and his alleged Masonic record, purporting to be taken from the proceedings of the grand lodge, printed.

The article asserts that Judge Coco was initiated, passed and raised in the Masonic Order; that in 1901 he was Worshipful Master and that in 1906 he was demitted. The article continues:

"It is now generally known that he is a Catholic but before Rome again received him to her bosom, he was required to go into the Catholic Church and denounce and renounce Masonry, and beg that the ban of excommunication be lifted.

"Is his record such that he can investigate and prosecute Masons, and Protestants of Morehouse Parish and State of Louisiana? Shall he decide the use of sword and bayonet and machine guns in a Protestant's country? and talk of the horrors of the inquisition?"

Governor Parker is denounced, the prosecution is declared to be "bunk" and Dr. McKoin is defended for his efforts to enforce the moral code in Mer Rouge.

"But what are we trying to bring out in this article for the edification of all," says this article, "including old Adolph Coco and John M. Parker, is that when a man's home and his children and his neighbors are outraged and trampled under foot, so to speak, and insulted day after day, and assassination is attempted on the very champion of right, law and order, and the constituted authorities are helpless, something else is liable to happen. And it will happen, just the same, after the Mer Rouge affair is forgotten."

Pope and Catholics Attacked.

Another article assails the Pope and the Catholic Church in America and asserts that the Catholics have always been in politics.

On the same page is a communication, with the name of J. A. Bayett, affixed, attacking Governor Parker. An excerpt from this communication says:

"Due to your (the Governor's) recent actions in the Mer Rouge affair, it is quite evident that you have become an ally to Romanism, 'bootlegging and negro concubinage. Why did you not go to the rescue of Dr. McKoin when this same bunch of law breakers sought to murder him? He was of unquestionable character and was trying to cuppress lawlessness in his home town of Mer Rouge."

Dalton's leading article on his first page virtually condones the killing of Daniel and Richards. Speaking of the masked band, it says "they did the best they knew how to do," and then continues:

"It was either to surrender to the cutthroats and lawless element or take strenuous steps to clean house. Richards was first captured and taken out and questioned a few nights before kidnapping. Then the five men were captured and taken out to be dealt with. The men who handled them were evidently masked and acted secretly, just as was the would-be assassin who attempted to murder Dr. McKoin. They were attending to a serious matter in the name of law and order, and in the name of Christianity and the sanctity of the home, and theyu sed the same methods—fed thec rooks of the same spoon that they were guilty of using in their treatment of the law-abiding people—treated them rough.

"As to the members of the Vigilance Committee being members of the Klan, that is just a pack of bunk, hatched up by the enemies of the Klan. No proof has been offered that any of them were Klansmen, and if such should be forthcoming, it would be no more significant than if it were shown that some of them were members of the Baptist or Methodist Church. One thing iss ure, the Klan did not officially order the kidnapping."

day called upon the Protestant chur — of the United States to drive the Ku Klux Klan out of the country by denouncing it from their pulpits. Dr. Silverman, who attacked the Klan as being composed of pirates and conspirators who were a menace to American institutions, said:

"The Ku Klux Klan is simply a band of pirates who seek to dictate in their own interest. It is a conspiracy and a government within a government. The Ku Klux Klan has been revived and established with a larger membership than in 1866. It is directed against the Catholic, Jew and negro. Its purpose is to make a country in which Protestants shall dominate. It is a conspiracy to boycott and ridicule all others who are not members.

"In certain sections this program has been put into operation. They have sought to destroy the social and business standing of those who do not belong to their organization. They hold session on mountain tops and in the woods and mask themselves. They have established in certain sections of the country an invisible government, which is against the integrity of the nation and destroys the guarantees of the Constitution.

"This group claims to be patriotic. A true patriot does not need a mask, nor does he need to murder to show his patriotism. Just as I have a right to preach this sermon today, let them say what they have to say in public. The Constitution gives them that right. To carry on secret warfare is to resort to the methods of gunmen and murderers. That is not patriotism. It is rebellion.

"Is it their purpose to convert the Jews and Catholics? If so, they are going about it in the wrong way. They are not Protestants: they are not Christians. I hold that every man or woman in the Ku Klux Klan is not a real Christian or a real Protestant. The Protestant Church should denounce the Klan, and if every Protestant pulpit should denounce it, it would not continue."

MER ROUGE WAITING.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn.
1-4-23

BY ROBERT LEE.

(Copyright Special to the Chicago Tribune and The Commercial Appeal.)

MER ROUGE, La., Jan. 3.—With the detraining of cavalry here and the arrival of chief counsel for the state of Louisiana in the prosecution of the Ku-Klux Klan, martial law hangs on the governor's decision.

The atmosphere of Mer Rouge and Bastrop and the surrounding country, on the eve of the open hearing on the murders of Watt Daniels and Thomas Richards appears surcharged with premonitions of danger. It is accepted as the common moral belief that every man who is able to be about goes armed.

Klan and anti-klan, heeled with service revolvers of the heaviest caliber, quietly are awaiting for Friday. Friday in the Bastrop courthouse will see the culmination of the present wave of expectancy.

"I can pick you 20 men out of Mer Rouge," said a determined looking citizen today, "who will jump at the chance to sell out two for one."

This project was mentioned to a number of other citizens. They agreed it was so. That first citizen amplified this Mer Rouge phrase. He said he would be glad "to take a killing if he could be sure of killing two of those klan scoundrels."

"And," said another and older citizen, "when the soldiers and the federal men are taken out of here it will come as sure as hell if it doesn't come before."

Favor Martial Law.

This feeling has been analyzed by the military commanders and the state legal representatives and the analysis is freely reputed as positive in favor of martial law. Perhaps soldiers will be used only to disarm those citizens who enter the courthouse. In any event, it is the determination of the governor to prevent, if possible, any display of violence.

Following the arrival of the cavalry there came Adjutant General Toombs. He met Chief Farland of the Department of Justice squad, and with Col. Guerre, in command of the troops in Morehouse Parish, and Capt. William Cooper. At the conclusion of this conference it was announced that Gen. Toombs would establish his headquarters in Bastrop. The cavalry troop, which is famous for its attachment to the Rainbow Division, numbers many overseas veterans. The troopers are to be used in patrolling roads used by the state in transporting witnesses and to guard witnesses against the intimidation of masked gangs.

"Daughter of the Klan."

The inevitable feminine entered the picture today. She became known to the drama as Miss Ada May Hamilton, the girl, who was sent into exile by the klan and who now is in Mer Rouge to participate in the preparation of evidence against the hooded crew of night riders. One by one witnesses are being rounded up and given assurances of protection. Miss Hamilton talked with the federal investigators for a few moments and drove back to her mother's small plantation near here. She is pointed out as the girl selected by Capt. Skipworth as "the daughter of the klan."

Miss Hamilton has declined the distinction of being adopted by the maskers. "They have done everything to ruin my reputation before the world," she said. "They have worked behind masks to frighten my mother and drive me from home. I couldn't defend myself."

More Arrests Coming.

Arrests are to come any moment. Federal men say that more than 35 are to be arrested at once and locked up. When the upper ring of the klan is behind the bars it is predicted that intimidation will cease and the somewhat mystifying morale of the klan destroyed. Capt. Skipworth, exalted cyclops of the Morehouse klan, is to be one of the first to be seized. Skipworth continues to walk the streets of Bastrop with his usual cold, gray dignity.

Mer Rouge and Bastrop were in something approximating holiday ardor today. Country people came from miles roundabout. Negroes jogged in on all manner of conveyances ranging from automobiles down to rickety one-horse carts. Planters about the streets, their spurs jingling and a glint of gun metal visible at the waistband.

Guns are not conspicuous. The prevailing mode is tucked inside the trousers belt and the handle covered by the vest. A flip of the vest and the gun fairly leaps into alarming activity. All kinds of horses stand tethered to the hitching posts. They vary from the moth-eaten pinto to the thoroughbred with timorous nerves and thin nostrils that quiver for every rude gesture.

The convivial tipple has its ancient charm in the sunny south. A couple of the raging torrents of the city slacked a burning thirst yesterday with nitre cooked down to the alcoholic element. A dose of cooked nitre is guaranteed to make a Ford jump a hundred yards.

CONDEMNS MOB MURDERS.

New York Times
1-4-23

Judge MacMahon Says Louisiana Killers Must Be Punished.

An apparent attack on the Ku Klux Klan was made by County Judge J. Grattan MacMahon in Brooklyn yesterday in an address at the reception given in Part I. of the County Court to the new District Attorney, Charles J. Dodd.

"We are living in a very exciting time," declared Judge MacMahon, speaking as chairman of the Board of County Judges. "In the South today men are being tried for the murder of two men who, at the hands of a mob, suffered a cruel death, and whose bodies were only recently dragged from the bottom of a lake. There must be no weakness in the prosecution of scoundrels, vindictive and malignant, whose crimes constitute lawlessness masquerading under the guise of alleged righteousness that takes the law into its own hands and works injustice to the overthrow of justice. Such lawless elements must be stamped out and punished; otherwise, all crime will become law."

Special to The New York Times.

MONROE, La., Jan. 8.—The Twin Cities Ministerial Association, composed of the pastors of the Protestant churches of Monroe and West Monroe, in its session late this afternoon adopted resolutions expressing belief in the innocence of Dr. B. M. McKoin. The ministers declare that they "concur in the sentiments expressed in the resolution adopted by the First Baptist Church of Monroe on Saturday night," and express their "confidence and faith" in the "character and integrity of Dr. McKoin."

Ku Klux Klan—1923

Louisiana.

KU KLUX LEADERS IN MER ROUGE OUTRAGES UNMASKED AT HEARING

Veil of Mystery Torn Aside in Bastrop Hearing,

"OLD SKIP" HEADS LIST

Sheriff Carpenter Saw Kidnapings' Is Charge,

AND REMAINED UNMOVED

Revelations Show How Forces of Law Were Rendered Impotent by Ku Klux Klan Government—Girl Tells How "Doc" McKoin and His Hooded Followers Drove Her From the Parish.

Commercial Appeal 1/6/23

BY A. G. BROWN.

Universal Service Staff Correspondent.

BASTROP, La., Jan. 10.—Sensation after sensation rocked the little Morehouse Parish courthouse today. Louisiana's great inquisition into the reign of terror, which has shook the state, made great progress.

The names of twelve of the parish's best known men were read into the record of the district court as members of "black-hooded" mobs, which spread horror and fear throughout the parish; a terror, which came to a dramatic halt only with the torture and murder of Watt Daniel and Tom Richards.

Practically all, if not all, of these men are known as leaders of the Ku Klux Klan. Many of them were named repeatedly by different witnesses as members of different mobs. All wore the black hood, identified yesterday as the "terror hood" of the klansmen. All wore a hood similar to those worn by the mob, which on that fatal August day, led Watt Daniel and Tom Richards into their wood of terrible torture, and to their death.

Those Actually Named.

The list of these names is as follows:

Capt. J. K. Skipwith, exalted cyclops of the parish klan.

Dr. B. M. McKoin, alleged captain of the Mer Rouge kluxers.

Jeff Burnett, former deputy sheriff of the parish; now under arrest for murder, in connection with the deaths of Daniel and Richards.

James Tisdale, prominent resident of Monroe.

A. B. Campbell, leading planter of Jones.

"Pink" Kirkpatrick, well known resident of Mer Rouge.

Earl Rogers.

J. D. Higgenbotham.

Larry Calhoun.

Gus Calhoun.

"Bob" Dade, mayor of Mer Rouge and the husband of a sister of Watt Daniel.

"One of the Harp boys."

So the mask of mystery is being torn aside. The state is working with the precision of a great loom, weaving, shred by shred, a great cloak of circumstantial exidence against some of the best known men in this whole section of Louisiana.

May Identify Mob Leaders.

But that is not all. No identification of men in the mob, which took Daniel and Richards away on their last great journey, has been made. But the state promises to make it before many days.

Secret service operatives; crack men of the federal department of justice, "are ready to make at least 12 or 14 arrests;" for the murder of Daniel and Richards, just as soon as Attorney General Coco says the word.

The parish is stunned tonight at the day's revelations. Well may it be. But the state of Louisiana has further sensational surprises in store.

Identification of black hooded mob members was not the only shock that Bastrop got today.

It heard Harry Neelis, upstanding business man, of this parish, seat, tell on the witness stand how Sheriff Carpenter stood only 100 feet away from his garage when the mob first kidnapped Tom Richards; saw every move the mob made; saw them throw Richards in a car, and start him "for the woods," but made no move whatsoever to protect him, or to enforce the laws of Louisiana.

Sheriff Carpenter's name has been published as one of the charter members and charter officials of the klan.

And Bastropians further heard Neelis testify, in answer to the state's question, "Why did not you make protest to officials about Richards' kidnaping?"

Sheriff's Amazing Actions.

"Why, I started to. I started for the courthouse; stopped to talk to two ball players on the courthouse yard; told them that it was a shame to have things go on like that, and that I was getting tired of it. Sheriff Carpenter had stepped up. He led me aside and said: 'Young man, if you want to get along in Bastrop you'd better forget about the activities of the klan, and not talk so much about what the people here are doing.'"

It was a thrilling day in this little parish seat; a day of shadows and tears; a day of sensation and revelation.

There crept into the record of the court the accusing whisper of a lisping baby, Tom Richards' three-year-old orphan girl, who, through her mother's lips, charged that "The Ku Klux has taken our daddy away."

There came a voice from the grave, the voice of Tom Richards, charging that "Capt. Skipwith led the black hooded men of the first kidnaping party."

There came to the stand Ada Mae Hamilton, the 17-year-old girl of Mer Rouge, who was told to "get out of Mer Rouge and stay out until she got the consent of the klan to come back."

And she told, between sobs, how she had been taken from her home, from her mother, from her Sunday school; how she was put on a train at the point of a gun in the hands of Dr. McKoin, sheltered from the cold only by a gingham dress, hatless, and with only enough money to barely pay her fare to Little Rock.

She told how the doctor, with his gun, at the head of black hooded men,

Many Acts Affecting Automobiles, Indorsed by Tennessee Automobile Club, Are Introduced in State Senate.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 10.—The judiciary committee of the Senate today announced that a public hearing would be held at the Hermitage Hotel next Wednesday night on the two bills prohibiting theaters and professional baseball on Sunday.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 10.—Shea of Shelby today led a spirited but futile attack in an effort to block in the House of Representatives the passage of two of the prohibition measures which a few of the members are determined shall be approved, if passed, by Gov. Peay. Others of the delegation fought with Shea except Miss Griffin, who voted "No" when he voted "Yes," and "Yes" when he voted "No."

The first to be brought up and finally passed after every known manner of blocking had been resorted to was House bill No. 26, making possession of liquor prima facie evidence of guilt of transporting, and the second was House bill No. 27, making it a felony to transport liquor in quantities of one gallon or more.

When the first came up on the calendar Mr. Bratton of Obion, who introduced it, asked that it be placed on third reading for final passage. Representative Adams of Davidson County made an ineffectual attempt to have the bill again referred to the judiciary committee, and that having failed, an amendment was offered by Shea of Shelby which would have required that the liquor so possessed must be on the person of the accused. Arguments in behalf of the amendment were made by Representatives Haynes of Franklin County, Drennon, Adams and Wilson of Coffee, while it was attacked by Candler of McMinn and Bratton.

The latter in his argument insisted that it was very distressing that the effort to kill the bill should have come from among the Shelby delegation, especially since it was largely on account of conditions in that county that the additional bone dry laws are needed. If Shelby County were cut off from the state, Tennessee would not need such a law, he said.

Mr. Shea in reply declared that Memphis and Shelby County didn't need protection from within near as much as protection from the outside. The reputation Memphis has received has been gotten largely, he said, through prohibitionists of other counties and towns who go to Memphis to celebrate. The amendment was killed by a vote of 56 to 30 and the bill was passed by a vote of 71 to 14.

entered her home, and how he sen her old mother reeling across the room with a blow from his fist, when the stricken mother, on her knees, prayed both to the black hoods and to he "Stampley black hood holdup." And he recognized in that party Capt. Skipwith. Larry Calhoun and he thought he recognized Mayor Bob Dade. Later in town, in the same party, he thought he saw J. D. Higgenbotham.

Mrs. W. E. Hopkins was another of the day's witnesses. Her testimony related to the holdup after the Bastrop picnic when she was stopped with women companions, but recognized none of them.

HOODED MOB TO BE FORCED TO SPEAK

Atlanta Ga. Georgian 1/18/23.

Judge Rules Mer Rouge Defendants May Be Compelled to Testify,

By WILLIAM K. HUTCHISON, I. N. S. Staff Correspondent.

COURT HOUSE, BASTROP, La., Jan. 17.—Judge Fred L. Odom, presiding at the open hearing of the "hooded mob" murders of Mer Rouge, announced Wednesday all "prospective defendants" would be compelled to take the stand if called as witnesses. He ruled, however, they would not be forced to answer questions tending to incriminate themselves in the crime.

Judge Odom's decision paves the way for the summoning of Captain J. K. Skipwith, exalted cyclops of the Ku-Klux Klan, and all other klan officials, as witnesses. It was made on an objection raised by Judge William C. Barnette, chief of defense counsel.

Barnette charged "third degree methods" had been used Tuesday in examination of E. N. Grey, church deason, who was accused of complicity in the crime by a Louisiana newspaper, and declared "he would decline to answer any further questions." When Odom's ruling was announced, Barnette called Grey from the witness stand and the proceedings stopped while defense lawyers conferred.

"Since Mr. Grey was on the stand Tuesday he has learned he is being in a sense accused of having some connection with this affair," Barnette began. "Because of this fact, he has consulted counsel. We decline to answer any further questions because it may lead to incriminate him. He is availing himself of the article of the construction of this state, which provides a man need give no evidence tending to incriminate himself."

Barnette cited the statute in full. "The constitution also forbids use of the third degree and this applies to the third degree in public or private."

Barnette added to subject to this witness or any other witness to the third degree through a cross-examination such as was given this witness Tuesday, the letter and spirit of the constitution of the state is being violated.

Assistant Attorney General George Seth Guion and Senator Howard B. Warren, special prosecutors, declared Grey had not been charged with any crime and therefore could be called to the stand.

"THIRD DEGREE" DENIED.

"This is simply an effort to obtain information," said Guion. "No questions are asked save in a dignified way and in an effort to get to the truth. At the same time, no attorney has any connection with this proceedings and has no right to say what witnesses should talk and what witnesses should not talk."

"We insist no witnesses be brought in here to testify who are prospective defendants or against whom accusations may be made," Barnette replied.

"Tell us who these prospective defendants are and we'll move against them," Guion countered.

"You'll hear from all the rest of them when you bring them in here," said Barnette.

Judge Odom, in his decision, declared no affidavit had been sworn out against Grey and the witness would have to take the stand.

"If he is treated unfairly, I am going to stop the examination at once," the judge added. "So far as the examination goes, however, there is no reason why you should not answer questions which do not tend to incriminate yourself."

Before Grey was called to the stand Sheriff Fred L. Carpenter testified the band of unmasked raiders who broke into the home of Alonzo L. Braddock, a farmer, did not carry a search warrant.

Carpenter told of sending Braddock to a justice of the peace to get bond.

"This was the morning after?"

"Yes, sir."

"When Braddock came before you next morning the search warrant was made out by the justice at the same time?"

"Yes, sir."

"That was the morning after the raid?"

"Yes, sir."

During the time Grey was in council with his attorneys, Thomas L. Higginbotham, Collinston farmer, testified that on the night of August 24 he picked up Grey near the scene of the kidnaping and they both drove home. The witness said he then went to the home of his cousin, Will Higginbotham, who had received a threatening letter and acted as guard for a week. He also corroborated other evidence as given by Grey.

Higginbotham's testimony ended the morning session.

KLANSMAN TESTIFIES.

Will H. Higginbotham, a klansman living near Collinston, was the first witness at the afternoon session. He told of receiving a threatening letter on the day Daniel and Richards were slain.

"You received a threatening letter through the mail on August 24 last?"

"Yes, sir."

"Will you let us see it?"

"Yes."

"Have you any objection to giving over this letter to the court for safekeeping?"

"Not if you let Judge Odom have it."

The letter was then marked and given to the court.

"You understand from the contents of this letter that the writer warned you against interfering with the making of liquor?"

"Yes, although I have never enterfered with anyone."

"Who do you think sent it?"

"I have no idea unless it was some of the fellows at Mer Rouge who were selling whisky."

"Who were they?"

"I don't know for certain."

"Well, whom do you suspect?"

"Some said Watt Daniel and Will Braddock were both doing it."

WATT DANIEL SEEN.

"When did you last see Watt Daniel?"

"While he was returning from the ball game on August 24."

"Are you a klan member?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you have a white regalia?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you have a black hood and robe?"

"No, sir." They didn't give me none and I didn't buy none and so I didn't have a black one."

"You know klansmen have black hoods?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you know any one who has these black robes?"

"No, sir. The only ones that I saw were worn by men who were on the road after the ball game."

"Have you ever heard that Tom Higginbotham took part in these vigilant committee affairs?"

"If I did, I didn't know it. I told him once he could do as he pleased, but I said I wouldn't have anything to do with that kind of stuff."

"Where did you talk about it?"

"Once when he asked me to go along. He said he expected a call that night, but I said I wouldn't go."

MEETING IN WOODS.

"Did you ever attend any klan meetings?"

"Once in the woods."

"Who was there?"

"I saw Tommy Higginbotham and Captain Skipwith. I don't remember any others."

"Was Dr. McKoin there?"

"No, sir."

"HYPOCRISY OF KLAN GLOSSES SUCH MINOR THINGS AS MURDER"

Commercial Appeal

Arrests Being Made for Open Hearing January 5.

SKIPWORTH IS CLANNISH

Memphis, Tenn.

He May Worship, But Loyalty to Government Doubted.

1-1-23

DENIES BELONGS TO KLAN

McKoin Said by Morehouse Citizens to Be Member and Marched Around Fiery Circle and Subscribed to Its Full Ritual—Watt Daniels Laughed at It and Called Them Idiots—And Now He Is Dead.

BY ROBERT LEE.

(By Chicago Tribune-Commercial Appeal Leased Wire.)

MER ROUGE, La., Dec. 31.—While soldiers and civilian officials are darting hither and thither among the bayous the moss-clad forests and the cut-off plantations of this ancient Louisiana community, seizing this and that for complicity in the hooded atrocities of Aug. 24 there is a group of government men weaving a net in Mer Rouge with meshes small enough to entrap even such an impalpable thing as hypocrisy.

Rank Hypocrisy.

"It's the rank hypocrisy of the klan," one of these federal agents will say "that glosses over such minor things as broken friendships and added a glamour even to murder. Men who had been comrades from the cradle were rent apart when one joined the klan; for his membership in the klan was his sufficient warrant to commit outrage even upon his old friend."

Arrests are being made and evidence still being gathered for the open hearing on Jan. 5 and for the indictments and trials which are to follow in March and April and chief in this evidence will be the array of facts which establishes the inescapable determination of the klan to possess even the thoughts, to say nothing of the life-long allegiance of the subject member.

Dr. B. M. McKoin, once beloved of every inhabitant of Mer Rouge, has been alienated absolutely from the people who found him a charming champion, a steadfast friend and a devoted citizen. He had clinked glasses many a time with Watt Daniels, the butchered victim of the klan mob. Daniels was a graduate of the University of Louisiana, an intelligent, progressive planter, the son of an old American family, the bearer of a tradition, a soldier of distinction in France, a young man of resource and parish-wide acquaintance.

McKoin Wide Read Man.

Dr. McKoin is called a wide read man, and yesterday McKoin fell under the spell of Captain J. K. Skipwith, an old river character, a hard cursing, steel gray personality of the intolerant patriarchal type, and within a few short weeks had completely destroyed the bonds that held him to his oldest friends. In the Kloran, which is the sacred book of the invisible empire of the Ku Klux Klan it is written that the fourfold duty of a klansman is to "worship God, be patriotic toward our country, be devoted and loyal to our klan and emperor and to practice clannishness toward his fellow klansmen."

Captain Skipwith is clannish and he may worship God; but there is some doubt of his definition of patriotism toward the government when he described Gov. Parker as a "damned old braying jackass."

He claims he did not say it. Evidence to the contrary will be produced.

In the meetings of the klan everything was surcharged with the impressive solemnity of the invisible empire. The wind moaning in the bearded pines, the stark tree trunks, spooky in the peering light of torches and the blazing "fiery cross" all contributed their mysticism to the wierd setting of the forest Klavern.

Creed of Skipworth.

In such a scenic investiture as this old Skipworth, portentious in his hood and gown, uttered such ponderous flap-doodle as this:

"My terrors," (and if any one thinks that word 'terror' hasn't been burned into the soul of this parish he hasn't read well). "My terrors and Klansmen, make ready, prepare the sacred altar, my terrors and Klansmen; in the sacred cause we have entered, be thou faithful unto death. Be patriotic toward our country; be clannish toward our Klansmen; be devoted to our fraternity, we will stand for our blood is not pledged in vain."

All this from the implacable Kloran, straight from the inspired mind of the Imperial Wizard in Atlanta. It is the kind of stuff that weaned McKeon from such men as Watt Daniels. The Kloran says "No invocation (in the ceremonies) will be tolerated, and no frivolity or "horseplay" must be allowed."

The inspired hand of the Imperial Author apparently deviated from the chaste Elizabethan to the Georgian vernacular when it dropped that 'horseplay" into the profound decree of the Kloran.

Also impressive is the charge of Cyclops: "Let them enter the Klavern in quest of citizenship, but keep you a Klansman's eye upon them and if they or any one of them should flinch at duty or show himself a coward, weakling or a treacherous scalawag at this time or in the future, it will be your sworn duty to eject him or them from the portal of the invisible empire." Also "What if one of your party should prove a traitor? He would be immediately banished in disgrace from the invisible empire, conscience would repeatedly revile him and direful things befall him."

All these things are in the secret work of the klan. The tenth question asked of an aspirant to membership is this:

"Can you always be depended on?"

McKoin, the fugitive doctor of Mer Rouge, subscribed to all this. Even the "treacherous scalawag" which flowed so insouciantly from the inspired pen of the wizard struck no jorring note for the intelligent doctor.

organization which had established itself as some surpassing man-made judgment, it is hoped to prove that klansmen became so perverted in their ideas of patriotism that love of friends, community interest and even family ties were subordinated to the will of cyclops. Old Skipworth goes aboard with two broad-hatted guardians lounging in his wake. Mer Rouge men have been heard to say they do not propose to attend the hearing other than well heeled. The issue is clear. All of the respectable citizens, whether klan or anti-klan, want the parish cleaned up, Skipworth and all. The dyed-in-the-wool klansmen want to get past through the crisis.

"And if they do get past," says John Jones, broad of hat and drawling of speech, "all the guns in hell won't stop them from killing us. There's men in this town they will get anyhow. There was a time here a month back when we had all decided to pack a gun and sell out as dear as possible. We knowed we was goners. We was just waiting for the right bullet."

But now there seems a fair chance to clean up.

CHEERFUL UNDERTONE IN NEW YEAR'S OUTLOOK

Economists, Bankers and Others Optimistic at Close.

SKIES NOT CLOUDLESS

European Situation Is Regarded as Important and Will Set Price of Wheat—Railroads Are Improving and Labor Shortage Stresssed

(By The Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—As the year closes and the country's leading economists, bankers and business men review the past twelve months, and attempt to forecast the future, a distinctly cheerful undertone is in evidence. It is generally recognized that the past year has been materially better than expected—that the business revival has developed an unforeseen vigor. Thus it is pointed out that the country has enjoyed an unprecedented building boom, that the steel in- outstripped all pre-war

ant than those of the tartar hordes who only drank blood; executed as if on the rack, bones broken, limbs hewed off, heads severed and unspeakably tortured, and then the ghastly epilogue under the tsill waters of melancholy La Fourche.

It will not be a wonder when the kloran is read in the open hearing if the military are ordered to take new weapons from the men and women of Moorehouse Parish.

Hope of Prosecution.

The prosecution hopes to connect precept and practice; hopes to show that the continuous hammering away of klan ritual turned men from the teachings of common law and order into habits of loyalty to an insidious

A Declaration Of Principles Upon Which This Great Order Is Built

It Is Unfortunate That For Business Or Political Reasons Some Citizens Of This Country Have Seen Fit To Wage War On This Organization, Which Exists Only To Further The Interests Of America's Ideals And Institutions

In view of the fact that the Times-Picayune of New Orleans, on March 26th, saw fit to publish an arraignment of the Ku Klux Klan in Beauregard parish, and in further view of their base insinuations against the good citizens of Beauregard parish, and the further fact that they attempted to imply that membership in the Klan might interfere with, or otherwise disqualify a man from holding office in the state of Louisiana or the United States of America, we feel that it is necessary to lay before you such facts and information as will refute such insinuations.

We also realize that the public in general is very much in the dark as to the objects and purposes of this great fraternal order, and we, therefore, beg to quote its principles and purposes, for the reason that they are not secret, but evidently have not been given the publicity that, no doubt, they should have had.

Principles and Purposes.

The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, as a great and essentially a patriotic, fraternal benevolent Order does not discriminate against a man on account of his religious or political creed, when same does not conflict with or antagonize the sacred rights and privileges guaranteed by our civil government and Christian ideals and institutions.

Therefore, to avoid any misunderstanding, and as evidence that they do not seek to impose unjustly the requirements of this Order upon anyone who cannot, on account of his religious or political scruples, voluntarily meet the requirements, and as proof that they respect all honest men in their sacred convictions, whether same are agreeable with the requirements or not, the Klan requires as an absolute necessity on the part of each candidate an affirmative answer to the following questions:

Is the motive prompting your ambition to be a Klansman serious and unselfish?

Are you a native born white, Gentile American citizen?

Are you absolutely opposed to and free of any allegiance of any nature to any cause, government, people, sect or ruler that is foreign to the United States of America.

Do you believe in the tenets of the Christian religion?

Do you esteem the United States of America and its institutions above any other government, civil, political or esslesiastical, in the whole world?

Will you, without mental reservation, take a solemn oath to defend, preserve and enforce same?

Do you believe in clanishness and will you faithfully practice same towards klansmen?

Do you believe in and will you faithfully strive for the eternal maintenance of white supremacy?

Will you faithfully obey our constitution and laws, and conform willingly to all our usages, requirements and regulations?

Can you be always depended on?

The Klan Oath.

In the oath taken by all Klansmen may be found the following paragraphs, that will serve to illustrate the general purposes of the organizations:

"I most solemnly assert and affirm that to the government of the United States of America and any state thereof of which I may become a resident, I sacredly swear an unqualified allegiance, above any other and every kind of government in the whole world. I here and now pledge my life, my property, my vote, and my sacred honor, to uphold its fla[illegible] its constitution and constitutional laws, and will protect, defend and enforce same unto death.

"I most solemnly promise and swear that I will always, at all times, and in all places, help, aid and assist the duly constituted officers of the law in the proper performance of their regular duties.

"I swear that I [illegible] ly and valiantly shield and preserve, [illegible] able means and methods, the [illegible] privileges of [illegible]S, SEPARA- [illegible]HITE SU- [illegible] happiness, [illegible] any person or [illegible] us sect or people, [illegible] race, color, creed, lineage [illegible] whats[illegible]

"All [illegible] h I have [illegible] y this oath, I will seal with my blood, [illegible] Almighty God. Amen!"

Outside of these par[illegible]phs, the oath of a Klansman is almost identical to that taken by initiates of any of our numerous orders, pertaining to maintaining secrecy of the lodge itself, an oath that all societies require.

The statements frequently appearing in the daily press, to the effect that the Ku Klux are opposed to or fighting any religion, or any person because of his religion, are absolutely false, and are published either by uninformed persons, or by those who have some personal advantage to gain by fostering hard feelings between the various creeds America.

Any one who can answer the above questions affirmatively, and has a good reputation, can join the Klan.

If you are a Native Born, white Gentile, American [illegible]en, having the best interest of your community, City, [illegible]e and Nation at heart, owing no allegiance to any [illegible]ign government, political party, sect, creed or ruler, [illegible]ged in a legitimate occupation, and believe in:—

[illegible]he tenets of the Christian [illegible]eligion, white supremacy, [illegible] relationship between capital and American labor, [illegible]ction of our pure womanhood, prevention of the cause of mob violence and lynching, preventing unwarranted strikes by foreign labor agitators, the limitation of foreign immigration, closer relationship of pure Americanism, the upholding of the constitution of the United States, the sovereignty of our State rights, the separation of church and State, freedom of speech and press, the most needed local reforms, you are eligible to membership in the Invisible Empire.

It is indeed unfortunate that for business or political reasons, some citizens in this country have seen fit to wage

Louisiana

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

war on this organization, which exists only to further the interest of America's ideals and institutions. The fact that the Klan claims hundred per cent Americanism as it's slogan does not mean that Klansmen claim to be the only hundred per cent Americans. It merely signifies that as members and as a body they are striving to reach a perfect standard of American Citizenship.

Klansmen recognize the rights of their brothers of other fraternities and other faiths to believe and worship as they please. No good Klansman thinks any less of his friends for their varying beliefs. Nor does a good Klansman resent the fact that he cannot join the fraternal societies formed among followers of other creeds. It is their privilege to disbar whom ever they wish.

But the citizens of the Invisible Empire do claim to hold the same privilege of saying who shall join their order, at the same time not disparaging the other man's views.

Waging war on the Klan is like trying to sweep back the tide with a broom. It thrives on opposition. It welcomes "exposures." It is growing by leaps and bounds. The charter list has been multiplied time and again, but in all this rapid growth, never has the standard of membership been lowered.

The Klan is still the hardest order in America to gain membership in.

The crying need of America today is not more laws, nor more restrictions, but greater observance of the good laws we already have. But greatest of all is the need in America today of REAL MEN. Corruption in office all over America fills the daily papers. Graft, disregard for constituted authority, indifference to America's welfare, are the poisons that are eating out the vitals of this great nation. Everyone agrees to that statement.

What America needs most, then, is MEN.

God give us men. The Invisible Empire demands strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands.

Men whom the lust of office does not kill
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have HONOR; men who will NOT LIE;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking!
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking:
For while the rabble, with their thumb-worm creeds,
Their LARGE professions and their little deeds,
Mingle in selfish strife, Lo! freedom weeps,
Wrong rules the land, and waiting justice sleeps.
God give us men!
Men who serve not for selfish booty,
But real men, courageous, who flinch not at duty;
Men of dependable character; men of sterling worth;
Then wrongs will be redressed, and right will rule the earth.
God give us men!

Yours very truly,
The Knight of the Ku Klux Klan,
Beauregard Klan No. 9
Realm of Louisiana.
(From The Protestant Standard)

NAMES GENUINE.

Mayor of Mer Rouge Backs Up Letter on Klan.

Commercial Appeal

GREENVILLE, Miss., May 14.—Hon. S. V. Anderson, secretary of the Washington County Protestant organization opposed to the Ku Klux Klan received the letter below in reply to an inquiry into the letter about Capt. Skipwith recently printed. The letter follows:

Mer Rouge, La., May 9, 1923.

Mr. S. V. Anderson, secretary.
Greenville, Miss.

5-15-23

Dear Sir:

I have your very kind letter of the 7th inst., and thank you for the kindly interest you and your organization are manifesting in the deplorable Mer Rouge affair. The letter you saw in the Arkansas Gazette was bona fide in every respect. The 59 signatures attached are all bona fide citizens of Mer Rouge and vicinity and represent the very best people in our midst. Some of them are leading citizens and a number our best ladies. The 59 signers were all too glad to denounce the falsehood Skipwith and his klan are using to conceal facts and a hundred more signers could have been obtained had the petition been held over 24 hours, but we thought 59 signers were enough to brand his statement as false and to show to the world how the people here who know the facts in the case feel about the matter. There is not the least doubt that the bodies found were Daniel and Richard and the torture they both endured before being put to death is mute evidence of the brutality practiced. Dr. Duval, the government pathologist, who held the inquest and examined the bodies, says that in his experience of handling over 6,000 cases for the government he has never witnessed such brutality and torture as these two men were subjected to before being thrown into the lake. You are right in fighting the klan. It is the greatest menace our government faces today. In this parish it has assumed control of our sheriff's office, taken charge of our district attorney's office and paralyzed our court.

Our recent grand jury with eight klansmen on it valued their oaths to their klan more than their oaths as jurors, ignored all evidence against the klan and returned "no bills" in the face of positive evidence in a number of cases.

It has disrupted our community. Our people are divided, lifelong friendships in many cases disrupted and even our churches and schools feel its effects. I sincerely trust you and your good people may be spared the ordeal through which we are passing. Again thanking you for your letter and with very best personal regards, I ask to remain,

Very truly,
R. L. DADE,
Mayor.

LA. GOVERNOR AGAIN GOES AFTER THE KLAN

St. Louis Star 10-11-23

BATON ROUGE, La., Oct. 5—Gov. Parker received a delegation from Jackson Parish last Tuesday to hear their story regarding the alleged domination of that parish by the Ku Klux Klan. It is said that Governor Parker declares that it is his avowed purpose to put an end to the infamous work of the Klan in Louisiana.

St. Louis Mo.

It was pointed out in the report to the Governor that judicial authority had been usurped and that persons known to be opposed to the Klan were being "framed" and punished, while those known to be members of the Klan, guilty of crimes are let go free. The Governor said that if all these allegations are true or even a part of them, the parish of Jackson was in a seething state of anarchy and such a state of affairs must be put down, if constitutional government is to survive.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Louisiana.

EACH ASPIRANT SURE OF VICTORY AT POLLS

Klan Is Regarded as Dominant Issue of Campaign

Times Picayune 11-11-23

Satisfaction in the progress made by the three gubernatorial candidates and expressions of confidence in the result of the Democratic primary January 15 came Saturday in statements issued by the city and state campaign managers of Hewitt Bouanchaud, Henry L. Fuqua and Huey P. Long.

Dudley Guilbeau, state campaign manager, and Mitchel Provosty, city campaign manager of Mr. Bouanchaud, reiterated that the Ku Klux Klan is the dominant issue in the gubernatorial campaign, and invite klansmen and klan sympathizers to fight it out in the open.

W. J. Everett, state campaign manager of Mr. Fuqua, refers to the meeting of Mr. Fuqua and Mr. Bouanchaud in joint debate at Natchitoches last week, and declares that Mr. Fuqua scored a triumph there.

It was announced that Charles J. Theard would preside at and address the Fuqua meeting in New Orleans November 16, next Friday.

The publicity department of Huey P. Long, in its statement, asserts that the campaigns of Mr. Fuqua and Mr. Bouanchaud virtually have collapsed and that a North Louisiana merchant made a wager at odds or two to one that Mr. Long will be in the second primary.

Thomas Killeen, city campaign manager of the Old Regular organization, in his statement, asks the voters of New Orleans to give close attention to the candidates for the state Senate and state House of Representatives, as the next session of the Legislature will be "history making."

Bouanchaud Outlines Stand Against Klan

The statement issued by Dudley Guilbeau, state campaign manager of Hewitt Bouanchaud, follows:

"That the Ku Klux Klan is the dominant issue in this campaign has become so evident within the last ten days, that everybody realizes it, except perhaps those of whom it may be said:

There are none so blind as those who refuse to see, none so deaf as those who refuse to hear.

"Nor is this issue localized. The Ku Klux Klan is the topic of political discussion north of the Red river and south of the Red river, east of the Mississippi and west of that big water.

"When the people become divided on a question, in a political campaign, that question is an issue in that campaign.

"When that question involves the fundamental principles of our government, as does the purposes, practices and preachments of the Ku Klux Klan, it becomes the overshadowing issue.

"Hence, it is that we find the pronounced opponents to Mr. Bouanchaud's candidacy loudly bemoaning the fact that the Ku Klux Klan is the great target against which we are directing our guns. They wish to divert attention away from the fact that the ku kluxers and their sympathizers are allied with them and their candidate.

"Mr. Bouanchaud's unequivocal opposition to the klan, his determination to fight it in the open, at every turn, compared with the weak pronouncements of his opponents on the subject is rallying to his support the solid anti-klan vote of the state without reference to locality, and particularly without reference to anyone's religious faith. The klan is not a religion.

"Mr. Bouanchaud has just completed a hand-shaking tour in the Central and Northwest part of the state, where he has been splendidly received. The anti-klan people in those sections are strong for him.

"The developments throughout the state, at this writing, fully satisfies our most sanguine expectations.

"The fight is on! Anti-klan or klan and klan sympathizers. Mr. Bouanchaud has fearlessly chosen the banner under which he will march. Let his opponents do likewise! Come on boys, let's fight on open ground! No trench warfare! No zig-zagging! No side stepping!

"We are for peace, but not at the price of the sacrifice of constitutional provision! We are for peace, but not by the compromise of principles!

"We are for peace, a permanent peace! The sweet and beautiful peace which the Ku Klux Klan has outraged in this state!"

Fuqua Claims Victory in Joint Debate

The statement issued by W. J. Everett, state campaign manager of Henry L. Fuqua, follows:

"Mr. Fuqua's triumph at Natchitoches last Wednesday in his joint debate with Lieutenant Governor Bouanchaud was the outstanding feature of his week's campaign for governor. It was the second time Mr. Fuqua has met the lieutenant governor with the same result.

"State headquarters has had a flood of letters and telegrams from Natchitoches, several from prominent residents who had not previously declared where they stood and representing many creeds and faiths in which they gave glowing accounts of the joint debate and how Mr. Fuqua won the enthusiastic approval of the large crowd.

"Mr. Fuqua has only two speaking dates for the coming week. Monday he has arranged to speak at Springville in Livingston parish, where a parishwide rally has been arranged for him. Friday night, Mr. Fuqua will make his first New Orleans appearance when he will speak at the Athenaeum.

"After speaking in New Orleans Mr. Fuqua will begin a tour of North and West Louisiana that probably will keep him on the road for four weeks. His campaign will be characterized from now on by continued activity as he expects to speak in every section of the state before the January primary."

The statement issued by the publicity department of Huey P. Long follows:

Long Asserts Gains Are Being Indicated

"Personal letters from the Seventh, Third and Sixth Congressional Districts received by Long supporters in New Orleans indicate surprising gains for Long in South Louisiana. The large preponderance of Long posters in all South Louisiana towns prove that the corporate interests and their newspaper allies have failed to divert the public mind from the public record of Huey P. Long. The people know that Huey Long's two opponents are not running on their public records and the feeling is becoming more general that the gubernatorial race virtually is over with Long's success assured.

"Much laughter has been occasioned by Mr. Fuqua's 100 per cent speech-making tour abandonments. He did not complete his widely-advertised North Louisiana speaking program. This week he was to have toured the Seventh District. He spoke at Natchitoches in the Eighth District and then decided to cancel the Seventh District tour.

"Mr. Bouanchaud is shaking hands in North Louisiana and reports indicate his hands will not suffer from candidate's cramp.

"A North Louisiana merchant in New Orleans placed a bet giving odds to two to one that Long will be in the second primary. This explains Fuqua's abandonment of tours and Bouanchaud's handshaking.

"Opponents of Long concede in public statements and privately that Long will carry the Fourth, Fifth, Eighth and Sixth Congressional Districts overwhelmingly. He will lead in the Seventh District and give Bouanchaud a battle for the Third.

"Organization work in the city of New Orleans by Long forces is more than half completed. Meetings will be held for four wards this week in the headquarters, 414 Carondelet street, as follows: First Ward, Tuesday; Third Ward, Wednesday; Seventh Ward, Thursday and Tenth Ward, Friday.

"All the meetings will begin at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be by the same Long oratorical firing squad that spoke to 'curiosity seekers' in the Third District and elsewhere at meetings which the press was compelled to admit were the largest and most enthusiastic in the history of South Louisiana."

Abolish Klan Is Cry of New Regular Group

The statement issued by Michel Provosty, city campaign manager of the New Regular organization, follows:

"The week-end finds the New Regular Democratic organization elated over the New Orleans situation. This week's developments are indeed pleasing.

"In the first place, there can no longer be any doubt in the mind of any citizen of New Orleans that there is a well defined connection between the Ku Klux Klan of Louisiana and the Choctaw-Sanders faction in New Orleans. Mr. Fuqua's boasting admission that klansmen are managing his campaign in his own home town and the 'We are proud of our klansmen' statement from Baton Rouge should settle that question for all time with any sincere opponent of the klan. No amount of noise made by the Choctaw-Sanders faction can detract attention from the fact that Mr. Fuqua and his supporters are working hand in hand with the klan.

"More than fifty precinct meetings were held by the New Regular Democratic organization last week. The attendance at these meetings has been so large as to show unmistakably where the sentiment of New Orleans is. In every precinct of this city we find a tremendous Bouanchaud sentiment and a sentiment strongly in favor of the New Regular candidates for the State Legislature.

"Precinct meetings will continue until every ward is thoroughly organized, and a militant Bouanchaud-New Regular fighting force is perfected. Then ward meetings will be scheduled in every ward of the city. We will carry this fight without any let-up until the Ku Klux Klan is thoroughly crushed in New Orleans and Louisiana."

Old Regulars Praise Candidates in Field

The statement issued by Thomas Killeen, city campaign manager of the Old Regular organization, follows:

"We wish to call the attention of the men and women voters of this city to the candidates for the State Senate and the House of Representatives from the wards and senatorial districts who have received the endorsement of the Old Regular (Choctaw) organization. Each of them are of the highest type of citizenship who have won the respect and confidence of their associates and neighbors and are justly deserving of the high honors to which they aspire.

"The coming Legislature will be called upon to decide matters of the greatest importance to the electorate of this city and the state at large. In many instances the legislation will be of a perplexing nature; in short, it will be a history making session, requiring men who will be staunch and true and ever mindful of the interests of their constituents.

"It is particularly unfortunate for South Louisiana, at this time, that the constitutional convention of 1921 reduced the membership of the House from 118 to 100 members and compelled the southern parishes to bear the major part of the reduction. Orleans parish was reduced from twenty-four representatives to twenty, while the following parishes suffered a cut of one member each:

"Ascension, Assumption, East Feliciana, Iberia, Iberville, Point Coupee, St. James, St. Martin, St. Mary, St. Landry, Terrebonne and Vermillion.

"It can be readily observed that of the total reduction of eighteen members, the southern parishes, including the parish of Orleans, were forced to accept a reduction of sixteen representatives, while the parishes in North Louisiana were cut only two members. It is a pity, but nevertheless true, that this could only be accomplished by and with the aid, support and backing of the Parker-Bouanchaud-Sullivan-Orleans Democratic Association majority of the convention.

"I wish to direct special attention to the Fuqua mass meeting Friday night in the Athenaeum, at St. Charles avenue and Clio street. This meeting will be addressed by Charles J. Theard, who will preside, and by Mr. Fuqua. Other details of the Athenaeum gathering will be an-

Concerning Mr. Thomas

L. E. Thomas, mayor of Shreveport, takes us to task, in a lengthy statement printed Sunday, for concluding that the best way "most surely and speedily to exorcise the klanism and its attendant ills from Louisiana" is to elect Hewitt Bouanchaud and not Henry L. Fuqua. 11-14-23

Times-Picayune

Mr. Thomas is entitled to his opinion, but not to a misreading and subsequent misstatement of this newspaper's utterances.

New Orleans

"This editorial is full of sophistry of the thinnest sort," he says, "and is clearly an appeal to religious prejudice — because some klansmen are supporting Mr. Fuqua and some are supporting Mr. Long, they appeal to the voters to 'draw the line' against them and to unite in supporting Mr. Bouanchaud. I could just as consistently ask that the lines be drawn and call upon all Protestants to support Mr. Fuqua."

It did pose a problem for those who believed, as does this newspaper, that the klan is a pitifully tragic error at its best, that the hold of its fanatic or its vicious

hieftains upon thousands of misled Louisianians should be loosened, to the end that the people of this commonwealth may again dwell and work together in the confidence and mutual faith they once possessed.

Unhappily Mr. Fuqua's entry also presented an opportunity for klan leaders.

This newspaper has conducted two of the most careful political surveys which its resources and the time permitted, reaching into every region and parish of Louisiana. From these surveys, and from the open utterances of organs and leaders never disavowed as mouthpieces for the extreme element of the klan, it is convinced of these two facts:

First—That the klan seeks to elect as many candidates for the Legislature as possible, who are either klansmen or sympathetic with the klan; and

Second—That these candidates are seeking to ride into office in the parishes where Long leads, upon the Long tide, and where Fuqua leads by the aid of his strength.

The bald fact presents itself, that helping Henry L. Fuqua will help the klan attain this end, that helping Fuqua, honestly pledged to propose and support laws against the hood and the mask and for publicity of membership—will yet help toward putting enough men in the Legislature who sympathize with the hood and the mask to tie the governor's hands in any effort he would make to fulfill his pledge.

Exorcising the klan from Louisiana is an objective more important to this newspaper than its own preferences among individuals. And so—it reached its conclusion and so it voiced it.

It made, most surely, no "appeal to religious prejudice." The greatly preponderant ownership of this newspaper is Protestant. Its responsible executive direction is in Protestant hands. Upon it work Catholics, Protestants, Jews, with no questions asked of religious or fraternal affiliation. It knows the truth a great democrat once enunciated, that when we know one another better, we love one another more.

It appealed to the liberal citizenship of this commonwealth—and especially to the tolerant and liberal Protestants—to unite in helping toward the end that the evil influence which has developed distrust and prejudice and "political consciousness of religious difference" here among us, be broken and rebuked and so speeded to its ousting.

We repeat from our original commitment:

The klan, like the old man of the sea in the fable, has hung itself about the latter's (Fuqua's) neck. * * * As between Hewitt Bouanchaud and Henry L. Fuqua, the defeat of Fuqua would be interpreted, because of this, as a klan defeat—the defeat of Hewitt Bouanchaud would be heralded throughout the South and the nation, by klan organs and klan spokesmen, as a klan victory. * * * Thus would Louisiana be besmirched and shamed in fame if not in fact, and thus would an ill cause find succor and aid elsewhere, and thus would the promoters of the ill cause in Louisiana assume and pretend to new power here.

The situation as we saw it on November 4, we see in stronger colors today. We repeat our appeal that, for the future peace of this commonwealth, the voters take that action which will most surely record Louisiana "against the klan."

This newspaper has deplored, from the beginning, any step or any utterance in this campaign which would operate to make Protestants or Catholics in this state "politically conscious of their religious differences."

Its first objection to the Ku Klux Klan is that it excites exactly that consciousness. Its appointed spokesmen and its volunteer scribes thrive and batten by feeding latent prejudice into life and in playing upon the ancient fears of the ill-informed or misinformed of other groups.

The editorial in which this newspaper voiced its conclusion was an appeal to all citizens who would rebuke that spirit which the klan evokes. Especially was it an appeal to "liberal Protestants," expressed in precise terms, to unite in that rebuke.

This newspaper preferred that a Protestant opposed to the klan should run without opposition from a candidate who happened to be a Catholic; this, so that no question of religion or creed could be raised; so that the Protestant, in his person, should demonstrate to the ill-informed or uninformed among Catholics the falsity of the claims of klan "propagators" and Dalton and Mayfield "weeklies" that they spoke in their vicious diatribes of intolerance, for the real spirit of Protestantism—and demonstrate the same truth to those, uninformed or ill-informed, among Protestants who in any narrow field of experience might otherwise be imposed upon.

Hewitt Bouanchaud, the candidate who happens to be a Catholic, had yielded a normal and natural ambition to run for governor three years ago. He was an admitted candidate before the klan forced itself as an issue in Louisiana. He held, as he had a right to hold, though against this newspaper's preferences, that he should not be sacrificed to a situation not of his creation.

Into this field, then, Henry L. Fuqua stepped—as he had the right to step—to offer his own candidacy. But his entry did not eliminate Mr. Bouanchaud.

Ku Klux Klan—1923. I

Louisiana.

Proscription is the begetter of bloodthirstiness. I call on the Protestants to stand fore square with me and strangle the beast before it can lift its head.

"And you, my fellow Catholic citizens, when one of your faith in a great political contest, whether he is forgetful of the past or shortsighted as to the future, cries out Proscribe! Proscribe! Proscribe!—though he were a thousand time my friend, I bid you flee from him as you would a leper.

"I again here and now pledge that I will proscribe no man for religion or opinion's sake; that I will commission any man or woman elected by the people; and that I will appoint to office those who are fit to hold them, applying the same test, the same standard, the same yardstick of loyal and competent public service, to all races, all faiths, all creeds and all men—alike."

KLAN CONFIDENT AS MOREHOUSE TRIAL DATE NEARS

Minor Cases Growing Out of Kidnaping Come Up Monday.

Times-Picayune 11-2-23

SKIPWITH SCORES PARKER FOR FIGHT

Members Say Only Light Fines, If Any, Will Be Imposed.

Mer Rouge, La., Nov. 1.—Attorney General Coco is expected to ask for a change of venue Monday when minor charges, growing out of the murder of Watt Daniel and Thomas F. Richards, will come up for trial before Judge Odom at Bastrop. The bills on which trials of seventeen men will be made, it is understood, relates only to floggings and abductions.

The hearings next week will be without a jury and it will be left to Judge Odom to make the decisions. These charges, if conviction is made, carry only fines or jail sentences or both. If all are convicted in every case and the maximum penalty imposed, the fines would amount to thousands of dollars and jail sentences to as long as five years, it was said.

There has been much speculation by both the klan and anti-klan factions as to the stand Judge Odom will take. The judge lives at Bastrop where the sentiment is almost wholly with the klan, although it is reported he is not a member himself. Mer Rouge citizens hold that no matter what evidence is presented or what testimony is brought out he will not convict any one, or if he does, only a light fine will be imposed.

Klan Is Confident.

On the other hand, the klan faction holds that nothing will come out of the trials and that Judge Odom will not convict any one because there will not be sufficient evidence and the trial is just a waste of time and expenditure of the state's money.

If, however, Judge Odom should refuse to grant a change of venue in the cases pertaining directly to the murder of Daniel and Richards and the trial should go to a jury at this term of court, the situation would assume an entirely different aspect for Captain J. K. Skipwith, exalted cyclops of the Morehouse klan, and the outstanding figure of the affair, and the Morehouse klan will be given the opportunity to prove the claims they have made that the bodies found in Lake Lafourche the morning of December 21, 1922, and claimed to have been those of murdered men, were planted there and were not the bodies of Daniel and Richards and that the attempt to place the blame on klansmen was a frame-up.

Captain Skipwith has been quoted recently as saying Richards is alive and has been in Morehouse parish talking to citizens within the last two weeks. Skipwith denies this, declaring what he said was to the effect that he did not believe Daniel is alive but has every reason to believe that Richards is alive and that he took part in the kidnaping August 24 when five men are said to have been forced by a hooded band to leave their automobiles on the Mer Rouge and Bastrop road while returning from a barbecue and ball game at Bastrop and when two men were flogged and told to catch the next train to Mer Rouge, while two men supposed to have been Daniel and Richards were held.

Skipwith declares he knows nothing of the activities of Upchurch and Terrell, the two mentioned in a deposition read in an Atlanta court, or of orders to a "strong arm squad" to get them out of the way. Inquiry in Mer Rouge, however, elicited the information that they were attorneys from Atlanta, employed by persons here to collect evidence on which a damage suit might be based against the klan by those who had suffered injury and loss at the hands of hooded bands. They were never molested, it was declared, and still have the evidence they gathered but that no suit had been filed because the attempt at the open hearing to fix responsibility on the klan failed.

Citizens of Mer Rouge do not hesitate to question the veracity of Captain Skipwith or anyone else who says Daniel or Richards is alive. They do not hesitate to say there is no law or government in Morehouse except that set up by the klan; that all the parish offices and courts are controlled by the klan and that the klan is responsible for every lawless act committed since its organization.

In Bastrop they are just as bitter against Mer Rouge. The klan has never molested the town or any one living in it, they say, and never will, nor has it ever ordered or forced anyone to leave the town, they declare.

Despite contentions of both factions, the mystery remains unsolved. Persons here declare they would give all they have or ever expect to have if the guilty ones could be punished. Klan leaders defy Governor Parker and Attorney General Coco to bring the case into open court, where they can "prove it was a frame-up."

Such are conditions here, a parish is divided into "warring elements" with an open clash, accompanied by the loss of many lives expected if the court does not act.

BOUANCHAUD CLUB FORMED AS KLAN IS CALLED ISSUE

Times-Picayune

Judge Campbell Says Hewitt Is Only One Opposing Practices.

10-20-23 New Orleans, La.

Lafayette, La., Oct. 19.—A well attended meeting was held Thursday night at the courthouse when a "Bouanchaud Club" was organized for advancing the candidacy of Hewitt Bouanchaud for governor. William Campbell, judge of the Eighteenth Judicial District court presided and opened the meeting by declaring the paramount issue is the Ku Klux Klan.

Judge Campbell was the first district judge in the state to sound the call against the danger as the result of the alleged lawlessness of the hooded order, and his warning received wide commendation by the press of the state at the time of its issuance.

The judge reviewed the platform of the three candidates for governor, regarding their stand on the Ku Klux Klan, and stated the conclusion that he reached that of the three announced candidates only one stood flat footed "against the nefarious practices of the hooded klan." Several speeches were made by the attending representatives including the three candidates for sheriff. They declared that they were opposed to the Ku Klux Klan and would support Hewitt Bouanchaud for governor.

A parishwide Bouanchard for Governor Club was then organized to foster the organization in the parish, with meetings to be held in each ward, where ward organizations are to be perfected and ward workers to be chosen. Those attending were: William Campbell, district judge; F. M. Latiolais, sheriff and candidate for re-election; H. L. Bourgeois, assessor; J. Octave Duson, coroner; Robert L. Mouton, mayor; Felix H. Mouton, clerk of court; G. A. Martin, city judge and candidate for re-election; George Crouchet, secretary police jury; Pierrer Landry and A. Wilmot Dalferes, representatives from this parish; Milton Campbell, deputy sheriff; Robert H. Broussard, deputy sheriff and candidate for city judge; Saul Broussard, tax collector; F. Xavier Mouton, candidate for city judge; Ed Meaux, candidate for city judge; Ulysse G. Duhon and J. Dassas Trahan, candidates for sheriff; Joseph E. Burleigh, J. F. Jeanmard, Fred Voorhies, Paul DeBaillon, Albert Trahan, O. F. Comeaux, Sim J. Boudreaux, A. N. Builliard, Joseph C. Chargois, Dr. R. D. Voorhies, Ben J. Voorhies, Louis J. Voorhies, P. J. Voorhies, Sidney Mouton, George Guidroz, G. L. Hebert, Leon LeBlanc, U. S. Hebert, C. G. Zeymour, A. C. Chargois, J. Gilbert St. Julien, Paul Krauss, Alex Duhon, candidate for state representative; rD. M. M. Mouton, Dr. R. G. Comeaux, candidates for coroner; J. G. LeBlanc, candidate for assessor; J. Arthur Roy, George J. Breaux, register of votes; I. B. Bendel, E. G. Arceneaux.

The following were elected as officers of the Bouanchaud Club: F. H. Mouton, chairman; P. Krauss, vice-chairman; A. W. Dalferes, secretary.

KLAN UNMASKING ORDER RESCINDED BY EVANGELIST

Times-Picayune

Excitement Caused by Plan to Reserve Seats for Unhooded Kluxers.

10-17-23

Monroe, La., Oct. 16.—Monroe was thrown into a furor of excitement with Monroe Klan No. 4 as more or less the storm center when it was made known that the preacher at a revival service under way in Monroe had announced that a certain section of the structure in which the revival is in progress would be reserved for klansmen who would not be robed or masked. As this would virtually lead to the identification of members of the Monroe klan, naturally there was keen interest in the proposition. The order was later rescinded because of protests lodged against unmasking the organization.

Superintendent A. R. Taylor of the Missouri Pacific railway, with headquarters at Monroe, was elected grand chief of all boosters on the Louisiana-Arkansas division of the railroad company at the organization meeting of the Boosters' Club in Monroe Sunday. The Missouri Pacific Boosters' Club, which will be the official name of the organization, was perfected for the purpose of making booster leaders efficient. There are now eight Boosters' Clubs on the Louisiana division of the Missouri Pacific. These clubs are at Monroe, McGehee, Ark., Collinston, Alexandria, Glenmora, Kinder, Lake Charles and Smackover.

Supt. Taylor will have authority over all eight clubs organized. E. A. Porter, of Lake Charles, was elected chief booster for Louisiana division, Club No. 1 with four assistants. The assistants are J. M. Marshall, W. Jordon, L. J. Bohn and Ryan Henderson, all of Monroe. Paul J. Newman, of Monroe, was elected secretary of the Monroe club. A. F. Stovall was elected chief business solicitor.

The Missouri Pacific Boosters' Club will give a banquet November 6

KLAN REPORTED TO HAVE TICKET

Times-Picayune

Kluxer's Slate Believed Framed at Secret Meeting.

New Orleans, La.

The Ku Klux Klan has "slated" a complete parochial ticket in Rapides parish, according to letters received in New Orleans from responsible citizens of Alexandria. The personnel of the ticket follows:

For Sheriff, U. T. Downs, reported to be exalted cyclops of the Rapides klan.

For clerk of court, Al H. Hundley, former exalted cyclops of the klan.

For assessor, Trent James.

For coroner, Dr. Marvin Cappel.

For state senator, Grundy Cooper.

For House of Representatives, T. W. Holloman, M. E. Steadman and Bruce Durham.

10-16-23

A klan ticket also was named, including police jurors in every ward in the parish, it is said.

Letters from Alexandria citizens say this slate was framed at a secret klan election a few days ago.

The klan slate, according to information from Alexandria, will have the support of the hooded order in Rapides parish in the Democratic primary January 15.

The facts concerning the klan election and the slate named, letters from Alexandria assert, have become a matter of common knowledge in Rapides parish.

Al H. Hundley, who is being backed by the klan for clerk of court in Rapides parish, was the first cyclops of the klan at Alexandria, when the order was organized in 1921. He is said to have been succeeded by U. T. Downs, mayor of Pineville, who is the klan candidate for sheriff.

"Committee" In La. Whips Man For "Mixing"

HAMMOND, La., Oct. 25.—(By A. N. P.)—White citizens of this place recently compelled the sheriff to turn over a Negro named Charles Cyprian to a committee, who administered a severe whipping and ordered him out of town. The "committee" had addressed a letter to the sheriff, stating that this punishment would have "an effect on others of the black race who entertain ideas of mixing with the white people."

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Louisiana

Card no. A

Klan, else they'd keep out of it.

One morning there came upon the witness stand at Bastrop a white-haired gentleman of sixty-six, the sort of man who would be trusted on sight, and his associates had honored him for a generation. During the course of his testimony a question was pressed upon him; he answered that he was a member of the Ku-Klux Klan "and proud of it," at which a burst of spontaneous applause uprose from the courtroom audience, composed largely of women. Why do such men join the Klan and why do such women applaud?

The existence of one secret fraternity more or less is of very little moment, but the existence of a popular sentiment is momentous, for upon the belief of its citizens the nation acts. What men think, however erroneous, ignorant and prejudiced, is part of public sentiment and must be reckoned with. Nor is there any sense in trying to beat it out with a club; we'd better seek to diagnose rather than denounce.

Why do thousands of excellent citizens ally themselves with the Ku-Klux? In guessing at an answer it is necessary to make statements that this writer does not believe. It matters not whether they are true; all that matters is that some people believe and act upon them.

World Turmoil Is Felt

The world is upset. We have seen granite empires fall and mushrooms take their places. Hoary institutions of mankind are in a turmoil of readjustment. Everybody knows that some cog is out of gear.

Among the nations we Americans are least law abiding. We have scanty reverence for law simply because it is law. None of us has ever bowed before the will of despotic power. When some fellow in gold braid orders us to do a thing we ask him "Why?" and figure on it for ourselves. It must also be remembered that in this neck of the woods the people are scarcely a generation removed from the pioneer who hit this wilderness with his rifle in one hand and an ax in the other to carve out his destiny. This man had fixed notions of justice. If wrong were done him he righted it himself, on the spot. And this spirit is strong in the blood of his sons.

Add to this the inevitable restlessness of the youth who has grown up in an isolated country and is suddenly thrust into the vortex of human events. Now he has come back home and finds trouble in holding himself down by plowing a yoke of speckled bulls on a hillside. That boy craves action.

Before an audience of such lads stands the Ku Klux agitator with a glib tongue and perhaps sincere. The farmer's boy hears him state his platform as follows:

"No person can be a Klansman until he takes oath that he believes in the Fatherhood of God, the Divinity of Christ and the Constitution of the United States. No Klansman can assume to be a super-force, or supplant the officers of the law. For any act of lawlessness he must be expelled. He must oppose the Bolshevist, the anarchist, the lyncher; and stands pledged to assist the legal authorities."

The Klan declares for white supremacy in its highest sense. The white man must keep his own blood pure and the Klan orator also pleads for justice toward the negro.

The Klan advocates complete separation of Church and State, with a guaranty of religious liberty to every citizen. They plead for better public schools and, as a closing tribute, the Klan speaker commits his organization to the protection of home and womanhood.

All charges of lawless conduct against the Klan or Klansmen he dismisses as a lot of trumpery.

The average audience would come nearer approving everything he said than an average mass meeting of Democrats or Republicans would come to indorsing, item by item, every plank in their party's platform.

The farmer's boy swallows it whole. Thrills are scarce as rooster eggs to this lad who milks his cow before daylight, and scuffles along to make cotton ahead of the boll weevil. That organizer enthuses him. He itches to see what the Klan is like, and "jines." He doesn't know why, just "jines." It gives him something to think about while he's jerking the bell cord over a mule. The High Ideals touch him. Then he's touched again, for twenty-one dollars and a half—ten dollars initiation, six dollars dues paid quarterly, five dollars fifty for a six-bit night shirt with two holes for his eyes to look out. That's higher than the ideals. He grins and also pays—the organizer not accepting grins as legal tender.

Mysterious Notices Received

After that the boy gets mysterious notices to meet the Brotherhood at the Hour of Mournful Midnight beside the Blasted Cypress in the Heart of the Haunted Wood. It seems kinder adventuresome to ride old Beck through the forest, to glimpse other ghostly shapes like himself, to hold a solemn Konklave where the graveyard bordered upon the cedar tree, then go winding in single file among the moss-grown oaks. Ahead is an unknown sheeted figure, behind him rides another apparition. He is not supposed to even guess their names, but each is a loyal Klansman, sworn On the Blood, To the Death. Here's where the farmer boy gets action for his money. He mumbles horrible passwords and practices the Grand Hailing Sign. Of course, he doesn't know why he's riding around in the woods, but High Ideals are slippery things, and a fellow's liable to catch one most anywhere. He loves to imagine himself a Crusader—a sort of romantic cross between Sir Galahad and Carrie Nation.

This is not a bad boy; he has no faintest notion of doing harm to his fellow men. Then where does the harm come in? Maybe it's this way:

Some inefficient person who doesn't amount to shucks gets elected grand cyclops—by acclamation, accident and default—a man who has never held authority or given orders in his life. Before this dizzy elevation nobody ever paid attention to what he said. Now it tickles him mightily to hold Konklaves in the Dreadful Den; gets all puffed up, full of High Ideals and Balloon Juice. He has the right to wear a Nifty Red Hat while the brotherhood kow-tows. Maybe he's an amiable old nonentity with a heart as big as a skinned mule who takes himself more seriously than a sophomore. He reads the sonorous rituals in a voice summoned from the same Cavern where he keeps his Indigestion and calls for a report from the Vigilance Committee.

Grand Cyclops Gets Exalted

"Sire," the chairman of said Vigilance Committee bumps his forehead against the floor—it may be the same grocer who declined to credit the grand cyclops for a dime's worth of chawing tobacco—"Sire, we beg leave to report that old Buster Buckingham refuses to dip his cattle for ticks."

"What?" the grand cyclops inquires, "Buster Buckingham won't dip that muley red heifer of his'n?"

"No sire."

"Ain't that contrary to the statoot in suc' case made and provided? Ain't it agin the peace and dignity of the State of Loozianny?"

"It is, sire. Announce his Direful Doom?"

"Off with his head!" roars the Grand Cyclops, "So much for Buckingham." Then he proceeds to invoke the blessing of the Deity.

It must sometimes occur that local Ku-Klux officials, who were never Solomons to begin with, get drunk upon the sudden possession of power. According to the testimony at Bastrop the head of the Klan could order warnings to be sent. It was done. He could order kidnaping, floggings and deportation. Which take place as per schedule.

It is the farmer's boy, perhaps, who carries out these instructions, at first without intention of doing wrong. He gets deeper and deeper, until some brother lets a foot slip and a man is killed. The boy cannot turn informer, and an inflated notion of loyalty makes him stand by the gang. Perhaps, behind it all, there may be some man of real ability and evil purpose who engineers the affair to gain his own end. This is mere guesswork, but may partially account for much that happened.

Why does an honest member defend the Klan in such case as this? Here may be the answer: Because after enrolling himself he becomes a partisan, stalwart as any Democrat—or Republican—who brands as infamous any charge made by the hireling press of the opposite party.

Religious Issue Used

There is another moving impulse to membership in the Klan that must be touched upon. Although this writer is keenly aware that he may be opening a door to acrimonious dispute on racial and religious prejudice, yet it is more or less a factor, either in the workings of the Klan itself or in what outside people say of it. Therefore let us look at the matter squarely and temperately.

"Even the devout Catholic," contend a certain class of Klansmen "cannot object to our white Protestant organization. The Catholic has his Knights of Columbus. Why shouldn't we also have a Protestant order that sticks together?"

Prejudice—regrettably there seems no better word—prejudice so called, religious and racial, has figured conspicuously in every movement of human kind. As ordinarily used it is a narrow-minded and bigoted spirit, imputed to the other fellow. Yet every human being has it as a part of himself planted there by nature. Nor is it always to be condemned. For prejudice, in this sense, is the converse of loyalty. Every man thinks that his own is the best, his own children, his own country, his own race, his home, his home town, his church, political party and brand of chewing tobacco. Loyalty to America made us hate everything that was arrayed against us in the late war. Loyalty and prejudice, linked together, constitute the instinct that impels a man to defend his own, even to the extent of destroying another's.

Consider the courageously undeviating policy of the Jew: without a home, without a government, without a land of his own or laws of his own making, by this natural instinct the Jew has clung with his kind, and preserved the purity of his blood throughout centuries of oppression. Racial solidarity-prejudice should be a hyphenated word, inseparably welded together for good as well as evil—the instinct that fights for one's own against whatever may threaten.

Suspicion Fosters Belief

It is probably true that in some parts of these United States communties of people see the Pope of Rome behind every bush, ready to grab their government. The moon may not be made of green cheese, but where people think so and act upon it, it becomes to them a fact. Therefore some people may honestly believe in the creation of an active Protestant organization. Opponents of the Klan say that it is based upon prejudice against the negro, the Catholic, the Jew and the foreigner; while pro-Klansmen insist that it is organized to uphold our laws, within the law, and to protect American traditions. Klansmen say that their organizers are working for patriotism; opponents say for $21.50.

Accepting the Klan at its own estimate, certain conclusions are inescapable. Klan leaders in Morehouse Parish boast that nine wards out of their ten, are dominated by Klux, the exception being Mer Rouge, which the Klan speaks of as "disaffected." Then the Klan in that parish has public sentiment behind it. Its members need only do their duty under the law, they need only go upon the grand juries and indict, sit upon the petty juries and convict, to clean up the modern Sodom which, according to their statement, is now called by the name of Mer Rouge.

Kidnaping is a felony under the Louisiana law; yet members of the Klan, being sworn as they contend, to uphold that law—instead of doing their duty as citizens, make felons of themselves in seeking to correct by violence misdemeanors that could have been handled by any justice of the peace.

Americanism Plea Fails

The Klan prides itself upon undiluted, 100 per cent Americanism, while being deficient in the 99 per cent American qualities of openness and courage. If David Crockett, Julius Cæsar, Sergeant York and King Leonidas went masked by night, beating helpless men who had no recourse against them, they would surely destroy the fiber of their own courage. And, if caught unmasked by day, any girl child might take a lightning bug on the end of a corncob and chase the unnerved quartet into the Mississippi River.

To the average right thinking Amer-

ican nothing is more contemptible than an anonymous letter. The Klan denies the use of this as a weapon, but the very existence of a Klan in any community leads to such threats, veiled and cowardly. If the Klan itself does not do this, then others are sending such letters in their name and playing a fear that the Klan creates.

The mask itself is a menace, like concealed weapons or poison laid out at random. Ever since its organization the Klux has been kept busy denying responsibility for outrages committed in its regalia, just as it now repudiates the murders of the Mer Rouge. Granted. But their regalia furnishes a refuge to every marauder.

The present Klan points to the old Ku-Klux, "The Knights of the White Camelia," but fails to sense a crucial distinction. That Klan of the '60s was planned for the express purpose of subverting the Black and Tan government. The Klan of to-day is supposed to maintain our government, and need only have recourse to its existing forms or vote to change them by constitutional provisions.

At the close of the open hearing in Bastrop, according to sworn evidence, the case against the Klan, as a Klan, naturally centers around the chief officer, and seems to be about this:

Captain J. K. Skipworth is their avowed head.

Leader in Kidnaping Party

He was president in the car that kidnaped Harry Neelis and Watt Daniel, it being sworn to by ex-members that the black hooded and black gowned raiding party was "official" with their grand cyclops in charge.

He was present in the car that containing black hooded and black gowned men that kidnaped Richards and released him.

On the afternoon of the last abduction of Daniels and Richards he was in the courtyard conferring with strange men and nodding toward the prospective victim. Richards then remarked, "They are after me. They have got me."

On the night of the murder he instructed telephone operators to make no connections with Mer Rouge in an effort to cut off the home of the victims from all communication.

After the disappearance of Daniels and Richards, he stated, "we meant to give them a trial in the courts for shooting at Dr. McKoin. But the boys decided that they knew too much."

Stated that "there were six men in this parish that they had to get. We have got two of them and must get the other four."

This testimony has been transcribed, briefed by state attorneys and laid before the grand jury now in session at Bastrop. Will there be indictments and convictions? The case is surrounded by so many webs of intrigue, by such a false idea of Klan loyalty, family ties, private animosities and political ambitions that no man can guess the outcome.

And the result of recent trials at Herrin, Ill., makes ominous prophecy as to what may happen here.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

ATTORNEY GENERAL TO FILE COMPLAINT

Montgomery Advertiser

Failure of Morehouse Grand Jury to Indict Does Not End Case

3-17-23

(Associated Press)

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—"It is the present intention of the State of Louisiana to file bills of information and proceed with the prosecution of those against whom it has evidence in the Morehouse parish Ku Klux Klan outrages," was the announcement of Attorney General A. V. Coco on his arrival here today from Bastrop, where he went on March 5 and presented to the grand jury the testimony obtained at the open hearing there in January concerning masked band activities in that Parish.

The jury reported yesterday to Judge Fred M. Odom that the evidence submitted was not sufficient to find indictments against any particular individuals.

"We are naturally disappointed because I believed and was confident that the state had made out good cases," the attorney general declared. "But this action by the grand jury does not end the matter by any means"

Mr. Coco said he would issue no further statement until after a conference here probably next Tuesday with his assistants and state Senator H. E. Warren, of Shreveport, special counsel for the state in the case, to determine their future course.

Governor John M. Parker, when reached by telephone at Baton Rouge declined to have anything to say concerning the report of the grand jury or future action contemplated by the state's legal forces.

"Attorney General Coco will make any statements that are to be made," he said.

It was generally believed that any trial of the masked band cases resulting from informations filed by the state authorities would be shifted out of Morehouse Parish on a change of venue to one of the nearby judicial districts, possibly Monroe, in Ouachita Parish.

The Affair at Mer Rouge.

It is not surprising that the grand jury at Bastrop failed to indict any one for kidnaping and beating citizens and for the murder of the two young men whose bodies later were found in a lake.

These alleged murders and outrages were the culmination of a series of feuds and disorders. The Ku Klux Klan became involved. Officers of the court and some of the grand jurors were members of the Klan. The fight has been for the Ku Klux and against the Ku Klux as well as for the law and against the individuals who did the murder. 3/17/23

The investigation of the Ku Klux and investigation of the murder became intertwined. To some minds it appeared that to find indictments would be to condemn the Kluxers. The same people thought to return a no true bill would be to vindicate the Kluxers. The big struggle then was pro-Ku Klux and anti-Ku Klux. The Klan is strong in these parts. It outnumbers the other forces. It is backed by mystery and the notions that animate an order having gobins and dragons and other weird names for its officers. So the findings went along with public opinion in the neighborhood.

It was urged that the young men who were killed were reckless and lawless. It is said that they had little regard for the opinions of others and that human society did not lose much even if they were killed.

This sort of excuse is of course no excuse. It is a crime against the law unlawfully to kill even a bad man.

The crime of murder does not turn on the character of the individual murdered. Friends of the young men in this matter insist that they were not bad citizens. One of them had a magnificent army record. A good army record on the other side in the last great struggle is a guerdon of Americanism which is brighter than all the claims of him who alleges that he is 100 per cent and who has not gone down into the valley and the shadow, when the existence of his country was at stake.

People have been flogged, beaten and deprived of their constitutional rights in the Bastrop neighborhood. Some have been exiled. Two have been murdered in the immediate melee; others have been killed.

Probably there have been killings on both sides. As the case stands today the machinery of the law is unable to reach those who did the kidnaping, those who did the whipping and those who did the killing.

When murder is done in any community it makes no difference whether a masked man does it or whether a masked man is murdered, that murder must be ferreted out and he who did it must be brought to trial.

He should have his day in court; he must answer. If the law demands his life as a forfeit, then the forfeit must be paid. That man should not have thrown around him the protection of any order, sect, party, or racial group. There is one thing supreme in America, that thing is the law. The law is the soul of the nation. No power should be permitted to overcome the law. No group of individuals should stand between the law and what is due to it.

There is only one test for an American. That test is in his obedience to the laws of his country and the man who attempts to set aside the spirit of the Constitution which guarantees certain rights to the individual such as the possession of property earned, the pursuit of happiness both here and hereafter and the independence, that is the privilege of all, is an enemy to the state.

No group of men in any community is bigger than the constituted authorities. No aggregation of individuals has a right to take unto themselves the duties of judges and juries. There can be no such thing as a state within a state or a state above a state. If there are abuses in a community people have a right at the ballot box to put men in control who will see to it that law is obeyed and that disorder is put down.

We hear much about the weakness of courts, the failure of the law and the delay of justice. There are no substitutes. Abolish these things and there will follow chaos and anarchy. The only way out is the strengthening of these various lawful arms which may reach out to control all of us if we are inclined to disorder.

It may be said that nothing has been settled at Mer Rouge. There has been lawlessness in the territory: there has been murder and nothing will be settled until the lawlessness is put down and until the murderers are hunted out and brought to the bar of the courts of their country.

The whole wretched affair is a sad commentary upon the weakness and frailties of men. It shows how a community may thoroughly get out of hand and how that men under the stress of excitement, hysteria and hate may become so embroiled that brother is turned against brother, friend against friend and neighbors look upon one another as fiends incarnate.

There is a hysteria throughout this country. It is the reaction from the tensity growing out of the war. There is a disturbance in moral as well as material values. Some men are sour at the government. Some are resentful under the burden of heavy taxes, much of it goes to pay debts growing out of profiteering and robbing the government.

We have various blocs. Each bloc is for itself first. It demands the right of way in the halls of legislature. If it cannot have the right of way it refuses to let others pass. Men are suspicious of one another. There is more bitterness in the human heart than there should be. Men are quick to anger. There is little spirit of give and take, of compromise. That charity which is the greatest of all virtues is not largely practiced.

We argue for our own position by denouncing the position of the adversary and questioning his good faith.

And yet we are about all the same fundamentally; there is good in all of us, we hope.

If everyone would develop his own good qualities and appreciate the finer qualities of his neighbor, instead of abusing him for his frailties we would all get back more quickly to that serene sanity, gentleness and charity—charity of the patient Christ—in which state we would be better ourselves and our country would be better that we lived and labored in it.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Louisiana Card-#001

Klan Glamour Lures Dixie Farmer Boys Into Robed Ranks

Sudden Acquisition of Despotic Power Blamed for Crimes Laid to Order

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
MARCH 11, 1923

Mer Rouge Case Analyzed

The Tribune presents the following article as an interesting and timely picture, from a Southern viewpoint, of the workings of the Ku-Klux Klan. The author, Harris Dickson, is a former lawyer, resident of Vicksburg, Miss., and at one time on the bench in his native state. He created Old Reliable, famous character of magazine fiction, and wrote the celebrated Coffin Club stories.

By Harris Dickson

When that morbid genius Edgar Allan Poe wrote his "Murders of the Rue Morgue" he conceived of no setting more weird and melancholy than that which solemn nature framed for the murders of the Mer Rouge. The Quartier St. Roch, in Paris, is bright and sun-blessed when compared with the lone lagoons of Louisiana; even the narrow Rue Morgue of ghastly name must be far more cheerful than those dismal swamps where Watt Daniel and T. F. Richard met their mysterious death. In striving to imagine what happened, and how, the imagination runs riot, picturing a masked and hooded gang dragging their victims to torture in forest solitudes by some machine of hellish contrivance, then sinking their mutilated corpses to the bottom of Lake La Fourche.

Klan Members Denounced as Slayers

Four months later a blast of dynamite, set off by unknown hands, brought to the surface these grisly remnants of what had once been men. Then neighbors whispered to each other:

"It is the work of the Invisible Empire—the Ku-Klux Klan."

Spokesmen for the Klan immediately denied, and continue to deny, all knowledge of the affair. When people caught their breath, bolder tongues denounced the Ku-Klux as masked cowards, murderers and outlaws.

"We are not," the Klan retorts. "We are 100 per cent Americans, bound together by the highest ideals of patriotism."

It is extremely difficult for any observer in Morehouse Parish to learn what actually did occur. He finds himself bewildered by conflicting rumors, charges, silences and suspicion. People are afraid to talk or contradict each other.

Rarely does this writer intrude his own personality or opinions into a special article. Here it becomes important, because any appraisal of Klan activities must depend largely upon the color of the spectacles through which they are viewed. This writer is a Southerner, who knows the country and the people. He has never been solicited to join the Klan and is not a member.

Illegal Methods Opposed

With many of the Klan's openly avowed purposes he is in sympathy, as most Americans are, but is utterly opposed to illegal methods—to masks, concealment and terrorism. Worthy objects, which the Klan avowedly supports, can easily be attained through forms of established law. He spent some time at Bastrop during the open hearing and listened to much of the evidence. He has had twenty years' experience in criminal courts, for whatever that may be worth in the weighing of human testimony. Lawyers on both sides of the Mer Rouge murders are his personal friends, with whom he talked quite freely. And so are many of the trained newspaper men assigned to this case. He talked with Secret Service operatives, with members and officials of the Klan and with many persons upon whom had fallen the displeasures of the Klan. From such opportunities and point of view these seem to be the best established facts.

Morehouse Parish lies in middle Louisiana, at about the dividing line between "the hills" and "the swamp." Bastrop, the parish seat, is a pretty little village, with a modern courthouse and a high school of which any city might be proud. Its people seem kindly, quiet and no different from those in a thousand American villages. It has never been the scene of public disturbance. But Bastrop is now known as a "Klan town," while the smaller village of Mer Rouge, nine miles away, is spoken of by Klan officials as "disaffected," or anti-Klan.

Mer Rouge Denies Charges

In Mer Rouuge the Daniel family have lived for more than a hundred years, the present generation, father and son, being planters of moderate means. There also dwelt Thomas F. Richard and W. C. Andrews—two of whom were killed and two whipped by masked men in Klan regalia. High dignitaries of the "Klux" usually allude to Mer Rouge as more degraded than Sodom, inhabited by moonshiners, whiskey-selling, poker-playing undesirables, who consort with negro women. Citizens of Mer Rouge insist that they live at peace in their pretty little town, and before these disturbances arose were a happy community.

From every account of him young Watt Daniel—ex-soldier—was a fearless and aggressive character, whom his friends considered a jovial, hail fellow well met and popular. The other murdered man, T. F. Richard, was an automobile mechanic, a boon companion of Daniels, but who otherwise seems to have made little impression as a personality.

The feud between Watt Daniel and the Klan apparently originated with a nocturnal visit by the Klux to regulate one of Daniel's negro tenants, which Daniel resented and followed the crowd to a barber shop, where he gave them a thorough cussing. Then he proceeded at midnight to the home of the grand cyclops, telling that official in vigorous English exactly what he thought of him and his cowardly methods. Young Daniel did not fear the Klan, but publicly jeered and derided them.

Doctor Accused as Raider

At this time Dr. B. M. McKoin was a practicing physician of Mer Rouge. He had formerly been Mayor, applauded by supporters for his efforts to "clean up" the town and roundly denounced by others for what they called his "bull-in-a-china-chop" procedure. This is the same man who was subsequently arrested in Baltimore for the murder of Daniel, who fought extradition and came home voluntarily accompanied by a Klansman deputy sheriff. He denied all knowledge of the crime, but said that both Daniel and Richard were bad men, bootleggers and gunmen.

The doctor also repudiated the charge that he was a "Kluck," while giving the Klan much credit for bettering affairs at Mer Rouge. Later, in the open hearing at Bastrop, it was testified to that McKoin was the Klan captain who commanded certain raiding parties in Mer Rouge.

One night in August the doctor claimed that he was summoned by phone to make a professional call, and while going there somebody tried to assassinate him by firing into his automobile, which the auto plainly showed, being so riddled with shot that incredulous persons declared that no man could have been sitting at the wheel and escaped alive. Some people believed, but scoffers at the story pointed out the fact that it was "Bunny" McKoin's discarded car, which he hadn't taken from the garage in months; that "Bunny" had shot at his own car, choosing the old car because he didn't want to scratch the paint on a new car.

"He did it," they said, "to gain sympathy for himself and rouse the Klux to go after somebody"—specifically so that the Klan would handle Watt Daniels.

Upon the attempted assassination, real or feigned, the subsequent murders hinged, for a small coterie at Mer Rouge were suspected by the Klan.

On the one hand, Daniel declared that he knew nothing of it and could prove an alibi, being engaged in the national game of poker with certain men that he named. On the other hand, it was asserted that he had admitted the shooting to a woman.

Waylaying of Daniel

Very soon after this Watt Daniel was waylaid by masked men in Klan regalia and taken to the woods for questioning. There they remonstrated with him upon the error of his ways and released him with a solemn warning.

Almost simulutaneously T. F. Richard was standing before his garage at Bastrop with his little girl when an automobile loaded with men wearing black hoods and masks took him away. This was in broad daylight and dozens of people saw it. The fact is sworn to and not denied that the Sheriff of Morehouse Parish, an admitted Klansman, stood within a hundred feet of the garage and made no effort to prevent the kidnaping. A young citizen protested to him and the Sheriff said he'd better mind his own business and not talk too much. Talking in Bastrop was a crime and kidnaping a virtue.

Richard returned from his grilling in high glee. He had enjoyed the joke and talked about it. In fact, he talked too much by stating that he recognized the voices of several captors and revealed their identity. Daniels also recognized some of them and made no secret of it.

Connected with this abduction is the most illuminating fact: In the car that kidnaped Richard, side by side with men in black hoods and gowns, rode Captain J. K. Skipworth—"Old Skip"—seventy-five years old, the Grand Cyclops of Morehouse Klan No. 34, Realm of Louisiana. These black hoods and masks gave a decided black eye to the Klan's pet contention, that their order had no such insignia and that all such outrages were committed by ruffians, not by members of the order.

This time dozens of people saw the well-known head of the Ku-Klux organization, accompanied by men in black hoods and black masks, kidnap a citizen in broad daylight before the eyes of their Sheriff and get away with it. Which would seem to give official Klan sanction both to the act and to the black regalia.

Victim Laughed at Klan

The night after Dr. McKoin's car got assassinated, hooded men went flitting amongst the moss-grown trees, concentrating in a grove near Mer Rouge—this being the Terrible Year of the Awful Moon of the Horrible Night, when the Ku-Klux Klan held their Konfounded Konklave. Unawed by all this Fantastic Frightfulness, Watt Daniel, as he laughingly told his friends, followed some of the monkey-shiners into the woods, where he hid behind a bush, not only hearing their mystic mutterings, but identifying several of the white-robed mutterers.

Daniel must have been a difficult

man to handle. Although the Konklave discovered and captured him, although he stood alone and they were many, holding him under cover of their guns; although he frankly avowed that he had trailed them to obtain evidence for their exposure—yet they merely added a super-solemnity to their previous warning and let him go.

Daniel continued to talk and to name various members of the hooded mob. Every account and circumstance agrees, Klan or anti-Klan, that Watt Daniels was a festering sore in the Ku-Klux side.

This state of affairs brings us down to the crucial night of August 24. The Parish of Morehouse wanted to issue bonds and build a system of highways. A barbecue and baseball game were being held at Bastrop. To this country-side celebration the crowds gathered from everywhere. Again Watt Daniel talked too much. Late in the evening when the people went home they found their roads guarded by men in Klan regalia, black hoods and black gowns. Silent maskers halted and searched their cars, permitting every person to proceed except young Daniels, the elder Daniel, a man of seventy years; Thomas F. Richard, W. C. Andrews and Tot Davenport. These men, at the muzzle of miscellaneous weapons, they forced from their automobiles, tied, blindfolded and carried them into the woods.

Car Numbers Give Clews

It is said some of the cars bore Arkansas and Mississippi license tags. If so they were but following a precedent set by the old-time Ku-Klux, who brought their strong arm parties from a distance, while local comrades were left free to prepare unassailable alibis.

The three survivors of this kidnaping agree that all five men were driven to a lonely spot and sternly questioned as to who shot at Dr. McKoin. Upon their persistent statement that they did not know, the elder Daniels and W. C. Andrews were soundly flogged and turned loose. Young Davenport was sent home without violence. Watt Daniels and Richards were also whipped, but not released with the others. Still blindfolded and bound, their captors loaded them into a small auto truck, one of the Klansmen stating to their friends, "You may see one of these fellows again, but the other will never come back."

Half of which is true. Both Daniel and Richard were never again seen alive. Friends and relatives made frantic fruitless inquiries, but the silence had closed behind them. The Invisible Empire stood mute. Local authorities did nothing or discovered nothing. The Governor of the state was appealed to.

John M. Parker is Governor of Louisiana. From thirty years of personal intimacy this writer knows him to be an honorable and fearless gentleman. He promptly took up the affair, and Federal operatives got to work in Morehouse Parish. For this action Governor Parker was denounced by Louisiana Representatives in Congress, who proclaimed that he had brought discredit upon their law-abiding state by coming to Washington and invoking Federal aid. Despite this Congressional and other opposition several strangers appeared at Mer Rouge, who advertised themselves as detectives and went prodding into the lakes, searching hollow trees and confiding their business to the wide, wide world. It seemed a cinch for the local sleuths that spied upon these city fellows, and the Klan soon boasted that the government made no move without their knowledge. Certainly not. The first set of agents were decoy ducks, while the real investigators remained under cover, spying upon the spies.

By this strategem the Secret Service got its first line on definite individuals who were concerned in obliterating the tracks of murder. These persons being shadowed, it developed that telegraph, postoffice and telephone employees were giving information to the Klan. Little by little facts were pieced together until a rather clear idea was gained as to a group of men responsible for the killing. But the bodies must be found. Without them it could not be proved that a murder had actually been committed.

The circle of search gradually centered around Lake La Fourche, a deep, narrow, isolated body of water lying seventeen miles from Mer Rouge. Meanwhile a force of state militia had been brought in to protect the investigation and maintain order. These troops were camped in Mer Rouge and Bastrop.

A superficial search of Lake La Fourche failed to locate the bodies, and a detail of troops was posted there to prevent interference until expert divers could arrive from St. Louis.

On the night of December 21 their commanding officer received warning that suspicious characters were prowling around the prohibited area at Lake Cooper, some distance away. Troops were immediately rushed there, and by means of this ruse Lake La Fourche was left unguarded. During their absence a terrific explosion occurred in Lake La Fourche, caving down its banks and strewing the water with dead fish —more than 1,000 pounds of dynamite being set off by unknown hands. It is supposed that their object was to regain possession of the bodies before the essential evidence of guilt could be discovered by divers.

At any rate, they knew precisely where Daniel and Richard had been thrown, for the dynamite jarred loose their fastenings, and at daylight a fisherman discovered two headless, mutilated trunks floating near his trot-line. These horrid relics, bound with wire as if they had been weighted down, were identified satisfactorily to the prosecution as the remains of Watt Daniel and Thomas F. Richard.

Identification Is Contested

Klansmen, however, strenuously contest this identification and insist that other bodies were planted in Lake La Fourche by the procurement of state authorities as part of a vindictive vendetta against the Klan. Attorneys for the defense point out, with some show of reason, that human flesh could not have remained in that lake for four months without being destroyed by the huge garfish and loggerhead turtles that infest it. The skin was even intact, showing no signs of having been eaten by fish. "Then where were these bodies?" the Klan demand, "from August until December?"

Anyway, two human bodies were discovered, proving that a crime had been committed, and upon this the prosecution might go ahead.

And old statute of Louisiana authorizes the Attorney General of the state in time of disturbance to conduct an open hearing and ascertain its cause. This is in the nature of a grand inquest, similar to that of a coroner or of a grand jury. No particular defendant is in jeopardy and the widest scope is permitted. Rumors may be traced to their source, gossip retailed in the courtroom and hearsay fully sifted. The purpose of the open hearing is to thrash out and make public the nature of testimony to be hereafter laid before a grand jury, so that the world may know whether that grand jury does its duty by the finding of indictments.

Under the Attorney General and his assistants, guarded by the military, the hearing opened in Bastrop on January 5 and lasted for fifteen days; twenty witnesses were examined, willing and unwilling, anti-Klan, pro-Klan and neutral.

Torture Horrors Revealed

In addition to facts given already, which were matters of public knowledge, it was sworn at the open hearing by two eminent pathologists from New Orleans that the bodies, lying in cool water for four months, were in a fairly good state of preservation. The evidence indicated that the men were beaten and their bones broken before they died. The exact regularity with which these bones were crushed at almost even intervals, would seem to show the use of some torture machine, the exact nature of which was unknown. Without going into sickening details, both pathologists were of opinion that the men had been horribly tortured and mangled by some mechanical contrivance before death. One of the bodies was subjected to a nameless mutilation.

At this, however, the normal human being revolts, and in the absence of direct proof refuses to believe that plain everyday country people would grimly feed a living man into such a machine—if one exists. Upon no theory can the observer frame a motive for torture. Yet the bodies were undoubtedly mangled, the bones of both men were broken at regular intervals and these facts are difficult to explain. No vestige of any torture machine has ever been found.

Nineteen individual men admitted under oath that they were members of the Klan. Nine others were testified to as being Klansmen. Six men were positively identified as constituting part of the mob which, in Ku-Klux regalia, kidnaped Richards for his first grilling in the woods at the time when he was released. And five men were sworn to as being of the party which on August 24 carried Daniels and Richards to their death.

Costumes Worn in Raiding

Former members of the Klan testified clearly that the black hood and gown were used by them on raiding parties, and that they themselves wore such disguises; that the black hood and gown were part of the Klan regalia, recognized as such and prescribed to be worn by their strong-arm squad. This the national officials of the Ku-Klux bitterly deny, and assert that their organization has no such property as a black hood or gown But hundreds of persons actually saw them, and upon one occasion Captain J. K. Skipwith, avowed head of the Klan in Morehouse Parish, was recognized, unmasked, in an automobile with a raiding party which wore the black hood and gown. These can be stated as facts.

It was proved that Daniel and Richard were captured on the public road in daylight by a black-masked and black-hooded gang of men, five of whom had been identified, and all five are members of the Ku-Klux Klan. Against this we have the official Klan assertion that it had no connection with the murders, which they contend were committed by ruffians.

This must be said, however: An open inquest is not a criminal trial. Strict rules of evidence do not apply. No defendant is on trial. There is no opportunity for cross-examination or contradiction of witnesses. It is yet to be demonstrated how far the evidence adduced at the open hearing will stand such tests and whether a jury will convict upon it. The testimony was delivered in a straightforward manner by men who seemed to be sincere, and it would have so impressed itself upon any non-partisan observer.

Klan Robs Law of Authority

More sinister than this, it became apparent that in Morehouse Parish the authority of the Klan had practically superseded the authority of the law The Sheriff, District Attorney and clerk of the court are mentioned amongst the Klansmen. The courthouse, sanctuary of law, was made a rendezvous for the Invisible Government to hold its meetings. A vigilance committee reported undesirables to the grand cyclops, who passed sentence. According to creditable testimony this grand cyclops was grand jury, trial jury, jailer and hangman. His word was final.

For example, a young girl in Mer Rouge was deported by six men wearing the black hood and mask and ordered to stay away until their grand cyclops might be pleased to O K her return. Black hoods marched into churches and read their ominous warnings; men were flogged for refusing to dip their cattle or refusing to shut their mouths. To criticize the Klan was an offense against the Holy Ghost. Suspected offenders were whipped by hooded vigilantes, and others driven out of the parish. As a culmination to this reign of terror Daniel and Richard were murdered by men in Klan regalia.

The thoughtful person in New York or San Francisco who reads of this situation immediately concludes that the Klan is composed solely of bloody-minded cutthroats. That is not the fact. Let him come to Bastrop and talk freely with attorneys on both sides; let him talk with avowed officers of the Klan and with their sturdy opponents; let him travel around the country with shrewd agents of the Secret Service and hear what they say; let him listen to testimony as delivered from the witness stand, and unconsciously he gets a modified point of view. He finds himself bewildered by a most baffling human situation.

Many Have Worthy Motives

For fear of being misunderstood let me say right here that I am opposed to Ku-Klux methods. But many of my friends are believed to be members, men whose honest manhood has been tested in the long, long crucible of years, and I know they did not join from unworthy motives.

It is an axiom of history that no theory of religion, no system of government, no political party ever gained its hold upon thousands when founded in unmixed evil and corruption. Good men must think there's good in the

Continued on next page.

Ku Klux Klan – 1923.

Louisiana Card No II

It is probably true that in some parts of these United States whole communities of people see the Pope of Rome behind every bush, ready to snatch their government. The moon may not be made of green cheese, but where people think so, and act upon it it becomes to them a fact. Therefore some people may actually believe in the creation of an aggressively defensive protestant organization. Opponents of the Klan say that it is based upon prejudice against the Catholic the Jew, the negro and the foreigner; while pro-Klansmen insist that it is organized to uphold our laws within the law, and to protect American traditions. Klansmen say that their organizers are working for patriotism, while opponents say that it is for twenty-one dollars and a half.

Conclusions Are Sure.

Accepting the Klan at its own estimate, certain conclusions are inescapable. Klan leaders in Morehouse Parish boast that nine wards out of their ten are dominated by Klux, the exception being Mer Rouge. If so, the Klan in that parish undoubtedly has public sentiment behind it. Its members need only do their duty under the law; they need only go upon the grand juries and indict, sit upon the petty juries and convict—but the community would then be cleaned up, and the Klan go out of business.

Kidnaping is a felony under the Louisiana law; yet members of the Klan, being sworn as they contend to uphold that law—instead of acting legally and openly as citizens, make felons of themselves by violently correcting misdemeanors that could be handled in the office of any justice of the peace.

Loudly the Klan proclaims its heaven-born mission and high-sounding oath to assist the constituted authorities. Yet Governor Parker, in his speech at Chicago on February 26, said "The records of Morehouse Parish show that not a single one of them ever, in the remotest degree, rendered any help; but, on the contrary, by means of their own information bureau, and by the full power of the Klan, they did all in their power to intimidate witnesses, choke off the investigation and prevent the light of publicity from reaching the American people.

"No; one single time since my inauguration as governor of Louisiana, has the Ku Klux Klan, or the Knights of the Invisible Empire, directly or indirectly, given me the least help in enforcing the law."

The Klan prides itself upon undiluted, hundred per cent Americanism while being deficient in the ninety-nine per cent American qualities of openness and courage. If Davy Crockett, Julius Caesar, Sergeant York and King Leonidas made a practice of going masked by night to beat helpless men who had no recourse against them, they would surely destroy their own courage. And if caught unmasked by day, any girl child might take a lightning bug on the end of a corn cob and chase their unnerved quartette into the Mississippi River.

Mask Is a Menace.

The mask itself is a menace, and a maker of cowards. Ever since its organization the Klux has been kept busy denying responsibility for outrages committed behind the screen of its regalia, just as it now repudiates the murders of the Mer Rouge.

The present Klan points to the old Ku Klux, "the Knights of the White Camelia," but fails to grasp a crucial distinction. That Klan of the sixties was planned for the express purpose of subverting the black and tan government. The Klan of today is supposed to maintain our government, and for the correction of abuses need only have recourse to its existing forms.

At the close of the open hearing in Bastrop, according to sworn evidence, the case aaginst the Klan, as a Klan, naturally centers around its chief officer, and seems to be about this:

1. Captain J. K. Skipworth is their avowed head.

2. He was present in the car that kidnaped Harry Neelis, W. C. Andrews and Watt Daniel, it being sworn to by ex-members that this rading party was "official" with their grand cyclops in charge. They wore black gowns and black masks.

3. He was seen unmasked, in the car containing the black hooded and black gowned men that kidnapped Richards, then remorked, "They are after me. They have got me."

4. On the afternoon of the last abduction of Daniel and Richards, he was seen in the court yard conferring with strange men and nodding towards the prospective victims, Richards and Daniel. Richards then remarked, "They are after me. They have got me."

5. On the night of the murder he instructed telephone operatives to make no connections with Mer Rouge, apparently in the effort to cut off premature inquiries from the home of the victims.

6. He was seen not far from the actual kidnaping, on the road to Monroe, and in a position from which he could prevent interference with the kidnapers, whose route lay along that road.

7. After the disappearance of Daniel and Richards he stated, "we meant to give them a trial in the courts for shooting at Dr. McKoin. But the boys decided that they knew too much."

8. After the kidnaping he stated that "there were six men in this parish that we had to get. We have got two of them and must get the other four."

This testimony has been transcribed, briefed by state's attorneys, and laid before the grand jury at Bastrop. Will there be indictments and convictions? No man can guess. As a dilletante pastime the slippered patriot, lounging in his city apartment clamors for a rigid enforcement of all laws—provided, however, that no meddlesome officer interferes with his personal-liberty supply of liquor. This patriot is perfectly willing to do his bit—of clamor. But suppose he were a petty juror, living five miles from his nearest neighbor. How much would he wobble before voting to hang a klansman, when this might bring down upon himself the black and hooded vengeance? Of course these selfish considerations should never enter into the discharge of a high and noble duty—but they do.

If this same patriot were called upon to sacrifice his ease or jeopardize his safety to enforce the law, he might sidestep a dangerous responsibility. The result of recent trials at Herrin, Illinois, gives ominous warning as to what may happen in Morehouse Parish. Yet with all these lights before them, there are stalwart men in Louisiana, striving to convict the murderers of Mer Rouge, peril or no peril.

MER ROUGE MEN MOVE TO TEXAS

3/17/23

American Forum

San Antonio Tex

A news dispatch brings the information to the American Forum, that a number of Mer Rouge men, prominent in the trouble in Louisiana, have moved to Marfa, Texas. Marfa is one of the most prominent towns along the Southern Pacific lines, west of San Antonio. It is what is known as a cattle man's town, for the reason that it is a ranch country, and little or no farming being available. many of the best cattlemen in that vicinity have moved their families into town in order to avail themselves of the fine schools located there—the women and children living in the little city, while the "old man," just hustles back and forth from the ranch to town—especially when he gets tired of frijoles and bacon, and longs for some real cooking. I think the rule is, to go to the ranch every Monday morning returning to town the same evening.

The American Forum editor lived quite a while at Alpine—20 miles east of Marfa—and is pretty well acquainted with the people of that district, and he can testify to the fact, that there is not a cleaner, better, more generous and whole-souled people on earth, than those of the Marfa section.

At this writing, we are not fully acquainted with the men alleged to have shaken the Mer Rouge mud from their feet, and migrated west. There has been such of a mell of a hess down in the Louisiana town of Mer Rouge, an outsider is always in a quandary, as to who is who, or whether which is which—or vice versa—in that miserable outfit that has disgraced the good old State of Louisiana for so many years.

There is one thing we do know—and that is the fact, that the court proceedings that have heretofore been operating in that bloody section of the woods have been the most gigantic farce, that has ever disgraced any state in this great union. Louisiana is one of the good old southern states, and the real back-bone of her worthy citizenship, has always been 100 per cent white men and white women.

This class of people, are the pure blooded white, American stock—descendants of the old-time slave owners—and without exaggeration, are the cream of pure American citizenship, and patriotic loyalty.

They don't make any better folks, than the old-time southern slave-owning, Louisiana planters—and their descendants. In every instance, where America needed men of iron will, to protect American rights, and face hot lead with a grin, old Louisiana has supplied her quota of men to fill the bill. After the civil war their homes had been wrecked, their property confiscated, and starvation and anarchy romped in rompers all over that devastated territory.

In those horrible days, there was nothing left but the unconquerable spirit of those old ex-Confederate war-worn veterans to save that magnificent state from anarchy and destruction. The writer was at Coushatta, pretty soon after the "break-up," when the country was boiling over with indignation, occasioned by the mutton-headed ex-slaves, led by northern carpet-baggers. There was no necessity for trouble, whatever—but those hell-inspired home-wreckers knew that if they permitted the patriotic men and women to settle down to work, and repair the damage of war, it would only be a short time, until brave old Louisiana would pull herself clear of the mud—and while she would still be poor, she would go up the ladder of Reconstruction, like a squirrel—and be on her feet, in short order. That was what the carpet-baggers didn't want to happen.

Then it was, when miserable men in white skins, and hearts black as hell, sneaked from cabin to cabin of the ignorant ex-slaves, whispering to those mutton-headed descendants of African chimpanzees, that "unless you arm, and put the whites under foot, they will have you back at work inside of twelve months". Work, was precisely what the nigger wanted to avoid. It is a matter of fact, that these miserable hell-cats, even assured the ignorant free-niggers, that by combining their strength, the whites would have to surrender, turn over their property to the ex-slaves, "who really owned it—having done all the work, that had produced such fine property," and of course the blacks rose instantly. You can always count on the American free-nigger to "rise" like a trout, whenever some shrewd white angler dangles a glittering "fly" in front of his eyes, marked "free—it's yours." He'll bite at a red-hot brick, if there's no work, or responsibility attached—especially if it's red as poke-berry juice.

There were many clashes between whites and blacks—with the inevitable result that eternally follows such a contest. The black man has never stood before the white in any contest—right or wrong—and never will, for the very simple reason, *the white man won't permit it.* Every time he tries it, he hits the grit—and he never even dares an open outbreak, except when led on by some treacherous white man, who merely uses him as a tool to further some lawless enterprise. It is a physiological fact, that the black race when left isolated from the white man for a very inconsiderable period, invariably reverts to the most disgusting forms of barbarism—never pausing on the down grade, until they reach the delectable Ultima Thule of original African glory—roasting the nice fat spare-ribs of his enemy over a jungle fire, and serving it for breakfast.

While it is absolutely no business of mine, I acknowledge a tinge of curiosity, to know just what influences, induced the Mer Rouge citizens to leave Louisiana—and why did they just happen to pick out Marfa, Texas, as an asylum from old-time troubles? Of course there is some reason—just and sufficient to induce the exodus and the selection of the "Promised Land"—but I'd like to know it, and at the same time, compliment the hardy adventurers on their selection of Marfa. The old town is a warm, live, energetic little city—and her population is the best—unless she has changed wonderfully—since I shot antelope inside of her corporate limits.

The telegram from Monroe, Louisiana, states that ten or 12 residents of Morehouse Parish have left within the past few days for Marfa, Texas, to make their homes, it was learned Saturday at the sheriff's office at Bastrop. Among them were several who figure in the Morehouse hooded band investigations, most prominent of whom were Carey and Laurie Calhoun.

Carey Calhoun shot and instantly

killed his cousin, John P. Parker Jr., former sheriff of Ouachita Parish, and a Rainbow Division officer, during a drunken brawl at a negress' house following an argument over the Ku Klux Klan. Carey was hostile to the klan while his brothers Laurie and Gus were said to be klansmen. No charges were filed against Carey.

Laurie Calhoun was used by the State as a special deputy to arrest T. J. Burnett, charged with murder in connection with the murder of Watt Daniel and T. F. Richard. He also brought Dr. B. M. McKoin, under arrest in connection with the case, from Baltimore to Bastrop. Laurie was mentioned by J. L. Daniel as one of three hooded men his son Watt ran into early in August when a box of cartridges were taken from him. Other Morehouse citizens are expected to migrate to West Texas, it was stated.

EVIDENCE IN CASE NOT SUFFICIENT, DECLARES BODY

Atlanta Constitution

Statements That Friction Existed Between Jury and Attorney General Denied in Report.

3-16-23

FIND LITTLE EVIDENCE OF LAW VIOLATION

Coco and Other Prosecuting Attorneys Fail to Make Statements on Action of Jury.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Bastrop, La., March 15.—No indictments were returned by the Morehouse parish grand jury in connection with the slaying of Watt Daniel and T. F. Richard on August 24 last and various hooded band activities, which the jury has been investigating for the past ten days.

The jury's report was given to District Judge Fred Odom late today.

In the report the grand jury referred to the masked band case as "the deplorable crime of August 24," and stated that while it had gone thoroughly into the affair it could find no evidence that would warrant the indictment of any individuals.

Not Sufficient Evidence.

"As to the deplorable crime of August 24, 1922, when five men were kidnaped on the highway of Morehouse parish, we have carefully considered all the evidence brought before this grand jury as to the activities of masked and hooded men," the report states in part. "The majority of this body are of the opinion that the evidence furnished was not sufficient to warrant the finding of true bills against any particular party.

"As to reports published in certain newspapers that friction has developed between the grand jury and the attorney general and his assistants we wish to brand same as absolutely false and unfounded. The relations between the individual members of this grand jury and the attorney general and his staff have at all times been pleasant and harmonious.

Seven Minor Bills.

"Some 125 witnesses have been examined during the session and we have inquired into all matters reported to us, having returned seven true bills on matters aside from the mob cases. We find little law violation except in the case of the prohibition law and in several of these the district attorney has already filed bills of information."

Attorney General Coco and George Guion, assistant, left Bastrop today prior to the grand jury's report. Mr. Guion said it was not likely that Mr. Coco would have any statement to make as to the grand jury's report. Senator Howard Warren, of Shreveport, special counsel for the state in the Mer Rouge cases, was present when the report was filed, but left immediately for Shreveport without issuing any statement.

History of Case.

On August 24, 1922, five citizens of Mer Rouge, T. F. Richard, Watt Daniel, his father, J. L. Daniel; W. C. Andrews and "Tot" Davenport were abducted on the Bastrop-Mer Rouge road while returning by automobile from a picnic celebration at Bastrop. The abductors, estimated at from 15 to 20 men, one in a white robe and the remainder wearing black hoods, placed the five in a truck and drove away. Late that night J. L. Daniel and Andrews were released after being flogged, while Davenport was released without punishment Richard and Watt Daniel disappeared.

Relatives of the missing men insisted they had been murdered and enlisted the aid of Governor Parker in the search for them. In September department of justice men appeared in Morehouse parish to investigate the case. Their deductions were that Richard and Daniel had been murdered and their bodies cast from the Eastland ferry landing into Lake La Fourche, 25 miles from here.

In November Governor Parker visited Washington, where he had an interview with President Harding and quested additional federal aid in solving the mystery case.

Troops Ordered Out.

On December 21, Governor Parker ordered a company of infantry of the state national guard into Morehouse to drag the lakes in search of the bodies.

In the early morning hours two days later the troops engaged in a skirmish with a boatload of men on Lake Cooper which was at the time closed to traffic. While this was in progress dynamiting occurred on Lake LaFourche, 20 miles away, wherethe next morning the bodies of two men bound with telephone wires and badly mutilated were found floating on the surface of the lake surrounded by thousands of dead fish. The bodies were identified as those of Richard and Daniel.

More Soldiers Called.

Governor Parker immediately ordered an additional company of infantry and a machine gun company into Morehouse and set January 5 as the date for an open hearing at the courthouse at Bastrop to investigate the slaying of the two men and the activities of masked bands in the parish which the governor attributed to the Ku Klux Klan.

The open hearing revealed stories of abductions, deportations, floggings sending of threatening notes and details of the circumstances leading to the disappearance of the men who were murdered. These crimes were charged to bands of black-hooded men accused of being members of the Morehouse Ku Klux Klan. Names of many klansmen were associated with the crimes. The black hood was identified as part of the "raiding" regailia of the parish klan.

A graud jury was drawn on March 5 and the evidence recorded at the opening hearing was placed before it by the attorney-general and his assistants. Many of the important witnesses appeared for direct questioning.

HOODED MEN ESCAPE INDICTMENT BY JURY IN MER ROUGE CASE

New York Times 3/16/23

But Louisiana Attorney General Will Press Charges Against 45 Who Are Accused.

WILL ASK CHANGE OF VENUE

Grand Jury, Said to Contain Klansmen, Reported the Evidence Was Insufficient.

PARKER STARTED INQUIRY

Investigation Revealed Kidnappings, Abductions, Flogings and Deportations by Masked Bands.

BASTROP, La., March 15.—No indictments were returned today by the Morehouse Parish Grand Jury for the kidnapping, torture and slaying of Watt Daniel and T. F. Richards at Mer Rouge on Aug. 24 last and various other outrages committed by hooded bands in the parish which the jury has been investigating for the last ten days.

The jury before which Attorney General Coco appeared with the evidence taken at the hearing into the Mer Rouge outrages held here in January made its report to District Judge Odom, who presided at that hearing.

In its report the Grand Jury referred to the masked band case as "the deplorable crime of Aug. 24," and stated that while it had gone thoroughly into the affair, it could find no evidence that would warrant the indictment of any individuals.

Attorney General Coco, who left before the Grand Jury reported, stated that if no indictments were returned he would file bills of information against certain persons named at the open hearing as having participated in mob activities.

A violent storm raged the greater part of the afternoon and when the jury entered the court room at 4:50 P. M., there were few spectators present. The report was what many had expected and little comment was offered by citizens.

After the report had been made known, Captain J. K. Skipwith, exalted cyclops of the Morehouse Ku Kluz Klan made this comment:

"It is needless to say that I am highly elated. The State has done its duty and I hope it is satisfied and will let the matter rest."

Numerous other crimes charged to hooded lands were not mentioned in the Grand Jury report. More than 125 witnesses were heard by the jury during the ten days' session.

Judge Odom made no comment on the report. He dismissed the jury after saying they had been in session a long time and he knew it was more or less of a hardship, but it was a duty some one had to perform.

This was the third Grand Jury since the first of the hooded band kidnappings in Morehouse Parish, none of them finding indictments for the crimes.

Governor Parker Started Inquiry.

On Aug. 24, 1922, five citizens of Mer Rouge, T. F. Richards, Watt Daniel, his father, J. L. Daniel; W. O. Andrews and Tot Davenport, were abducted on the Bastrop-Mer Rouge Road while returning by automobile from a picnic celebration at Bastrop. The abductors, estimated at from fifteen to twenty men, one in a white robe and the remainder wearing black hoods, placed the five in a truck and drove away. Late that night J. L. Daniel and Andrews were released after being flogged, while Davenport was released without punishment. Richards and Watt Daniel disappeared.

Relatives of the missing men insisted they had been murdered and enlisted the aid of Governor Parker in the search for them. In September Department of Justice agents appeared in Morehouse Parish to investigate and their deductions were that Richards and Daniel had been murdered and their bodies cast into Lake La Fourche, twenty-five miles from here.

In November Governor Parker visited Washington where he had an interview with President Harding and Attorney General Daugherty, and requested additional Federal aid in the case. On Dec. 21, Governor Parker ordered a company of infantry to Morehouse to drag lakes for the bodies.

In the early morning hours, two days later, the troops engaged in a skirmish with a boatload of men on Lake Cooper. While this was in progress, dynamite was exploded in Lake La Fourche twenty miles away, and the next morning the bodies of two men, bound with telephone wires and badly mutilated, were found floating on the surface of the lake. The bodies were identified as those of Richards and Daniel.

Governor Parker immediately ordered an additional company of infantry and a machine gun company into Morehouse, and set Jan. 5 as the date for an open hearing at the courthouse at Bastrop to investigate the slaying of the two men and the activities of masked bands in the parish, which the Governor attributed to the Ku Klux Klan.

The open hearing revealed abductions, deportations, floggings, the sending of threatening notes and details of the circumstances leading to the disappearance of the men who were murdered. These crimes were charged to bands of black hooded men accused of being members of the Morehouse Ku Klux Klan. The names of many Klansmen were associated with the crimes. The black hood was identified as part of the "raiding" regalia of the parish Klansmen.

A previous Grand Jury, composed largely of Klansmen, had failed to take any action on the disappearance of the slain men and it was openly charged that the Grand Jury which reported today numbered among its members Klansmen or their sympathizers.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—Assistant Attorney General Walmsley said tonight he believed the State would present at once affidavits against persons suspected of being implicated in the Mer Rouge outrages.

"I am very much surprised at the news," Mr. Walmsley said. "The State had counted on indictments at least for the lesser offenses. The public can feel assured that Attorney General Coco will take prompt action in the matter. There are several courses open to the State."

He believed there was ground on which the State could obtain a new Grand Jury.

In the case of persons against whom affidavits would probably be made, he said, the State would request a change of venue. Decision would rest with Judge Odom.

Mr. Walmsley intimated that affidavits charging more than forty-five persons with such crimes as "lying in wait with a dangerous weapon, assault and battery, deporting persons from the State," and other lesser offenses would be filed immediately.

Ku Klux Klan – 1923 Louisiana card no. I

THE MURDERS OF THE MER ROUGE

Commercial Appeal. Memphis, Tenn. 3/11/23

By Harris Dickson

WHEN that morbid genius, Edgar Allen Poe, wrote his "Murders of the Rue Morgue," he conceived of no setting more weird and melancholy than that which solemn nature framed for the Murders of the Mer Rouge. The Quartier St. Roch in Paris, even the narrow Rue Morgue of ghastly name, is bright and sun-blessed when compared with the lone lagoons of Louisiana where Watt Daniel and T. F. Richards met their mysterious death. In striving to imagine what happened, and how, the imagination runs riot, picturing a masked and hooded gang dragging their victims to torture in forest solitudes, by some machine of hellish contrivance, then hiding two mutilated corpses at the very bottom of Lake La Fourche. Four months later a blast of dynamite, set off by unknown hands, brought to the surface these grisly remnants of what had once been men. Then neighbors whispered to each other, "It is the work of the Invisible Empire—the Ku Klux Klan."

Spokesmen for the Klan immediately denied, and continue to deny, all knowledge of the affair. When people caught their breath, bolder tongues denounced the Ku Klux as masked cowards, murderers and outlaws. Commercial Appeal. Memphis, Tenn.

"We are not," the Klan retorts; "We are one hundred per cent Americans, bound together by the highest ideals of patriotism."

This unsolved murder is the issue now joined before the court at Bastrop, a court so mingled with intrigue, partizanship, courage and fear, as to make well-nigh impossible the even-handed administration of law. To begin with, we accept as a fact that the clerk of that court, its sheriff and prosecuting attorney, all sworn Klansmen; while out of 20 grand jurors, a close guess would be that 12 are members of the masked order which stands collaterally on trial. The Ku Klux Klan being as Sir Edward Coke observed "a corporation which hath no soul," cannot itself be indicted for murder. But its members may. And they will be brought before the bar, while other members, as qualified jurors, take seats in the jury box to decide "Guilty" or "Not Guilty." To the outsider it might appear that the "Klux" rather than the state of Louisiana, were holding the scales, not as a blind justice, but as a justice with at least one eye tolerably wide open.

3-11-23

Attorney-General Coco, who directs the prosecution, realizes this awkward situation. Published interviews credit him with saying, "It is impossible under the law to exclude these citizens because of their affiliation with the Klan." As individuals, selected on account of their high standing and law-abiding repute, he expects them to do their duty, irrespective of Klan influence.

But can they? Will they? Is it in human nature for men to withstand such sinister pressure? Those of them who do not know whether the Klan, or some of its members, actually killed Daniel and Richards—can they be made to believe? And will they measure out retribution to their brothers? Maybe so, but Brutus in the judgment seat, makes himself mighty scarce during these degenerate days.

How Much Proof?

Put yourself in their position, if you be a Mason for instance, or a Knight of Columbus. How much positive proof would you demand before returning a verdict that your own fraternity is an organization engaged in the business of murder?

It is extremely difficult for an observer in Morehouse Parish to learn how these men were killed. Part of the affair is an absolute blank. He finds himself befuddled in a maze of conflicting rumors, charges, silences and suspicion.

Rarely does this writer intrude his own personality or opinions into a special article; here they become important because any appraisal of Klan activities must depend largely upon the color of the spectacles through which their visible manifestations are viewed. This writer is a southerner who knows somewhat of his country and his people. He has never been solicited to join the Klan, and is not a member. With many of the Klan's avowed purposes he is in sympathy as most Americans are, but stands utterly opposed to illegal methods—to masks, concealment, and terrorism. Every worthy purpose, which the Klan advocates, he believes can be attained through channels of established law. He spent some time at Bastrop during the open hearing, and listened to much of the evidence. He has had 20 years' experience in criminal courts, for whatever that may count in the weighing of human testimony. Lawyers on both sides are his personal friends; so are many of the trained newspaper men assigned to this case. With them he talked freely, with secret service operatives, with members and officials of the Klan, and with many persons upon whom has fallen the Klan displeasure. From such opportunities and point of view, these seem to be the best established facts:

Where Morehouse is.

Morehouse Parish lies in middle Louisiana, at about a dividing line between "the hills" and "the swamp." Bastrop, its parish seat, is a pretty little village with a modern courthouse, and a high school of which any city might be proud. Its people seem kindly, right-feeling, and no different from those in a thousand American villages. It has never been the scene of public disorder. Bastrop is known as a "Klan town," while the smaller village of Mer Rouge, nine miles away, is spoken of by Klan officials as "disaffected," or anti-Klan. "Disaffected," in the sense used, is very luminous.

In Mer Rouge the Daniel family have lived for more than a hundred years, the present generation, father and son, being planters of moderate means. There also dwelt Thos. F. Richards and W. C. Andrews—two of whom were killed and two whipped by masked men in Klan regalia. High dignitaries of the "Klux" usually allude to Mer Rouge as more degraded than Sodom, inhabited by moonshiners, whisky-selling poker-playing undesirables, who consort with negro women. Citizens of Mer Rouge insist that they live at peace, and, before these disturbances arose, were a happy community.

From every account of him, young Walt Daniel—ex-soldier, 336th Tank Corps—was a fearless and aggressive character, whom his friends considered jovial and popular. The other murdered man, T. F. Richards, was an automobile mechanic and boon companion of Daniel, but who seems to have made little impression as a personality.

It may be essential here to mention one persistent rumor, evidently from Klan sources, that Daniel was responsible for the ruin of several very young girls. This may never be proved or disproved for if there were victims they will never tell. If false it becomes a fatherless slander of the dead.

Did Not Fear Klan.

The feud between Watt Daniel and the Klan apparently originated with a nocturnal visit by the Klux to regulate one of Daniel's negro tenants, which he resented and followed the regulators to a barber shop, where Daniel gave them a thorough cussing. Then he proceeded at midnight to the home of the grand cyclops, telling that dignitary in vigorous English, exactly what he thought of him and his masked methods. Daniel did not fear the Klan, but publicly jeered and derided them.

At this time Dr. B. M. McKoin was a practicing physician of Mer Rouge. He had formerly been mayor, applauded by supporters for his righteous efforts to "clean up" the town, and denounced by others for his "bull-in-a-china-shop" procedure. This is the same man who was subsequently arrested in Baltimore for the murder of Daniel, who fought extradition and came home voluntarily, accompanied by a Klansman deputy sheriff. He disclaimed all knowledge of the crime but said that both Daniel and Richards were bad men, bootleggers and gunmen. The doctor also repudiated the charge that he was a "Kluck," while giving the Klan much credit for bettering affairs at Mer Rouge. Later, in the open hearing at Bastrop, it was testified to that McKoin was the Klan captain who commanded certain raiding parties.

One night in August the doctor asserted that the was summoned by phone to make a professional call, and while going there somebody tried to assassinate him by firing into his automobile. Which the auto plainly showed, being so riddled with shot that incredulous persons declared that no man could have been sitting at the wheel and escaped alive. Some people believed, but scoffers at the story also pointed out the fact that it was "Bunny" McKoin's discarded flivver, which he hadn't taken from the garage in months; that "Bunny" had shot at his own car, choosing the old flivver because he didn't want to scratch the paint on a new car.

"He did it," they said, "to gain sympathy for himself, and rouse the Klan so that the Klan would handle Watt Daniel.

Upon this attempted assassination, real or feigned, the subsequent murders hinged, for a small coterie at Mer Rouge were suspected by the Klan.

On the one hand Daniel declared that he knew nothing of it and could prove an alibi, being at the time engaged in the national game of poker, with certain men whom he named. On the other hand, Klan advocates contend that Daniel had admitted the shooting to a woman. This the attorney general denies, and there we are again.

Soon after this, Watt Daniel was waylaid by masked men in Klan regalia, and taken to the woods for questioning. There they remonstrated with him upon the error of his ways and released him with a solemn warning. Almost simultaneously T. F. Richards was standing before a garage at Bastrop with his little girl, when an automobile full of men wearing black hoods and masks, appeared and whisked him away. This happened in broad daylight and dozens of people saw it. The fact is sworn to and not denied that the sheriff of Morehouse Parish, an admitted klansman, stood within a hundred feet of the garage and made no effort to prevent the kidnaping. A rash young citizen protested, whereupon the sheriff warned him to mind his own business and not talk too much. Talking in Bastrop had become a crime, and kidnaping a virtue.

Richards returned from his grilling in high glee. He had enjoyed the joke, and gossiped about it. In fact he gossiped too much, by stating that he knew the voices of several captors, and revealed their identity. Daniel had also recognized some of them and made no secret of it.

Old Skip Was Along.

Connected with this abduction is an arc light fact: In the car that kidnaped Richards, side by side with men in black hoods and gowns, rode, unmasked and openly, Capt. J. K. Skipworth—"Old Skip," grand cyclops of Morehouse Klan No. 34, Realm of Louisiana. Appearing in public with these black hoods and masks, Old Skip gave a decided black eye to the Klan's pet contention, that their order used no such insignia, and that outrages were invariably committed by ruffians, not by members of the order.

This time, however, many profane eyes gazed upon the well-known cyclops, assisting at the kidnaping of a citizen, in broad daylight, before the eyes of their sheriff—and get away with it. Which seems to give official Klan sanction, not only to the black act, but to their black regalia.

Another unsired rumor, which sounds like the ravings of a movie thriller, is to this effect:

The night after Dr. McKoin's flivver got assassinated, hooded men went flitting amongst the moss-grown trees, concentrating in a grove near Mer Rouge—this being the terrible year of the awful moon of the horrific night when the Ku Klux Klan held their Kondfounded Konklave. Unawed by all this fantastic frightfulness Watt Daniel, as he laughingly told his friends, followed some of the monkey-shiners into the woods, where he hid behind a bush, and heard not only their mystic mummery, but identified many of the white robed mummers. Although the konklave discovered and captured him, although he frankly avowed that he had trailed them to obtain evidence for their exposure—yet they merely added a super-solemnity to their previous warning and let him go. This yarn has variations, many—and many doubters. It is given merely to illustrate the hysteria of the public mind, or the method of its madness.

Whether it were gospel or gabble, however, Daniel continued to talk, to name and jeer at various members of the hooded mob. Every account and circumstance agrees, Klan or anti-klan, that Watt Daniel was a festering sore in the Ku Klux hide.

This state of affairs brings us down to the crucial night of August 24. The parish of Morehouse wanted to issue bonds and build a system of highways. A barbecue and baseball game were being held at Bastrop. To this countryside celebration the crowds gathered. Again Watt Daniel talked too much. Late in the evening when the people went home they found their roads guarded by men in Klan regalia, black hoods and black gowns. **Their** movement was carried out with such order and system, as to force belief that it had been deliberately planned for a long time in advance. Silent maskers halted and searched every car, permitting all persons to proceed, except young Daniel, the elder Daniel, a man of 70 years, Thos. F. Richards, W. C. Andrews and Tot Davenport. These undesirables at the muzzle of miscellaneous weapons, they forced from their automobiles, tied and blindfolded and carried them into the woods. Some of their cars are said to have borne Arkansas and Mississippi license tags.

The three survivors of this kidnaping agree that all five men were driven to a lonely spot and questioned as to who shot at Dr. McKoin. Upon their protestations that they did not know, the elder Daniel and W. C. Andrews were soundly flogged and turned loose. Young Davenport was sent home without violence. Watt Daniel and Richards were not released with the others. Blindfolded and bound, their captors loaded them into a small auto truck, while a klansman informed their departing friends, "You may see one of these fellows again, but the other will never come back."

Daniel and Richards were never again seen alive. Friends and relatives made frantic and fruitless inquiries, but the silence had closed behind them. The invisible empire stood mute. A local grand jury whitewashed and buried the incident, parish authorities did nothing or discovered nothing. The governor of the state was appealed to.

Parker a Fearless Man.

John M. Parker is governor of Louisiana. From 30 years of personal intimacy this writer knows him to be an honorable and fearless gentleman. He promptly took the affair in hand, going to Washington, D. C., and setting United States operatives to work in Morehouse Parish. For this action Governor Parker was assailed by Louisiana representatives in Congress, who proclaimed that he brought discredit upon their sovereign state by invoking federal aid. Despite this congressional and other opposition, several strangers appeared at Mer Rouge, who advertised themselves as detectives, prodding into the lake, searching hollow trees and confiding their secrecy to the wide, wide world. It seemed a cinch for the local sleuths that spied upon these city fellows. The cyclops winked at the kleagle and boasted that the government made no move without their knowledge. Certainly not. They knew what the decoy ducks were doing, while the real investigators remained under cover, spying upon spies.

By this strategem the secret service got its first line on definite individuals who were concerned in obliterating the tracks of murder. The persons being shadowed, it developed that telegraph, postoffice and telephone employes were giving information to the klan. Bit by bit facts were pieced together, until a rather clear idea was gained as to a certain group of men responsible for the killing. But the bodies must be found; without them it could not be proven that murder had

actually been committed.

The circle of search gradually centered around Lake LaFourche, a deep, narrow, isolated body of water lying 17 miles from Mer Rouge. Meanwhile a force of undesirable state militia had marched in to protect the investigation.

Detail of Troops Made.

The preliminary probing of Lake LaFourche having failed to locate the bodies, a detail of troops was posted there to prevent interference until expert divers could arrive from St. Louis. On the night of Dec. 21 their commanding officer received warning that suspicious characters were prowling around the prohibited area in Lake Cooper, some distance away. Troops were immediately rushed there, and by means of this ruse Lake LaFourche was left unguarded. During their absence a terrific explosion occurred in Lake LaFourche, caving down its banks and strewing the water with dead fish—more than 1,000 pounds of dynamite being set off by persons as yet undiscovered. It is supposed that their object was to regain possession of the bodies before these essential evidences of guilt could be exhumed by the divers.

At any rate they knew precisely where Daniel and Richards had been thrown, for the dynamite jarred their fastenings and at daylight a fisherman discovered two headless, mutilated trunks floating near his trot-line. These horrid relics, bound with wire as if they had been weighted down, were identifed by a watch that Daniel wore, fragments of clothing, laundry marks and other evidence as the remains of Watt Daniel and Thos. F. Richards. Klansmen, however, stubbornly contest this identification and insist that the bodies were planted in Lake LaFourche by the procurement of state authorities as part of their vindictive vendetta against the klan.

Anyway, two human bodies were discovered, proving that a crime had been committed, and upon this the prosecution might go ahead.

Under Old Statute.

An old statute of Louisiana authorizes the attorney general in times of public disturbance to conduct an open hearing and ascertain its cause. This is in the nature of a grand inquest, similar to that of a coroner or a grand jury. No particular defendant is in jeopardy and the widest scope is permitted. Rumors may be traced to their source, gossip retailed in the court room and hearsay fully sifted. The purpose of the open hearing is to thresh out and make public the nature of testimony to be hereafter laid before the grand jury, so that the world may know whether that grand jury does its duty by the finding of indictments.

Under the attorney general and his assistants, guarded by military, this hearing opened in Bastrop on Jan. 5. Many witnesses were examined, willing and unwilling, anti-klan, pro-klan and neutral.

In addition to facts already given, which were matters of public knowledge, it was sworn at the open hearing by two eminent pathologists from New Orleans that the two bodies lying in cool water for four months were in a fairly good state of preservation. Their condition indicated that both men were beaten and their bones broken before they died. The pathologists testified that the exact regularity with which these bones were crushed, at almost even intervals, would seem to show the use of some machine, the precise nature of which was unknown. Without going into the sickening details, both pathologists were of opinion that Daniel and Richards had been horribly tortured and mangled by some mechanical contrivance before death. One of their bodies was sujected to a nameless mutilation.

At this presumption of torture, however, the normal human being revolts and in the absence of direct proof hesitates to believe that plain everyday country folks would grimly feed a living man into such a contrivance—if one exists. It is difficult even to theorize a motive for torture, unless something happened to convert men into fiends. Yet the bodies were undoubtedly mangled, the bones of both being broken in about the same manner, and most puzzling to account for, although no vestige of a torture machine has ever been found.

Nineteen Admitted Klanship.

During the inquiry 19 individuals admitted under oath that they were members of the klan. Nine others were testified to as being klansmen. Six men were positively identified as constituting part of the mob which, in Ku Klux Klan regalia, kidnaped Richards for his first admonition in the woods, on the occasion when he was released. And five men were positively sworn to as being of the party on Aug. 24 who carried Daniel and Richards to their deaths. Former members of the klan testified that the black hood and gown were used by them on raiding parties, and that they themselves wore such disguises. That the black hood and gown were part of the klan regalia, recognized as such, and prescribed to be worn by their strong arm squad.

It was proven that Daniel and Richards were captured on the public road in daylight by a black masked and black hooded gang, five of whom have been identified, and all five are members of the Ku Klux Klan. Against this we have the official klan assertion that they had no connection with the murder which must have been committed by masquerading thugs.

This should be said, however, an open hearing is not a criminal trial. Strict rules of evidence do not apply. There is no defendant contending for his rights, no opportunity for cross-examination or contradiction of witnesses. It is yet to be demonstrated how far the evidence adduced at the open hearing will stand such tests, and whether a jury will convict upon it. The testimony was delivered in a straight-forward manner by men who seemed to be sincere, and it would have so impressed itself upon any nonpartisan observer.

More sinister than this it became apparent that in Morehouse Parish the authority of the klan had practically superceded the authority of the law. The courthouse, a sanctuary of the law, became a redezvous for the invisible government. Their vigilance committee reported undesirables to the grand cyclops, who passed sentence, and his word was final.

Young Girl Deported.

For example, a young girl 17 years of age, in Mer Rouge, was deported by six men wearing the black hood and mask and ordered to stay away until their grand cyclops might be pleased to o. k. her return. Black hoods marched into churches and read their ominous warnings, men were flogged for refusing to dip their cattle or refusing to shut their mouths. To criticize the klan was an offense against the Holy Ghost. Suspected offenders were whipped by hooded vigilantes, and others driven out of the parish. As a culmination to this reign of terror, Daniel and Richards were murdered by men in Klan regalia.

The thoughtful reader in New York or San Francisco who digests this situation concludes that the klan is composed solely of bloody-minded cutthroats. But let him come to Bastrop and talk with attorneys on both sides, let him mingle with avowed officers of the klan and with their sturdy opponents, let him travel around the country with shrewd agents of the secret service and hear what they say, let him listen to testimony as delivered from the witness stand and unconsciously he gets a modified point of view. He finds himself at sea, amazed by a most baffling human situation.

For fear of being misunderstood let me repeat that I am opposed to Ku Klux Klan methods. But many of my friends are believed to be members, men whose honest manhood has been tested in the long, long crucible of years, and I know that they did not join for unworthy motives.

It is an axiom of history that no theory of religion, no system of government, no political party ever gained its hold upon thousands when founded in unmixed evil. High-minded men must think there's good in the klan, else they'd keep out of it, or having joined, they know not where to turn.

Was Proud of It.

One morning there came upon the witness stand at Bastrop a white-haired gentleman of 66, unquestionably a gentleman, the sort of man who would be trusted on sight, and his associates had honored him for a generation. During his examination the question was asked, and he answered that he was a member of the Ku Klux Klan—and proud of it—at which a burst of spontaneous applause arose from the audience, composed largely of ladies. Why do such men join the klan, and why do such women applaud? Possibly the class of klansmen who are pointed out as upholding the dignity of their order are never informed of the work of their "wrecking crew." The right hand may not know what the left hand doeth.

In view of developments at Bastrop the situation is far more important than a Ku Klux Klan. The existence of one secret fraternity, more or less is of little moment, but the existence of a popular sentiment is momentous for it is upon the belief of its citizens that the nation acts. What men think however erroneous, is part of public sentiment to be reckoned with, and we'd better diagnose rather than denounce.

Why do thousands of excellent citizens ally themselves with the Ku Klux Klan? In guessing at an answer, it is necessary to make statements that this writer does not believe. It matters not whether they are true; all that matters is that some people believe and act upon them.

The world is upset. We have seen granite empires fall and mushrooms take their places. Hoary institutions of mankind are in a turmoil of readjustment. Everybody knows that a cog is out of gear and tinkers are seeking a remedy.

Are Law-Abiding.

Amongst the nations we Americans are least law-abiding. We cherish scanty reverence for law simply because it is law. None of us have ever bowed before the will of despotic power, so when some fellow in gold braid orders us to do a thing we ask him "why?" then figure on it for ourselves. It must also be remembered that in this neck of the woods our people are scarcely a generation removed from the pioneer who opened this wilderness, with his rifle in one hand and an ax in the other. This man had fixed notions of justice. If wrong was done him he righted it himself on the spot. And his blood runs strong in the veins of his sons.

Add to this the inevitable restlessness of the youth who has grown up in a lonesome country and goes to France, where he is suddenly thrust into the vortex of world-wide events. That boy comes back home and finds trouble in making himself content by plowing a yoke of speckled bulls on a hillside. He craves action.

Before an audience of such lads stands the Ku Klux Klan agitator. The farmers' boy hears him state his platform as follows:

"No person can be a klansman until he takes oath that he believes in the fatherhood of God, the divinity of Christ and the constitution of the United States. No klansman can assume to be a super-force or supplant the officers of the law. For any act of lawlessness he must be expelled. He must oppose the Bolshevist, the anarchist, the lyncher, and stands pledged to assist the legal authorities."

The klan declares for white supremacy in its highest sense. The white man must keep his own blood pure, and the klan orator pleads also for justice to the negro.

The klan advocates complete separation of church and state, with a guarantee of religious liberty to every citizen. They argue for better public schools, and above all, the agitator commits his organization to the protection of home and womanhood. Charges of lawless conduct against klansmen he dismisses as a lot of trumpery.

Swallows It Whole.

The average audience would come nearer approving everything he said than an average mass meeting of Democrats or Republicans would come to indorsing, item by item, every plank in their party's platform.

The farmer's boy swallows it whole. Thrills are scarce as rooster eggs to this lad who milks his cow before daylight and scuffles along to make cotton ahead of the boll weevil. That organizer enthuzes him. He itches to see what the klan is like and "jines." He doesn't know why, just "jines." It gives him something to think about while he's jerking the bell cord over a mule. The high ideals touch him. Then he's touched again, for $21.50—$10 initiation, $6 dues, paid quarterly, $5.50 for a 75 cents nightshirt with spy holes to squint through. Five dollars and 50 cents for a nightshirt, that's higher than the ideals. He grins and also pays—the organizer not accepting grins as legal tender. The mummery of initiation and deep bass phrases please him. After that the boy gets mysterious notices to meet the brothhood at the hour of mournful midnight beside the blasted cypress in the heart of the haunted woods. It seems kinder adventuresome to ride old Beck through the forest, to glimpse other ghostly shapes like himself, to hold a solemn konklave where the graveyard borders upon the cedar trees, then go winding in single file amongst the mossgrown oaks. Ahead is an unknown sheeted figure, behind him rides another apparition. He is not supposed to even guess their names, but each is a loyal klansman, sworn on the blood, to the death. Here's where the farmer boy gets action for his money. He mumbles horrible passwords and practices the grand hailing sign. Of course, he doesn't know why he goes gallivanting around in the dark woods, but high ideals are slippery things, and a fellow's liable to grab one most anywhere. The country boy loves to imagine himself a crusader—a sort of romantic cross between Sir Galahad and Carrie Nation.

Is Not a Bad Boy.

This is not a bad boy; he has no faintest notion of doing harm to his fellow man. Then, where does the harm come in? Maybe it's this way:

Some lifelong failure who doesn't amount to shucks gets elected grand cyclops—by acclamation, accident and default—a man who has never held authority or given orders. Before this dizzy elevation nobody ever paid attention to what he said. Now it tickles him mightily, calling his terrors to klonklave in the dreadful den; he gets all puffed up, full of high ideals and balloon juice. He has the right to wear a nifty red hat while the brotherhood kow-tows. Maybe he's an amiable old nonenity with a heart big as a skinned mule, who takes himself more seriously than a sophomore. He reads the sonorous rituals in a voice summoned from the same cavern where he keeps his indigestion, and demands a report from the vigilance committee.

"Sire," the chairman of said vigilance committee, bumps his forehead against the floor—it may be the same grocery who has just declined to credit the grand cyclops for a dime's worth of chawing tobacco—"Sire, we beg leave to report that Buster Buckingham refuses to dip his cattle for ticks."

"What!" the grand cyclops inquires, "Buster Buckingham won't dip that muley red heifer of his'n?"

"No, sire."

"Aint' that contrary to the statoot in such case made and provided? Ain't it agin the peace and dignity of the state of Looziany?"

"It is, sire. Announce his direful doom."

"Off with his head!" roars the grand cyclops, "so much for Buckingham." Then he proceeds to invoke the blessing of the Deity.

Drunk With Power.

It must sometimes occur that local Ku Klux officials, who were never Solomons to begin with, get drunk upon the sudden possession of power. According to credible testimony at Bastrop the head of this Klan could order warnings to be sent. It was lone. He could order kidnaping, flogging, or deportation. Which take place as per schedule.

It is the farmer's boy perhaps, who carries out these sentences, at first without intention of doing wrong. He gets in deeper and deeper, until some brother lets a foot slip, and a man is killed. The boy cannot turn informer; an inflated notion of loyalty makes him stand by the gang. Perhaps behind it all, there may be some man of real ability who engineers the affair to gain his own ends. This is mere guess work, but may partially account for much that happened.

Why does an honest member defend the Klan in such cases as this? Here may be the answer: Because after joining he becomes a partisan, stalwart as any Democrat—or Republican—who denounces all scurrilous charges made by a hireling press of the opposition.

There seems another moving impulse to membership in the Klan that should be touched upon, although this writer is keenly aware of opening a door to acrimonious dispute on racial and religious prejudices. Yet it is more or less a factor, either in the workings of the Klan itself, or in what outsiders say of it. Therefore, let us look at the matter squarely, and temperately.

"Even the devout Catholic," contends a certain class of klansmen, "cannot object to our white protestant organization. The catholic has his Knights of Columbus. Why shouldn't we also have a protestant order that sticks together?"

Prejudice—regrettably there seems no clever word—prejudice so-called, religious and racial, has figured conspicuously in every movement of humankind. As commonly used, it signifies a narrow-minded and bigoted spirit, always imputed to the other fellow. Yet every human being has it, as a part of himself, planted there by nature. Nor should it always be condemned. For prejudice, in this sense, is the converse of loyalty. Each man thinks that his own is the best, his own children, his own country, his own race, his home town, his church, political party and brand of chewing tobacco. Loyalty to America prejudiced us against everything that was arrayed on the other side in the late war. Loyalty-and-prejudice, linked together, constitute the instinct that impels a man to defend his own, even to the extent of impairing or destroying that of another.

Consider the tenaciously undeviating history of the Jew: without a home, without a government, without a land of his own or laws of his own making, by this natural instinct the Jew has clung with his kind, and preserved the purity of his blood throughout centuries of oppression. Racial loyalty-prejudice should really be a hyphenated word, inseparably welded together for good as well as evil.

Continued on next cond

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Long Island.

KLALN DENIES INTIMIDATION

New York Times 3/19/23

Letter on Burning Crosses at Freeport Explains Policy on Negroes.

A denial that the recent display of burning crosses in Freeport, L. I., and other Long Island towns was intended to intimidate negroes was received yesterday in a letter, signed by the "Freeport Ku Klux Klan," by John E. Robinson of 3 Waverly Place, Freeport, editor of the New Amsterdam Daily News, a Harlem negro newspaper. Mr. Robinson was active in a meeting of Nassau County negroes in Freeport on the evening of Lincoln's Birthday, at which demands were made for negro representation on village school boards and in other public offices. Crosses in half a dozen Long Island towns were burned that night.

"From the press announcements and general gossip, the impression seems to prevail that the flaming cross discovered across the street from the auditorium where you held your celebration and dinner was the work of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan," the letter read. "Possibly it was, but I can say truthfully that it was with no intention of intimidating the negro to the extent that the newspapers have tried to indicate.

"The Klan is anti-Jew, anti-negro, anti-Catholic and anti-foreign-born, but its operations against these elements are purely for the sake of the principle for which the order stands. It is against the negro on general principles, but it recognizes his Americansim.

"It would stand between the negro and the mob for the protection of life and limb. The Klan opposes negro participation in government on one point only. Your race being in its infancy, it should be content to be governed by members of a race which has been proven to be your superior."

City Judge Charles W. Boote of Yonkers, in a talk with Frederick Storms, Kleagle of the Ku Klux Klan for Westchester County, advised the Klan yesterday to "clean house." Storms, who was convicted of carrying a concealed weapon and received a suspended sentence on condition that he report to Judge Boote every Sunday, said in defending the Klan that it had been unjustly blamed for the Mer Rouge murders in Louisiana, when these crimes were really due to a war among bootleggers.

WREATH FROM KLAN IS AGAIN REMOVED

Mysteriously Disappears From Soldiers' Monument When Replaced by Police.

LEGION MEMBERS JUBILANT

Post Considers It Unlikely That Objectionable Tribute Will Reappear at Memorial.

Special to The New York Times.

The N.Y. Times 6-1-23

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., May 31. — The wreath of the Ku Klux Klan which was removed on Memorial Day by indignant World War veterans from Memorial Rock and replaced there by the police under instructions of the village President and Trustees disappeared for the last time early this morning. Members of the Rockville Centre Post of the American Legion said it was not likely that the objectionable wreath, which they believed was placed at the base of the monument for publicity reasons, would be replaced there a second time.

The wreath disappeared as mysteriously as it first was laid at the foot of the monument. The veterans of the World War were aggrieved when Village President G. Byron Latimer and Village Trustees Charles E. Richmand and Henry E. Allen instructed Police Chief Tyree G. Bacon to take the Klan floral offering back to the monument after it had been removed by Samuel W. Ellis, Commander of the Rockville Centre Post of the American Legion, and Raymond Murphy.

The village officials after a hasty conference at village hall to consider the complaints of anonymous Ku Klux Klansmen about the removal of the wreath decided the flowers should be returned to their vacant place at the monument. The u Klux card picturing a horseman and inscribed "From the Rockville Centre Ku Klux Klan," had been removed.

"But they didn't consult the veterans," said Post Commander Ellis who was still indignant yesterday when he spoke of the hasty action taken by the village President and Trustees. "They held a meeting at tow nhall and instructed Police Chief Bacon to send the wreath back to the monument while we were parading.

"We didn't know that the obnoxious offering was at the foot of the monument when we held our Memorial Day Exercises there. Members of the American Legion were not informed that the town officials intended to restore the offering. No, on the face of it, it looks like the wreath was slipped back to the monument while we were parading.

"If they had consulted us about replacing the wreath they would have found that the veterans of the World War were dead against having any tribute of the Ku Klux among the many other floral tributes placed at the monument.

"It was our monument, and we thought we might have been consulted in the matter of placing the wreath back against the Memorial Rock. I say it was our monument, because members of the American Legion raised the entire fund to erect it. We didn't ask the village officials or the other citizens of Rockville Centre for a cent.

"When we took the wreath to the Police Station, I left it with Chief Bacon with the understanding that it was my property, and that I would call for it later to dispose of it. But in the meantime, the Village President and Trustees had heard the complaints of the Klansmen, and when I got back to the police station, I learned for the first time that the wreath was placed back on the Memorial Rock."

The American Legion, according to Post Commander Ellis has learned the name of the florist who made the piece and the circumstances under which the order was left with him. They refused to disclose his identity, but said they knew enough to convince them that the wreath was intended merely as a piece of Klan propaganda. They are convinced, however, that the florist who made the wreath, did not know that it was to be used as a tribute to the war dead from the Klan.

20,000 AT JUBILEE OF KLAN NEAR ISLIP

The Sun 9-24-23

Women and Children Are Invited to Attend for the First Time.

N.Y. Morning News 9-24-23

A secret Ku Klux Klan jubilee, fully 20,000 strong, and drawing from virtually every Klan in Long Island, was held Saturday night about seven miles from Islip at Booth's Farm, on the State Road, near the Hauppauge School, according to reports from Islip last night.

Women and children were invited for the first time, and witnessed elaborate initiation ceremonies which attended the adding of several hundred candidates to the order. A little flurry was caused when a Hauppauge resident named Nichols challenged some of the doctrines expressed with, "That's a lie." There was a threatening movement in his direction among the younger Klansmen, but older counsels prevailed and he was merely forced to take a seat on the platform, together with his two sisters, and hear the speaking out. The family group were then paraded across the speakers' stand and escorted from the field amid booes.

The jubilee was staged on a rolling stretch of twenty acres which formed a natural amphitheatre—the rostrum, set off with twin fiery crosses and flanked by a tent for the novices occupying the principal hollow. Thousands of robed figures, holding their children and womenfolk by the hands to steel them against the general spookishness, spread in waves up the slopes. The crest was completely encircled with automobiles, parked twenty deep, their headlights aimed into the hollow and lighting up plain and sky.

Bombs and fireworks were utilized to impart a dynamic quality to the meeting as a partial offset to a heavy rain which fell throughout and drenched the spectators. The motorists came to the rescue of several hundred of the women with small children by inviting them to their runing boards and stretching side curtains over their heads, unbrellawise.

The orthodox Klan doctrines were expounded, interspersed with attacks upon the New York City administration for its failure to provide adequate school facilities. Demand was also made for sealing of the gates of Ellis Island against further immigration and for the closing of all parochial schools. Newspaper editors came in for criticism for pandering to inferior tastee.

One admitted as honorary member was a pastor born in the north of Ireland whose charge is in Centerport, and who was one of the speakers.

The speaker at the meeting, which lasted from 9 o'clock until after midnight, was the Rev. Oscar Haywood of South Carolina, an organizer of the Klan. He declared that negroes had been misled about the Klan. The Klan was out to help the negroes in every way, he said, and there was not a Klansman who would not stand between a negro and a lynching crowd.

Mr. Haywood said that 32,000 Protestant ministers were members of the Ku Klux Klan. Within three years, he said, every Protestant church in New York City "will be wide open to the K Klux Klan."

KLAN INITIATES 300.

Thirty-five-Foot Cross Burned at Meeting in Long Island Village.

N.Y. Times

FREEPORT, L. I., Oct. 21.—A large crowd attended a Ku Klux Klan meeting in a lot off the Merrick Road in the village of Wantagh, seven miles east of here, last night. A field nearby was filled with the parked automobiles of those at the meeting. A class of 300 were initiated, and a thirty-five foot high cross was burned, while a brass band played "Onward, Christian Soldiers." 10-22-23

FIERY KLAN CROSSES LIGHT LONG ISLAND

N.Y. Times

Midnight Initiation of 350 Near Babylon Attended by 15,000 Members.

10-14-23

WOMEN'S BRANCH ACTIVE

Kamelia Wins Flag as the Most Popular Organization in Nassau County.

BABYLON, L. I., Oct. 13.—A dozen fiery crosses, symbol of the Ku Klux Klan, lighted up the sky over Long Island on Friday night. In two or three instances near Garden City the Nassau County police put the fires out because of the disturbances they created. One cross, 50 feet high, was ignited by Klansmen at midnight. Crosses were burning at Huntington, Cold Spring Harbor and Valley Stream.

A Ku Klux Klan initiation started late Friday night and ended at 3 o'clock this morning in a field between Babylon and Lindenhurst. Roads and fields were congested with automobiles and spectators. It was estimated that about 15,000 Klansmen gathered to initiate 350 into the order. Music was furnished by a band of fifteen pieces. The five initiators wore robes but no masks and three Klansmen made addresses.

The Kamelia, the woman's branch of the Klan, received a silk flag at the Lynbrook firemen's tournament on Friday as the most popular organization in Nassau County. The selection was made by vote. The Democratic Club of Lynbrook was second.

The Ku Klux Klan held a meeting about 2 o'clock yesterday morning in Davidson's Woods, in Jamesburg, near Perth Amboy. The members, hooded and robed, arrived in thirty-five automobiles. Several hundred persons gathered when a large cross was lighted, watched the proceedings, but made no hostile demonstration. After the cross burned out the Klansmen put up a sign reading: "Jamesburg Bootleggers, Beware!"

Ku Klux Klan—1923

Kentucky.

Col. Forrest M. Braden, Chief of Police, Wh, Says His Department Will Choke Ku Kluxism.

KU KLUX ARE IN LOUISVILLE

Louisville News
Louisville, Ky.

HOLD MEETING IN JACOB PARK

3-3-23

CHEIF OF POLICE DENOUNCES BAND

Now, don't get scared, but The News wants to put you next to something. Now, keep this under your hat and don't run around telling everybody. This is just between friends: The Ku Klux are in Louisville! Yeah, Boy, they are. Had a big meeting out to Iroquois Park last Sunday night in all that rain. Yes, you know—old Jacob Park. Went way up there on one of them hills, lit up their cross and initiated some more members. Yeah, Boy! took in some more members. Now, will you be good? But the police saw the SIGN of the CROSS, and Major Griffin, Night Chief, and a gang of cops went out there accootin. But the Ku Klux didn't believe that BY THIS SIGN WE CONQUER, and they had all skeedaddled. All the police found was twenty-five footprints—showing one Ku Kluxer must have been one-legged or something—and a lot of newspapers where the Ku Kluxers must of wrapped up their night gowns in. Oh, yeah! Get this, Boy; Get this—This was found:

"One notice on yellow paper was addressed: 'To the New Men,' and said: 'You have been honored tonight by being initiated into the Ku Klux Klan at the largest initiation ever held in Louisville. You are now a real Klansman.' It urged new members to get ten others to join in ten days. In large print appeared: 'Remember, a Klansman sees and hears, but he doesn't talk.' "

Now, what you know about that? Mr. Smith said when he was Mayor: "The Ku Klux can not organize in Louisville." Brave words, but Mr. Smith is not Mayor now. Still there is balm in Gilead. Louisville has a Chief of Police—a soldier and a man—in the person of Col. Forrest M. Braden. And when he speaks he speaks for the admniistration. Hear him and take heart. On getting a report of the Ku Klux meeting he made a very strong statement. It has the right ring to it.

The Chief's statement follows:

"This little handful of ignorant dupes, dupes of the so-called organizers of the Klan, who are merely playing upon the prejudices and ignorance of these dupes, for the purpose of getting their hard-earned dollars, which the yhave to pay to become members of the Klan, certainly left their classification as citizens on Jacobs Hill last night. The police found a burned emblem of the crucifixion, a misspelled message and some empty bootleg whisky bottles. The 'super-citizens' had fled in the dark, like ordinary chicken thieves before the police arrived, and all that was found were these marks of ignorance, cowardice, lawlessness and blasphemy.

"I do not believe there is room for an 'Invisible Empire' and a 'free republic' in America. Any organization that tries to usurp the most serious of all responsibilities of government, that of trying and condemning fellow-citizens, must be choked off."

Strong words. They are bac up by the Louisville Times, wh wittily, perhaps, but meaning, says: "The Klux Kan't Klan in Kentucky." We hope not. But, Boy! do you remember The News asked you about three years ago: "Have You Got a Little Fairy in Your Home?" And we advised you to get one. The Department of Justice called on us to explain. We did, because The News is law-abiding and centainly dreads the idea of a race riot. But as fine as are Col. Braden's words and his stand we repeat that question: "Have You a Little Fairy in Your Home?" Some people think a little fairy is soap—some think it is a forty-eight. Oh! well; you may use Ivory for all we know.

Read this:

"RATHER MURDEN THAN LET GIRL WED NEGRO.

"Newport, Ky., Feb. 26 (Associated Press).—A white-robed, hooded member of the Ku Klux Klan, addressing the members of the Brighton Street Baptist Church last night, said he "would rather go before his Almighty with the stain of murder on his hand than permit a daughter of his to marry a Negro.'

Louisville Herald
3-3-23

"He said that he was not opposed to Catholics or Jews, but believed in "white supremacy, free speech, religious liberty and preservation of American institutions."

There ain't no difference between them—whether they live in Newport or Louisville.

Have you a Little Fairy?

KLAN KLEAGLE BURIED IN HOME'S WRECKAGE

Gas Explosion Blamed for Tragedy in Louisville.

KLAN'S RECORDS FOUND

H. Hooper Hall Is Victim of Explosion, Either Acidental or Deliberately Planned—Had Been Dropped From Louisiana Klan.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 25.—An explosion that ended the life of H. Hooper Hall at his home here, left buried in the wreckage documents which reveal the inner workings of the invisible empire, a list of charter members of the Tuscaloosa, Ala., organization, and Hall's commission as kleagle.

Commercial Appeal
May 26 1923

Searchers today sifted the debris in an effort to uncover additional communications from the klan headquarters while police and firemen sought to clear up the mystery surrounding the blast.

Hall, 43 years old, a member of an old Kentucky family, was agent here for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Baltimore. He retired to his handsome bungalow in the southern part of the city, where he resided with his nephew, W. G. Hall, when early today neighbors were attracted by an explosion. The house was burning when they arrived. Hall, nude, toppled 15 feet to a concrete walk a moment later. He died without speaking.

It is known Hall had trouble. His wife, who filed a divorce suit a week ago, said today she had given him a year to "make good," but that he failed. She denied his work as an organizer for the klan caused her action.

Locked Doors and Windows.

According to the wife, Hall was in the habit of locking all doors and windows in his bedroom. It is the opinion of some that this was caused by fear, inasmuch as a large sheet of paper was found which bore the command, "Do it now."

Communications from the invisible empire show that Hall was an organizer in Louisiana. They tell the story, too, of why Hall was dropped from the organization. It seems, from the documents, that Hall failed to meet notes held by the invisible empire.

It is hoped that his nephew, who is away on a visit, will be able to aid the investigators when he returns for the funeral. Perhaps he will know the names of three men who visited Hall at the time crosses were burned in various parts of Louisville.

Investigators are certain the explosion was caused by gas, but whether the fumes escaped through a leak, or through an opening made deliberately, has not been determined definitely. One theory is that Hall ignited the bed clothing, and that the flames ignited accumulated gas. Hall then crawled to a window and onto a roof over a bay window. From there he rolled over and fell to the walk.

One of the documents unearthed in the ruins is a kleagle's chartered klan report, addressed to the imperial wizard. In it Hall says "I have this day chartered a klan at Tuscaloosa, Ala., with 143 charter members. The klan, named Jack Jolly, meets every Thursday."

Louisville newspapers today printed the names of officers and members

of the Tuscaloosa klan, as shown in the papers found.

Monroe Klan.

Another communication originally written to the imperial wizard, and sent out in circular letters, calls attention to the growing organization in Monroe, La., and the number of Jews there.

"This town is dominated by Jews," it stated. "Only one Gentile in the dry goods business here. Our mayor is John Marx, the chief clerk in the water and light plant, the registrar of voters and one of the most influential members of the school board. The president and secretary of our police jury and the chief of our fire department and the superintendent of our street railway system are Roman Catholics.

"However, we propose to do our best to band together enough dyed in the wool American citizens to make Monroe safe for real klannishness and true Americanism."

Another letter boasts that "2,376 join klan at Big Klonkave held in Chicago."

One communication, signed "N. N. Furney, cashier," was to remind Hall, who then was stopping at the Hillman Hotel at Birmingham, that he would be expected to pay $60 he owed to the klan.

Whether Louisville klansmen expect to take part in the funeral of the dead kleagle, could not be ascertained.

EXPLOSION KILLS KLAN KLEAGLE

(Crusader Service)

LOUISEVILLE, Ky., May, 1923.—An explosion that ended the life of H. Hooper Hall at his home here left buried in the wreckage documents revealing the inner workings of the infamous Kluxers, a list of charter members of the Tuscaloosa, Ala., organization and Hall's commission as Imperial Kleagle. No one knows how the explosion occurred, as Hall died without speaking.

Kentucky G. O. P. Flays The Ku Klux Klan

Preston News Service.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 4.—The condemnation of the Ku Klux Klan as an unAmerican institution at the Republican State convention here last Thursday came as a great surprise to many. Declaring the Republican party heartily condemned the klan as subversive of American ideals and institutions, the plank further declared, "we pledge ourselves as Republican officials to relentlessly wage war upon this and any other organization which many attempt to usurp the sanctions of government."

KY. G.O.P. ANTI-KLUX

REPUBLICANS NOMINATE DAWSON FOR GOVERNOR AND DENOUNCE K. K. K. AS SUBVERSIVE OF GOVERNMENT

Lexington, Ky., June 28, 1923—The Republican State Convention before adjourning early today adopted a plank denouncing the Ku Klux Klan as un-American. It was a surprise, as no intimation of such a move had leaked out.

Declaring the party heartily condemned the Klan as subversive of American ideals and institutions, the plank declared further, "We pledge Republican officials to a relentless warfar upon this (the Klan) and any similar organizations which may attempt to usurp the functions of government."

KLAN SPEAKER IS FINED.

Gets $200 for Defying Officials in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 25.—In a decision by City Judge Joseph H. Bullock, the Rev. E. H. Lougher of Indianapolis, Ku Klux Klan speaker, was fined $100 and costs on each of the two breach of peace charges, which were amended from charges of inciting to riot. The fines grew out of an attempt by Lougher to address 5,000 persons on the public square here the night of Aug. 1, after the mayor and city commissioners had forbidden the meeting. He had spoken for about 10 minutes when a squad of police arrested him. Lougher was taken to police headquarters and allowed bond at once. Five minutes later he again attempted to speak and was arrested a second time. Judge Bullock said: "The defendant came here to speak for an organization that was already in our midst, producing in the minds of the local public considerable apprehension and alarm by its unlawful practices. The red ink with which the handbill was printed advertising the meeting was in itself significant. The general knowledge that a large element of our population was under the ban of persons calling themselves the 'Ku Klux Klan' created a situation where the words or acts or conduct certainly tended to provoke or incite others to violate the peace and tranquillity of this city and commonwealth."

The Rev. Mr. Lougher will appeal.

HAIL AND FAREWELL TO KLAN ORGANIZER

Mayfield Citizens Speed the Parting Guest.

MAYFIELD, Ky., Aug. 25.—Last Wednesday night a long line of determined Mayfield citizens lined the streets along North Seventh Street, thence westward to the Illinois Central Depot. Not a word was spoken, not a sign given, but shortly after 7:15 they dispersed, melting as silently away in the night as they had gathered, their mission accomplished. They had sent a committee to wait on a klan organizer, the committee had done its work in the quietest, most polite kind of a way, and the whistle on the fast Louisville-to-Memphis passenger train No. 101, due here at 7:15, had whistled its departure up the grade in South Mayfield. The organizer was aboard that train. Those citizens were satisfied. They believed they had done their duty to their city and their families. The organizer had no escort to the station; he walked along the silent lines alone. No one waved good-by, no one speeded his departure; he just left.

The Daily Messenger had this to say:

"Mr. [illegible] organizer for the Ku Klux Klan, who has been in Mayfield for the past several weeks, left Mayfield last evening for Indiana.

"During the past few days there has been much talk going on in Mayfield about klans, Ku Klux Klans and klansmen, the burning of the 'fiery cross' and mask robes, together with the number of klansmen now in Mayfield.

"Getting down to the facts, and to make a long story short, a man representing the Ku Klux Klan arrived in Mayfield several months ago and wanted to get the courthouse to speak in, which was refused him. He also received several callers, who represented the best of Mayfield's citizenship and before long he was escorted to the train and left for parts unknown.

"About two weeks ago a man arrived in Mayfield to take his work up where he left off, and after being in Mayfield a short time it was discovered by newspaper people and other citizens that he was here working in the interest of the Ku Klux Klan.

"Immediately the officials of both city and county responded, together with the American Legion, and before two days had passed there had been several meetings held, after which a committee went to see the organizer, and as a result he left the city last evening for Fulton, Ky.

"The citizens of Mayfield were out in large numbers during the early part of the evening Friday, and it looked as if there would have been some trouble should the klan organizer have remained in Mayfield.

"The citizens were so intent on him leaving town that they sent a man to tell him that the train was on time.

"From the view we take in the matter, we believe that Mayfield is one of the best towns in America, and if there is a single neighborhood that does not need a Ku Klux Klan this is one of them.

"The city of Mayfield and Graves County are not as wealthy as some counties, but they have the best people here that can be found in America.

"No doubt the Ku Klux Klan will be represented in Mayfield again in about three months' time with another organizer, but remember when he comes he will receive the same reception, if what the citizens have to say today is true."

PEDDLER OF KU KLUX PAPER FINED $100

LOUISVILLE NEWS EDITORIAL OFFERED AS EVIDENCE KLAN IS MENACE

Republican Lawyer For Klansman Attracts Attention

The editorial referred to was one captioned "Have You a Little Fairy in Your Home," which appeared last February.

It was written about the time the Klan appeared very active in this community and the essence of it was to advise Colored people to prepare to defend themselves.

At the time it aroused the ire of the Chief of Police and that official summoned the editor of The News to his office and denounced the editorial as incendiary and declared he could keep the peace without the aid of The News.

Rumors have been rife for a long time that the Ku Klux Klan in Louisville and Kentucky is made up mostly of Republicans. The News has been informed that prominent members of the Republican organization are members of the Ku Klux Klan. And since the trial of Rigor these rumors have become positive assertions. The basis for them being what is called a "significant thing" that Rigor was represented by Mr. J. S. Luscher.

Mr. Luscher, it is charged is a protege of, and until recently was in the office with Messrs. Searcy and Chilton, Republican bosses.

Last Saturday morning Jack E. Rigor was fined $100 in the Police Court for selling on the streets of Louisville copies of the "Fiery Cross," organ of the Ku Klux Klan.

Rigor had been charged with disorderly conduct when arrested for selling the paper but this was changed to breach of the peace and he was given the maximum fine so he could carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

Prosecuting Attorney Nat Cureton was assisted in the prosecution by Mr. Richard P. Dietzman of the City Attorney's office. Mr. Dietzman had asked William Warley, editor of the Louisville News to be in court and testify as to how he thought Colored people felt regarding the Klan. He said the city was determined the Ku Klux should not get a foothold in Louisville.

Other COLOREED people who had received alleged Ku Klux notices were summoned to be present, and testify at the trial, by the Police Department.

None of these witnesses was called upon and efforts of Mr. Dietzman to get an editorial from the Louisville News in the records were over-ruled, when Judge Railey sustained objections of Rigor's attorney.

Ku Klux Klan—1923.

KLAN GOLD TABOOED BY A. M. E. CHURCH SAYS BISHOP CAREY

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nev. 2.—By A. N. P. "The African Methodist Episcopal Church will never accept a cent of Klan money. It is tainted and would sully the Christian principles for which this church stands," said Bishop A. J. Carey, presiding over the Lexington district, conference here this week. "Send this money back to Ashland, and tell them we do not want it."

Throughout this state the Klan has been growing increasingly and insistently active. It has invaded many places and won over many people whom the colored people of the section have in the past considered friends.

It developed that at Ashland, Ky., recently, the pastor of the M. E. Church, South, who had spoken at the colored church before appeared during a rally with a group of white men. He made a pleasing talk and at its conclusion said he wanted to present a gift from an organization which had been much misunderstood, the Ku Klux Klan. He handed the pastor fifty ($50) dollars. The latter promptly added it to his dollar money and reported to conference. In a speech which was so strong that some of his hearers feared it might be dangerous, Bishop Carey condemned the hooded crowd.

The dollar money for the conference ran over $4,000.

Dr. J. A. Gregg, President of Wilberforce University, the leading College of the denomination, addressed the Sonference. Among other prominent visitors were Rev. Reverdy C. Ransom of the A. M. E. Review, New York and Rev. Noah Williams of Louisville, who is being boomed for the position of Secretary of the Home Mission Board. His church will be host to the next general conference which meets in Louisville in may 1924.

JUDGE PRICE SEVERE.

Counsels Swift Justice for Klansman Who Violate the Law.

PADUCAH, Ky., Sept. 24.—A thrust at future Ku Klux Klan activities in Paducah and McCracken County was delivered by Circuit Judge Joe L. Price when he instructed the McCracken County grand jury this morning to prosecute any person who might commit an offense in the guise of the invisible empire. He congratulated the city and county upon the fact that the hooded organization has found little sympathy here.

"Should the organization be formed here and any overt act committed, I shall ask the grand jury to bring indictment and that the offenders be thoroughly prosecuted," Judge Price declared.

"The rights of a man to trial by jury are inviolate, but if I am correctly informed, this organization denies this right. In Oklahoma, we are informed, the invisible Empire has taken into its own hands enforcement of the law. I think that Paducah and McCracken County are to be congratulated that the organization has found little support here.

"I grant you the organization may have good men in it, but in my opinion they are misguided and the only result is trouble and turmoil. I think the courts of the land are capable of taking care of law enforcement. I don't think the organization can do the things it is setting out to do when they hide their faces and conceal their identity from their neighbors and seek to enforce law. They are vilators of the law. The bill of rights guarantees that trial by jury and the right to be confronted by evidence in open court is the right of every man, but if I am correctly informed, this organization denies this right. When the Declaration of Independence, that document we worship and revere, was signed, it set forth that one reason for the colonies seeking independence was that England was trying citizenship without juries. We can never be able to dispense with trial by jury."

Efforts of the Ku Klux Klan to organize in Paducah were unsuccessful last winter after two Kleagle organizers had spent more than six months in the city. Recently another Kleagle arrived in the city and is said to have established headquarters and is making an active campaign in the city and county. A Klan representative heard Judge Price deliver his instructions to the grand jury this morning.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
DECEMBER 23, 1923

KENTUCKY WHITES ARE WAGING WAR AGAINST THE KLAN

Inter-racial Conference Calls Hooded Order a Serious Menace to the Whole Country.

TERM "SOCIAL EQUALITY" IS PLACED UNDER BAN

American Negro Artist, Who Met Failure Here, Is Honored for His Paintings in Paris.

Kentucky.

By LESTER A. WALTON

Influential white men and women of Kentucky are waging a vigorous and effective war against Ku Kluxism and race prejudice. Among the leaders in the movement is Judge J. H. Hager of Ashland, President of the Kentucky State Bar Association, who, at a session of the local Interracial Commission held in the Jefferson County Court House, subjected the hooded order to such biting ridicule and scorn that the following resolution was adopted:

"This conference commends the excellent paper of Judge Hager in which he shows that the Ku Klux Klan is treasonable in that it is contrary to human law as set forth in the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Kentucky, and it is also contrary to divine law as set forth in the Holy Scripture."

A Serious Nuisance.

"Capacity for leadership without the interference of reason as well as a capacity for hating are the prime qualifications for membership in the Ku Klux Klan," Judge Hager declared. The Klan following the Civil War offered a protection for carpetbaggers and crooks because of the hooded disguises and the Klan of the present day constitutes a nuisance to this country equally as serious, asserted the distinguished jurist.

Other resolutions adopted by the conference were:

"Resolved, since neither race, the black any more than the white, wishes racial amalgamation, the misleading phrase 'social equality' should no longer be permitted to hold back the helpful hand of white people from giving fair life and opportunity to the Negro.

"Resolved, that the race problem is not one of social equality, but a human problem that can best be solved by thoughtful consideration of definite needs of both races.

"It is recommended that hearty indorsement be given the plan of including the study of inter-racial relations in the curricula of high schools and colleges.

"We recommend that when a bond issue for schools is to be voted on it should be agreed beforehand that an equitable division of the money thus secured should be made between the schools for the white and Negro pupils."

Thirty Kentucky women, leaders in religious and civic activities, have joined in the present fight against intolerance. They have formed a separate organization with Mrs. Charles Semple, Chairman; R. K. Massie, Vice Chairman, and Miss Nannie Hite Winston, Secretary.

Single Moral Standard.

In issuing a statement to the public Kentucky is congratulated on its [illegible] freedom from lynchings, the injection of race prejudice into political campaigns is condemned, a single standard of morals for both white and colored women is demanded and the protection of life and property for all is asked.

Associated on the committee are Mrs. B. W. Bayless, Mrs. Frances Beattie, Mrs. William Black, Mrs. Muscoe Burnett, Mrs. H. L. Cockerhan, Mrs. Lee Curry, Mrs. J. H. Dickey, Mrs. Tevis Goodloe, Miss Maude L. Harrison, Mrs. John D. Hazwell, Mrs. W. E. Hunter, Mrs. Atwood Martin, Mrs. F. A. Mehl, Mrs. R. P. Moody, Miss Olivia Orr, Mrs. John Purdy, Mrs. W. J. Piggott, Mrs. J. C. Rawlins, Miss Marie L. Roberts, Mrs. A. T. Robertson, Miss Alma Schmitt, Mrs. J. H. Spilman and Mrs. Charles A. Thomas.

Henry Ossawa Tanner, one of the Americans recently decorated with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor, is a Negro, the son of the late Bishop Benjamin T. Tanner of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Tanner was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1859. After pursuing his studies in the Academy of Fine Arts under Thomas Eakins he went to Atlanta, Ga., where he opened a photographic gallery and undertook to teach art. Not meeting with success the Negro artist obtained a position as teacher of free hand drawing in Clark University.

Met Failure Here.

Failure after failure and discouragement after discouragement rewarded his efforts in this country. Given financial assistance by friends he went to Paris, studying under Jean Paul Laurens and Benjamin Constad. His first taste of real success was in 1900, when he won the Lippincott prize at Philadelphia and the medal at the Paris Exposition.

Having been brought up in a religious atmosphere the artist as a rule selected themes from the Bible. In the Luxembourg Gallery hangs his "Raising of Lazarus," while his "Christ and Nicodemus" and "The Denunciation" are respectively in the [illegible] of Fine Arts and Memorial Hall, Fairmont Park, Philadelphia.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Kansas.

WILL TRY KLANSMAN ON CONTEMPT CHARGE

Atlanta Constitution

Kansas Member Refuses to Divulge Names on Membership Petition.

2-25-23

Topeka, Kans., February 24.—Opening of the hearing on the ouster petition brought by the state against the Ku Klux Klan today suddenly developed into a situation as to whether the klan oath supersedes that of a witness.

As a result of the refusal of H. H. Kitchen, a klan organizer, to divulge names on a membership petition, contempt of court proceedings will be started in the supreme court Monda according to Assistant Attorney G eral John G. Egan, who condu the state's case.

The hearing was opened ' M. Brewster. Commission Kitchin, who has been in week or more anouncing an organizer of the klan,

first witness questioned by Egan. He admitted he was a klan organizer and that a petition signed by persons desiring to join the klan had been submitted to him. Questioned further, he stated that the petition was in a safety box.

"Who has the key?" he was asked.

"One of the boys. Some times I have the petition days and keep it locked up at night," Kitchin answered.

Oath Hold Man.

"What is the name of the person who has the key?"

"I have taken a solemn oath before God not to tell," was the cryptic answer.

In reply to orders by Commissioner Brewster, Kitchin maintained his attitude of secrecy, repeating that he had "made an oath before God" not to divulge the names of any member of the klan.

Following application in the supreme court to hold Kitchen guilty of contempt of court, Commissioner Brewster said, the probable procedure will be for the court to set a time for a hearing at which Kitchen will be given an opportunity to explain why he refused to answer.

Commissioner Brewster continued the hearing before him until March 1.

Carl McManus, who also claims to be a klan organizer and who was subpoenaed as a witness, did not testify today, Attorney Egan desiring to bring the Kitchen refusal to a conclusion before the case goes further.

KLAN OUSTER SUIT BEGINS IN KANSAS

Montgomery Advertiser

(Associated Press)

TOPEKA, KANS., Feb. 23.—The taking of testimony in the state's ouster suit against the Ku Klux Klan will commence tomorrow before S. M. Brewster, appointed by the supreme court to sit as commissioner to hear evidence. 2-24-23

Two witnesses will be heard and their deposition taken. They are H. H. Kitchen and Carl McManus on whom subpoenas were served by the state several days ago when they appeared here and claimed to be Klan organizers.

One of the contentions of the Klan is that it has no officials, members, agents or organizers in Kansas.

The hearing is to be a sort of round-robin affair which will extend to all parts of the state where there have been any alleged Ku Klux Klan activities.

"We probably will hold the hearings a dozen different places from time to time," said Attorney General C. D. Griffith.

Secure Little Evidence In Alleged Operations Of Ku Klux in Topeka

Atlanta Constitution

Topeka, Kans., March 3.—The hearings before a supreme court commissioner in the state's ouster suit against the Ku Klux Klan will be resumed soon at some other point in Kansas, possibly Kansas City, Kans., officials indicated today. 3/4/23

Because of the unwillingness of klan representatives to divulge information the hearing concluded here yesterday resulted in comparatively little evidence concerning the order's alleged activities in Topeka.

H. H. Kitchen, klan organizer, formerly of Oklahoma City, and Guy A. Swallow, former Topeka chief of police, are in the Shawnee county jail, judged in contempt of the state supreme court. Kitchen refused to answer questions at the hearing regarding names on a Topeka membership petition, holding that the klan oath bound him to secrecy, while Swallow refused even to take the oath as a witness.

In Kitchen's case klan attorneys have indicated they would bring habeas corpus proceedings, pending an appeal to the United States supreme court.

Charge Unfairness.

At the hearing yesterday, John S. Dean, defense attorney, charged the state's attorney with unfairness in bringing out at Thursday's session only a part of the klansman's oath, which, he said, would tend to give the public a wrong impression of the oath. The section cited by the state that the klan members swear to keep secret such information as comes to him through the "sacred bond of klansmanship, the crime of violating this solemn oath treason against the United States of America, rape and malicious murder excepted."

Dean read from the membership oath the following sections:

"I solemnly swear and affirm that to the government of the United States of America, and the states thereof of which I may be a resident, unequalled, and above any other and every kind of government in the whole world, I here and now pledge my life, my property, my vote and my sacred honor to uphold its flag, its constitution and constitutional laws, and will protect, defend and enforce same unto death."

Dean also read the concluding paragraph of the oath:

"Before God, in the presence of the mystic klansmen, on my sacred honor I do most solemnly and sincerely pledge, promise and swear that I will at all times, in all places and in all ways, stand ready to aid and assist officers of the law in the proper discharge of their legal duties, so help me God. Amen."

REGAINS FREEDOM UPON PROMISE TO TESTIFY ON KLAN

Ku Klux Organizer Spends Month Behind Bars For Refusal

Associated Press Report.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 5.—After being under arrest one month, held in contempt of the Kansas supreme court for refusal to testify at hearings of the State's ouster suit against the Ku Klux Klan, H. H. Kitchen of Oklahoma City, Klan organizer, today informed the court through his attorney, John S. Dean, that he is ready to comply with the court's order and answer all questions to the best of his ability.

Following presentation of Kitchen's statement to the supreme court, an order for Kitchen's release was issued, his attorney's word being accepted in lieu of any bond that Kitchen will be on hand when the hearing is resumed.

Kitchen, after taking oath as a witness, refused to answer certain questions put to him, claiming that to answer would be violation of his klan oath of secrecy. Guy S. Swallow, of Topeka, also was held in contempt because he refused to take the witness oath when summoned to the hearing. After one day in jail Swallow agreed to take the oath and testify and he was released. The date for resumption of the klan hearing to hear these two witnesses has not yet been set.

KLAN TO DISCARD MASKS IN KANSAS

(Preston News Service)

Topeka, Kans., May 7.—The Ku Klux Klan of Kansas, charter application for which is now pending before the state charter board, is said to represent an insurgent movement to the one in Atlanta, Ga., according to the sponsors. The new klan is to maintain headquarters in Kansas and intends to issue charters for klans in other states.

Kansas City Star 5-17-23

It is said that the new klan intends to eliminate some of the objectionable features of the old organization. According to the head, recognize no boycott, no class hatred of the new organization, it will will not use masked hooded uniforms.

No mention is made with regard to the elimination of race hatred or religious antagonism and other nefarious features so prominent in the old klan.

KLAN CHAPTER DISBANDS

Memphis Commercial Appeal

Members Decided It Was In Violation Of Penal Code.

KANSAS CITY, May 1.—When advised last summer that the Ku Klux Klan was in violation of section 19, of the federal penal code, about 400 members of Wyandotte Klan No. 5 voted to disband, L. S. Harvey, testified here today in the hearing of the suit to oust the klan from Kansas. Mr. Harvey, who was first assistant United States district attorney in Kansas during the war, testified that he was a member of the exalted cyclops cabinet at the time and knew that things had been proposed which would be in violation of the federal statute. 5-2-23

KANSAS KU KLUX SECRETS ARE TOLD

Associated Press Report.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., May 1.—When advised last summer that the Ku Klux Klan was in violation of section 19 of the federal penal code, about 400 members of Wyandotte Klan No. 5 voted to disband, L. S. Harvey testified here today in the hearing of the suit to oust the klan from Kansas. Mr. Harvey, who was first assistant United States district attorney in Kansas during the war, testified that he was a member of the exalted cyclops' cabinet at the time and knew that things had been proposed which would be in violation of the federal statutes.

Before he withdrew from the klan, Mr. Harvey testified, a proposal came before the cabinet to "correct the viewpoint" of M. E. Pearson, superintendent of schools here, who had sanctioned a pageant in which white and negro children participated. He said a group of men known as "kluxers" was to carry out the order, against which, he testified, he and other members of the cabinet objected.

In reply to a question Mr. Harvey said the "kluxers" composed a group to discipline persons whom the cyclops ruled deserved correction.

KU KLUX WILL MEET

Montgomery Advertiser

Thousands Expected To Join In Demonstration In Kansas.

TOPEKA, KAS., July 17.—Thousands of members of Knights of Ku Klux Klan from all parts of the state will assemble here for a huge demonstration Saturday, it was announced today by local officials of the roganization. The marchers will wear the full regalia of the order, including masks and robes according to officials.

Attorney General C. B. Griffith, when questioned this afternoon, said that his office would take no action tending to stop the announced demonstration unless directed to do so by Governor J. M. Davis.

7-17-23

SUING KLAN FOR $30,000.

Theodore Schierman, Former Kansan.

Charges Whipping on Kluxesrs.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Nov. 13.—A klan suit, second only in importance to state ouster suit, was set for hearing in federal court here today.

Theodore Schierman, now of Nowata, Okla., formerly mayor of Liberty, Montgomery County, is suing for $30,000 damages.

The city of Liberty is defendant. He cites an alleged whipping in September last year by a mob the former mayor believes to have been composed of the klan.

Scores of witnesses from Montgomery County and Southeast Kansas have been subpoenaed.

One Saturday night, his petition states, he was in front of his garage when a car drove up and some men forced him at the point of a revolver to get into the car. He was driven several miles into the country and whipped across the back with a heavy strap. None of the men were masked.

Released, he went home and the story did not become public for several days. 11-14-23

Schierman was owner of a hall used by lodges of Liberty. It issaid that when advised the klan was using the hall as a meeting place, Schierman told the men he could not permit the hall to be used by such an organization.

Schierman failed to recognize his assailants, the suit declares.

BLAME KLAN IN SCHOOL OUSTER AT COFFEYVILLE

Chicago Daily News

Board of Education Refuses Our Children Admittance to Junior High School

11-10-23

Coffeyville, Kan., Nov. 9.—The local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., working in conjunction with citizens, retained Attorneys Elisha Scott and R. M. Van Dyne of Topeka to institute a suit of mandamus against the Coffeyville school board to compel it to admit children of our Race into the junior high school. The city recently voted bonds to erect a school, known as the junior high school of Coffeyville, at an approximate cost of $350,000, and denied our children in grades ranging from seventh, eighth and ninth, the right to enter the school, but segregated them to a school known as the Cleveland. The Cleveland school is inadequate and without proper facilities for teaching

Case Is Important

A suit was brought originally in the state Supreme court on Sept. 21. An alternative writ of mandamus was immediately issued and the case is set down for trial on its merits Dec. 5. This case is of vast importance because there are several cities in Kansas suffering the same fate as Coffeyville and are waiting action of the Supreme court in the matter to determine whether the ninth grade is a high school grade, and whether a city of the first class can deny our children the right to enter a junior high school where high school subjects are taught or relegate them to a place unfit and unequipped to teach such subjects.

The school board raised a question of fact in their answer which makes it necessary to be determined by evidence. This evidence is to be taken in the form of depositions. The citizens have already gone to considerable expense in this matter to prepare their case for presentation to the Supreme court. Donations are being received by D. M. Hunigan, 504 E. Fifth St., who is treasurer of the citizens' committee.

For many years Kansas has maintained a spirit of friendliness and good-will toward our people, opening her schools, colleges and universities to them, but recently the Ku Klux Klan entered the state and began preaching a doctrine of hate and oppression of our citizens which found its way to the hearts of many of the leading white citizens.

Depositions Taken

Four members of the board admitted that they were Klansmen. These men: A. Bessy, T. Perry, Bert Hastings and C. Mercer, at first attempted to evade the questions in such a manner as not to commit themselves, but under the direct cross-questioning of Attorney Scott were forced to acknowledge membership.

Among the large number of witnesses examined was Professor McMillan, principal of the Washington High school, who testified that there was no discrimination practised in his school, although a number of children had preceded him on the stand and each testified that all Race girls and boys were forced to sit in a group to themselves and were not permitted to sit in chapel with the other children.

Principal Beunefield of the Junior High school testified that he had been ordered not to enroll any Race children in his building. This authority was traced to A. Decker, superintendent of schools, to whom the members of the board admitted, had been given the power to run the schools as he saw fit.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

ORGANIZER FLAYS MOREHOUSE PROBE

Houston Post
Houston, Texas

Associated Press Report.

WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 4.—Charges that the Ku Klux Klan was responsible for the alleged hooded band activities in Morehouse parish, Louisiana, last summer, are false, and "Governor Parker knows they are not true," Z. A. Harris, national organizer for the Ku Klux Klan, told an audience at the forum here this afternoon. 2-8-23

Mer Rouge happenings, as testified to in the Bastrop open hearing recently conducted by Attorney General Coco, are the result of "the greatest conspiracy" agains the klan, Harris declared.

The klan organizer also referred to the reported whipping of Mayor Theodore Schierlman of Liberty, Kan., early last fall by a band of hooded and robed men, declaring that the press had told only one side of the story and that it had failed to "tell the public all about it when lawyers dismissed the case."

Between 3000 and 5000 persons, several hundred of whom were women, attended the lecture, admission to which was permitted by presentation of a ticket at the door.

Kansas Klans Deny All Charges Made In Ouster Petition

Atlanta Constitution
2-10-23

Topeka, Kans., February 9.—A sweeping denial was made today by the Ku Klux Klan to the charges in the ouster petition filed in the supreme court by the attorney general in behalf of the state. As a result the state is expected to bring out at the hearing important evidence which, it is claimed, the state has obtained through investigations in the portions of the state, where the state claims klan organizers were at work.

Toward the end of his term of office ex-Governor H. J. Allen appointed Judge J. A. McDermott of the industrial court to conduct an investigation. Judge McDermott made no formal report on his findings, nor was any report made public as to findings of a Leavenworth, Kas., detective agency, employed by the state to investigate the alleged klan activities.

SWEEPING DENIAL IS MADE BY KLAN IN OUSTER HEARING

Montgomery Advertiser

Answer to Charges Claim Order Is Purely Social and Benevolent

2-10-23

(Associated Press)

TOPEKA, KANSAS, Feb. 9.—The Ku Klux Klan makes a sweeping denial of all of the statements and charges contained in the petition recently filed by the state to oust the organization from Kansas, n an answer filed with the supreme court here today.

According to the answer the Klan is "purely a social, secret, benevolent and eleemosynary" organization; it opposes mob activities and violence, intimidation or threats; believes in enforcement of law by constituted authorities and in the highest allegance to the government of the United States, and furthermore, that it has no members, agents or employes in Kansas.

(Associated Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Edward Young Clarke, imperial klaliff of the Ku Klux Klan, announced today that Dr. Oscar Haywood, self-styled national klokard, had been recalled from New York to the imperial palace at Atlanta to explain to Dr. W. H. Evans, imperial wizard, alleged unathourized assumption of authority.

According to Mr. Clarke, the principal charges against Dr. Haywood were that he challenged Thomas Dixon, author of "The Clansman" to a debate, without sanction of the klan; that he had assumed the fictitious title of "national klokard," and that he had taken upon himself to state the attitude of the Klan without authority.

Mr. Clarke who said that Dr. Haywood already was on his way to Atlanta, also left for the South today to be present when the latter met the imperial wizard.

(Associated Press)

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Miss Mildred Eric, 26, who charged a hooded man had carved ten crosses on her body after she had been kidnapped last Monday night, was arrested today on a warrant sworn out by her father charging disorderly conduct. The warrant was issued to give the police, who expressed doubt of the young woman's story, an oportunity to question her. Miss Margaret Anderson, a nurse, and a friend of Miss Eric also was arrested. According to the police, Miss Eric said she had received threatening letters recently.

SECOND KLANSMAN IS SENT TO KANSAS JAIL IN OUSTER HEARING

Montgomery Advertiser

Organizer Refuses to Take Oath as Witness Against Organization

CHARGE IS CONTEMPT

3-3-23

Court Orders Men Held Until Ready to Answer Questions

Kansas.

(Associated Press)

TOPEKA, KAS., March 2.—Guy A. Swallow, former chief of police of Topeka, was placed in the jail here late today on a commitment issued by the supreme court. Swallow was held in contempt of the supreme court for his refusal to take the oath as a witness when placed on the stand today at the hearing of the state's ouster suit against the Ku Klux Klan.

Swalow is the second alleged Klansman jailed.

H. H. Kitchen, Klan organizer, formerly of Oklahoma City, being incarcerated Thursday on a similar charge.

The hearing was adjourned today, to be taken up later, probably at some other place where evidence in the hands of the attorney general indicates there may be a Klan organization. The time and place for the next session has not been determined, S. M. Brewter, it was reported, said.

The case on Swallow differs from that of Kitchen in that the latter took the witnes oath, admitted he was an organizer and member of the Klan, but refused to answer questions which he said conflicted with his oath of secrecy as a Klansman. Kitchen' attorneys have indicated habeas corpus proceedings will be instituted in his behalf, pending appeal to the United States Supreme court on a writ of error from the Kansas supreme court.

Swallow's refusal surprised the Klan's attorneys, W. L. Wood, of Kansas City and John S. Dean, of Topeka, they asserted. Both Kitchen and Swallow were advised that they are to remain in jail until they are ready to conform to the supreme court's orders.

Assistant Attorney General Rhodes, who is conducting the state's case, claims he has evidence that Swallow is one of the one hundred Topeka men who recently joined the Klan.

Carl McManus, an organizer, testified that he administered the oath to that many. When confronted by Swallow today, McManus said he did not remembmer having administered the Klan oath to him.

W. L. Wood, the Klan attorney, was on the stand today and examined at length. He frequently refused to answer questions on the ground that such information as he might have came to him in his capacity as an attorney.

Wood admitted he was a member of a Klan in Kansas City, Kas., and that it has a meeting hall, but said he had knowledge of no other Klan organizations in the state. Referring to a trip made by forty men from Kansas City, Mo., to Atlanta, Ga., on a Klan mission last November, Wood said:

"I was retained as an attorney at Atlanta. I went there to inquire into the organization's activities before I would become its attorney in this case: I found it to be an entirely wholesome and upright organization and not such an organization as represented in the Kansas press."

Wood declared he did not know the name of any of the men who made the trip, except George C. McCarron, Kansas City, Mo., who superintended it and paid all his expenses.

"If I knew any of their names I would gladly tell you," he informed Captain Rhodes. "I met them and talked with them and probably would know their faces, but I did not charge my memory with their names or where they were from."

KLANSMEN ARE JAILED FOR REFUSING TO TALK

Kansas Kluxers Put Their Klan Oath First,

OUSTER SUIT IS HEARD

Commercial Appeal

G. A. Swallow, Former Chief of Police of Topeka, Refuses to Testify Against the Klan and Is Sent to Prison.

Memphis, Tenn.
3-3-23

TOPEKA, Kan., March 2.—Guy A. Swallow, former chief of police of Topeka was placed in the jail here late today on a commitment issued by the supreme court. Swallow was held in contempt of the supreme court for his refusal to take the oath, as a witness when placed on the stand today at the hearing of the state's ouster suit against the Ku Klux Klan.

Swallow is the second alleged klansman jailed. H. H. Kitchen, klan organizer, formerly of Oklahoma City, being incarcerated Thursday on a similar charge.

The hearing was adjourned today to be taken up later, probably at some other place where evidence in the hands of the attorney-general indicates there may be a klan organization. The time and place for the next session has not been determined, S. M. Brewster, commissioner, said.

Kitchen Puts Klan Oath First.

The case of Swallow differs from that of Kitchen, in that the latter took the witness oath, admitted he was an organizer and member of the klan but refused to answer questions, which he said conflicted with his oath of secrecy as a klansman. Kitchens' attorneys have indicated habeas corpus proceedings will be instituted in his behalf, pending appeal to the United States supreme court on a writ of error from the Kansas supreme court.

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Wood admitted he was a member of a klan in Kansas City, Kan., and that it has a meeting hall, but said he had knowledge of no other klan organizations in the state.

OFGANIZER OF KLAN JAILED FOR CONTEMPT

Atlanta Constitution

Topeka, Kans., March 1.—H. H. Kitchen, organizer of the Ku Klux Klan, formerly of Oklahoma City, was placed in the Shawnee county jail this afternoon on a writ issued by the state supreme court holding him in contempt of that court for refusal to answer questions at a hearing today of the state's ouster suit against the klan. 3/2/23

The court issued an order February 26, requiring Kitchen to answer questions. He refused to at the opening of the hearing before Commissioner S. M. Brewster, February 25.

Attorneys for Kitchen, Colonel John S. Dean, of Topeka, and W. L. Wood, of Kansas City, stated that the case will be carried to the United States supreme court if necessary. Meanwhile habeas corpus proceedings probably will be instituted for Kitchen.

The issue, as created by Kitchen, is whether he should be compelled to inform the court as to names of members of the klan after having taken the klan oath not to reveal them.

KLAN ORGANIZER IS PLACED IN JAIL ON CONTEMPT CHARGES

Montgomery Advertiser

H. H. Kitchen Refuses to Answer Questions in Ouster Hearing

3-2-23

KEEPS OATH INVIOLATE

Question Arose Over Request For Names of Members in Kansas

(Associated Press)

TOPEKA, KAS., Mch. 1.—H. H. Kitchen, organizer of the Ku Klux Klan, formerly of Oklahoma City, was placed in the Shawnee county jail this afternoon on a writ issued by the state supreme court

holding him in contempt of that court for refusal to answer questions at a hearing today of the state's ouster suit against the Klan.

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After Kitchen's arrest, the hearing was resumed with Carl McManus, also an organizer, who said he was employed by Kitchen, testifying.

McManus testified that during his visit to Topeka of two weeks he had administered the klansmen oath to "approximately a hundred men" in Topeka. Questioned as to the identity of these men was, McManus said he did not recall any of the names. He said he had been a member of the klan for two years.

Assistant Attorney General Rhodes read a portion of what was purported to be the klansman's oath, and McManus admitted that it was part of it. The section read as follows:

"I swear that I will keep secret to myself information of klansmen which come to me in the sacred bond of klansmanship, the crimes of violation of this oath, of treason to the United States of America and of rape and malicious murder alone excepted."

McManus testified that the membership fee is $10; that the members pay $6.50 for the klan uniform. His testimony was continued until tomorrow to permit Attorney Wood to take the stand. Wood denied that he ever had held office in the klan, other than attorney "since last July or August."

In pursuance to the supreme court's order that the witness, Kitchen, produce the membership petition which he had testified was in his possession part of the time. Kitchen informed the court that he had returned to each of the signers his detached signature.

"I want to direct the attention of the counsel that at the conclusion of the former hearing, I directed the witness not to remove or destroy any of the information desired," Commissioner Brewster stated.

Kitchen again was asked whose names were attached to the petition.

"I refuse to state," he answered.

"Why?" Commissioner Brewster asked.

"Because of my conscience and an oath before God."

"Did you take an oath as a witness that you would answer questions?"

"I did."

"Does that oath bother you?"

"Not under these circumstances."

Attorney Dean, in behalf of Kitchen had a long statement recorded in the record that the witness did not refuse to answer because of any disrespect for the court, but claimed the right to refuse until ordered to do so "by the court of last resort."

LEAVENWORTH PERFECTS KLU KLUX ORGANIZATION

(By Ernest F. Jones.)

Special to The Sun.

Kansas City Sun 10-20-23

The city of Leavenworth, Kansas, although a little late, nevertheless keeps up with the fad. The getting in line was put into locomotion by some of the city's leading gamblers and booze runners.

The incident mentioned is a Ku Klux Klan organization perfected Tuesday night, October 2. The writer doesn't mean to imply that this city hasn't had Kluxes before, because it has, but it hasn't had a permanent order until since the night mentioned.

Kansas City Mo.

The Sun's representative became in knowledge of the organization through one of his men whom he has around through the city keeping him posted to what is going on around the town. This sub was informed by Mr. ——— (white), to whom he was talking. He says that he received a written communication inviting him out that night to take part in the organization. He said to h—— with the Klan, and that he would kill the first ——— that jumped him up why he didn't attend. He will kill them all until he gets the right one, remarked Mr. ———.

Because a man says he is against the Klan is no reason that he is, because the man in question is a member of that ring that sent him the invitation.

The Klan order was set in motion at the Shrine Temple on Shawnee street, and they are in an exceeding great numbers and have a powerful influence in this city.

Are all Shriners Ku Kluxs?

Ku Klux Klan — 1923 Iowa.

ATTACK ON KLAN MADE IN IOWA LEGISLATURE

Atlanta Constitution 2-23

Des Moines, Iowa, February 5.—The Ku Klux Klan would be completely outlawed in Iowa, its members would be subject to jail sentence, and would not be permitted to hold any civil service job in the state; soliciting for membership in the klan would be punishable by jail terms, and all klan oaths and contracts would be invalidated, under the terms of a bill introduced today in the Iowa house and senate.

Aged Woman Member Of Original Klan Regrets Klan Exists Again.

2-22-23

The Register Waterloo Iowa

(Preston News Service)

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, Feb. 16,—Mrs. Eliza Fields, a famous confederate spy and the only woman member of the original Ku Klux Klan, helped bury the order after it had served its purpose in the days of the civil war, says she regrets that it has again risen from its grave. She said, "I was proud of the klan for its charitable acts to widowe and orphans, because it restored white dominance in the South, and also because Cy Williams my first sweetheart, was cyclops. But lawless men got control of the organization and when Oliver P. Morton made his investigation I gave testimony against the klan. I'm glad that I helped put it out of business, and I'm sorry it is trying to come back again. There is no good it can do now."

AGED WOMAN MEMBER OF ORIGINAL KLAN REGRETS ATTEMPT AT REORGANIZATION

Topeka Plaindealer Topeka-Kansas

Council Bluffs, Iowa, Feb. 14.—Mrs. Eliza Fields, a famous confederate psy and the only member of the original Ku Klux Klan, helped bury the order after it had served its purpose in the days of the civil war, says she regrets that it has again risen from the grave. She said: "Iwas proud of the klan for its charitable acts to widows and orphans, because it restored white dominance in the South, and because also Cy Williams was my first sweetheart, was cyclops. But lawless men got hold of the organization and when Oliver P. Morton made his investigation, I gave testimony against the klan. I'm glad that I helped put it out of business, and I'm sorry to see it is trying to come back. There is no good it can do now."

2-22-23

MASONIC RANKS IN IOWA TO BE PURGED OF KLAN

Grand Master Flays Purposes of Masked Organization; Deposes Masonic Warden

Des Moines, Iowa, June 22.—Iowa Masonry is opposed to the Ku Klux Klan. Grand Master Frank W. Glaze of Oskaloosa in an address recently before a session of the annual meeting of the grand lodge of Iowa in no uncertain terms expressed the negative attitude of the grand lodge toward the order.

"The grand lodge does not approve of the masked organization nor will it tolerate the spreading of Klan propaganda in Masonic halls," Glaze said.

The Rev. Tom Roberts, Sheffield, Iowa Klan organizer, was relieved of the junior warden's job of the Sheffield Masonic lodge when it came to the attention of Grand Master Glaze that the pastor had been active in the Klan.

After a rather extended discussion of the Klan Grand Master Glaze summed up Iowa Masonry's stand against "the invisible empire" as follows:

"If a Mason wants to do good, he has ample opportunity as a Mason to do so. As far as enforcing law we have officers for that purpose, and I do not believe any good Mason should take the law into his own hands; and further, I do not believe any respectable, honest, upright man would want to cover his face and go out nights to enforce the law.

"I can see no good reason why a good Mason would want to join an organization which is in disrepute and a disgrace to the community and as far as I am concerned, I have no use for such an organization.

"I received information that speeches had been made in some of the lodges by Klan organizers, spreading their propaganda. I investigated the matter and found it to be true.

"I therefore called a meeting of the masters in that locality and informed them that no more speeches of that nature must be allowed in their lodge halls, and if any of them were members of the Klan, or expected to join, to turn their jewels in to me, as I did not consider it proper for an officer of any lodge, knowing the attitude of the grand lodge, to be a member of that body.

"I was informed that the junior warden of the lodge at Sheffield was an organizer of the Klan, so on April 3 I sent the following letter to that place:

"'I am informed that the Rev. Thomas L. Roberts, your junior warden, is an organizer for the Ku Klux Klan and is making speeches over the state in the interests of that organization. I feel that this is detrimental to the Masonic fraternity of Iowa and that he is disregarding the wishes of the grand lodge in doing so. I therefore ask you to arrest his jewel, declare his office vacant, and proceed to elect an officer to fill the vacancy.'"

6 2-23-23

CHARGE OF SEDUCTION IS LODGED BY KLAN

The Constitution

Des Moines, Iowa, August 22.—Alpha Bassett, of Grinnell, Iowa, faced a charge of seduction today as the result of the first direct action for law enforcement by the Iowa realm of the Ku Klux Klan. His arrest at Boone yesterday in company with an 18-year-old Grinnell girl, and his return to Poweshiek county today, followed a two weeks' search by Ku Klux Klan investigators, it was said.

The couple were brought here last night and the girl was turned over to her parents.

Klan investigators operated under direction of A. E. Brown, state organizer and the imperial representative of the imperial wizard at Atlanta.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

Georgia.

AUG 9 1923

MOB TRIES TO BREAK INTO THE GEORGIA TRAINING SCHOOL

They Sought Negro and His Wife Employed There in Order to Chastise Them.

AUTHORITIES ORDER FULLEST PROTECTION

Have Made Two Attempts to Secure the Negroes They Are After — Sensational Story Laid Before Governor Walker.

Special to The Chronicle.

Milledgeville, Ga., Aug. 8.—About 1 o'clock Tuesday morning a mob considered to be composed of about forty white men, all unmasked, attempted to force their entrance into the colored building of the Georgia Training School for Boys for the purpose of seizing Tom Thomas and his wife, negroe employees at the place.

The men first approached the front of the building used as a domicile for the negro youths at the training school. It was publicly learned today that a similar mob forced their way into this building Friday night last and then and there warned Thomas and his wife to leave the place by Tuesday night, at which time they would make a return visit to the place to ascertain whether or not their orders were carried out.

Last night Mrs. Orion W. Manson, superintendent of the training school, was in Atlanta ,and the place was temporarily in charge of Dr. H. C. Wood, of Irwinton, a brother of Mrs. Manson. It was known by the officials of the school that the mob had promised to return to the place Tuesday night and Tuesday afternoon Dr. Wood came up to take charge of the situation in the absence of his sister. Having been apprised of the fact that a mob would probably undertake to invade the place. Dr. Wood supplied himself with an automotic shot gun and stationed himself in the colored building to await the oncoming of the would be intruders.

Crowd Drives Up.

Shortly before 1 o'clock eight automobiles drove up in front of the training school and the occupants immediately alighted. Several of the men went immediately to the negro building and demanded admission to the place, which demand was ignored by Dr. Wood. Iimmediately after their approach Dr. Wood, standing with a pump gun in his hands, demanded the departure of the members of the mob. "I'll give you men one minute to leave these premises before a volley of buckshot is turned upon you," said Dr. Wood. A member of the mob asked the dosto to repeat his statement and, as h did so, he added, "half of that minute is now up," and the men hurriedly left the place to later assemble in front of the building used as a home for the officials and a dormitory for the whie doys confined at the training school.

Upon their latter stop the members of the mob demanded of assistant superintendent J. H. Johnson the keys to the negro building. Upon being questioned as to their object the men stated that they desired to get in touch with Tom Thomas and his wife for the purpose of giving them a lecture in regards to the manner in which the negro man his wife had addressed some white people. At this juncture, W. E. Ireland, bookkeeper at the place, communicated with Sheriff S. L. Terry, requesting the sheriff to make a hurry trip to the training school which is located nearly two miles west of Milledgeville. Later, the men cut the telephone wire, though too late to prevent communication with the sheriff's office.

The Sheriff on Hand.

"Within a very few minutes Sheriff Terry and Deputy John T. Burke appeared before the mob left the place. As the officers stepped from their automobile the Sheriff made inquiry as to the trouble. Not a member of the mob parted their lips while Assistant Superintendent J. H. Johnson, with Mrs. Johnson swinging hysterically to his arm, made the statement that no trouble existed. Coming down to the ground from the veranda, Deputy Sullivan, who arrived at the training school Tuesday afternoon with two youths in his custody, expressed the opinion to the officers that something serious was about th take place, whereupon Sheriff Terry reached into hi automobile and drew an automati shot gun. At this the members o the crowd climbed into their auto mobiles and immediately left th place. Sheriff Terry and Deput Burke remained at the trainin school until after day Wednesda morning.

A Negro Beaten.

Later today it became known tha a mob about 9 o'clock Tuesday nigh went to the home of Jim Douglas, a negro residing in the country about nine miles west of Milledgeville, in search of the negro Thomas, who is a brother-in-law of Douglas. Douglas advised the mob members that he knew nothing of the whereabouts of Thomas. Then men then threw their guns into Douglas' face and carried him away about fifty yards and gave him an unmerciful beating, lascerating the negroe's head with buts of pistols and drawing freely blood from his back by being severely beaten with sticks.

Wednesday afternoon the negro Douglas was interviewed by a newspaper man. His wounds had been dressed Wednesday morning. He stated that he felt compelled to leave his three-horse farm to go to another section or run the risk of losing his life or being done severe bodily injury. In an interview with several white people in the community, it was learned that Douglas was a quiet, peaceful and hard working negro.

Wednesday morning communication was had with Mrs. Manson, superintendent, and F. J. Paxon, of Atlanta, chairman of the board of managers of the Georgia Training School for Boys. In the early afternoon Wednesday Governor Walker conferred with Sheriff Terry over long distance telephone and the governor advised the sheriff to use every precaution in protecting the training school and call for military aid should the situation appear to demand it.

Early in the evening Wednesday three deputies appointed by Sheriff Terry were stationed about the building the training schools, with orders to permit no one entering the premises.

Upon leaving the place Tuesday night members of the mob were heard to say they would make a return trip Wednesday night and finish the job they had undertaken.

At a comparatively late hour Wednesday evening no further developments had taken place in the way of an additional threat by the men to invade the premises of the training school. However, at 7 o'clock Dr. Wood, temporarily in charge of the institution, stated that a number of strange men had driven about the grounds in automobiles and appeared to be moving in a mysterious manner.

Gov. Walker Notified.

The Chronicle Bureau,
The Kimball House,
Jno. W. Hammond, Mgr.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 8.—The official report made to Governor Walker on the two assaults made on the state reformatory, or training school for boys at Milledgeville, is sordid in its details. The comment following the report, made by the superintendent of the institution to Governor Walker, was that unless the institution can be surrounded with ample protection it is her purpose to release the inmates of the institution, regardless of the aftermath, since she will not hold them there in confinement by the state subject to any further attack by armed and masked men and with no way to defend themselves or be defended.

Governor Walker assured the authorities of the institution that ample protection would be afforded and was joined in this assurance by Mr. Etheridge, representing the Ku Klux Klan who sat in the conference and heard the official report made to the governor. In fact, Mr. Etheridge, speaking for the klan, assured the superintendent that the klan itself would throw a guard around the buildings tonight and protect them against further attack.

It is stated that Governor Walker, in the official conference, told the klan representative that this was the time for the klan to show its hand, and show where it stands. The report had contained information that the attack was made, twice at the negro building and once at the white building, by two bands of men, parading themselves as klansmen, which the official representative of the organization said was not the true condition.

The governor called the sheriff of Baldwin County on the telephone and issued instructions, in the presence of officials of the institution that as many citizens of Baldwin as may be needed be immediately sworn in as deputies to extent of every male citizen in the county, if necessary, to afford full protection at the institution and the same time that the sheriff should spare no effort in rounding up the masked band.

Governor Walker was told that there has already been one death at the institution directly as a result of these attacks and two negro men have been mercilessly beaten at a point eight miles from the institution where the band traced Tom Thomas, one of the negroes they went to the institution to attack. His wife, Mary Thomas, was hiding and they were unable to find her.

Trouble Dates Far Back

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 8.—The troubles preceeding the attacks date back for some time, according to the information officially given Governor Walker. A white man employed at the institution in farm work objected to the employment of any negro at the place and insistently sought to have them discharged. In fact such reports and complaints were made by this man against negro employes that repeately they were dismissed until finally Tom and Mary Thomas were engaged to cook for and take care of the negro building.

Objection also was raised to these negroes, thought the superintendent of the institution found them to be especially efficient.

Finally, after consultation with members of the board, the white farm supervisor was given notice that his services would no longer be needed after August 1st, and upon that notice the authorities at the institution were told they would not be permited to keep the negroes in employment at that place.

The verbal report also stated to the governor that this same man had repeatedly threatened the negro boys with "the klan," and told them "the klan" would get them, too.

One night the latter part of last week fifteen armed men approaching the institution were discovered by Tom and Mary Thomas. The latter hid in some bushes alongside the road and the woman went to the rear of the building and locked herself in with the inmates. Tom Thomas saw and recognized several of the band of fifteen men, watched them as they broke down the door to the negro building where they entered and demanded to know the whereabouts of Tom and Mary Thomas. Failing to find either they finally left the place, telling the inmates they were coming back and get the two negroes they were after.

The inmates were thrown into pandemonium. Three of the boys got out of the building, left the place and have not been seen since. Another crawled to the roof of an outhouse and spent the night. The following day, in a dazed sort of condition and asking if "the Klux" were coming back after him, he got into the white building, secured a gun and shot himself to death.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death, because it is not stated none of the attaches of the institution would tell all they knew of the night attack, although the physician expressed the certain belief that the boy had killed himself, and others of the institution said at the time they knew that to be true.

Yesterday a telephone message was sent to a neighboring county for a guard, who was known to be entirely fearless. A relative of one of the officials of the institution procured a repeating rifle and a supply of cartridges, went to the place, locked himself inside the negro building, and remained on guard last night, and was there when, single-handed, he turned the l of twenty-five men away.

A former inmate of the institution, now employed in a clerical position, heard the band of twenty-five approaching while he was engaged on certain work in the office in the white building. Immediately he called the sheriff on the phone and notified him, and was in the act of trying to call the mayor when the telephone wire was cut. He then went into the white dormitory, told the boys the klan was coming, and asked for volunteers to slip through the approaching crowd, go to Milledgeville and get help. Out of the many who volunteered he selected three of the boys and they did get by and into Milledgeville. Meantime the band of twenty-five men had reached the white building, called the employe by name and demanded of him the keys to the negro building. He asked what they wanted, and the reply was: "We want Tom and Mary Thomas."

The employe declared to the men they could get the keys only by killing him, whereupon they left the building, and going to the negro building, knocked on the door, and demanded: "We want Tom and Mary Thomas."

The man on the inside guarding the building replied, "In just one minute I'm going to dump a load of buckshot into th man standing nearest that door and one by one the masked attacking party began backing off. The sheriff and two or three deputies had at that time arrived at the white building and, noticing the collection about the negro building, proceeded there, mingled with the attacking party, talked to several of the men, and one at a time the aufomobiles in which they came, and which had by now been cranked up, began to drive away until they were all gone. No arrests were made, nor was there any effort at arrests.

The report made the governor, verbally, goes on to state that the armed band proceeded from the institution to a point eight miles away where lived a relative of Tom Thomas, and there they found the negro man, whom they took out and beat unmercifully. With him was another negro who has never had any connection with the institution, and he was taken out and given a similar unmerciful beating.

In the meantime, while the attack was in progress and when the band were beating the two negro men, Mary Thomas was hiding in a sleeping room in the white building, and thus escaped punishment.

The authorities state that the attack has been directed against Tom and Mary Thomas for no other purpose than to carry out the determination that the authorities shall not be allowed to employ negro help at the negro building of the institution.

It is reported also that the negroes involved have been able to positively identify at least four of the men in the attacking party.

NEW SECRET ORDER IS BORN

Knights of America, Based on U. S. Constitution, Organized in Atlanta.

Announcement was made Saturday of the birth of a new secret order in Atlanta on the night of July 4. It is to be known as the Knights of America.

The order is founded on the principles of the constitution as written by the colonial fathers, with rituals and regalia suggestive of that period of the country's history, according to the announcement.

Its membership is restricted to native and naturalized citizens who pledge allegiance to the Stars and Stripes and the order will be non-partisan.

The following is an excerpt from the prospectus of the order:

"Men of this country need to think deeply, raise moral standards, teach Americanism in its true sense as was intended by the fathers, and to cement loyalty and love among themselves for the good of all mankind and the American Republic."

MOTHER KLAN NOT TO JOIN NATIONAL

Refuses to Affiliate or Recognize Greater Body Until It Has Been Purged

ATLANTA, GA., July 19—Nathan Bedford Forrest, Klan number one, of Atlanta, known as "the Mother Klan of the World" adopted a resolution tonight to "at no time in the future recognize, contribute to or in any manner affiliate with the national organization of the first order of the Ku Klux Klan, until such time as the national organization has been purged and different officials placed in control".

The resolution also delcared the Nathan Bedford Forrest Klan would return to the national organization when officials are placed in control "who have the interest of the organization only in mind and at heart". In the meantime they will "continue our work as klansmen but separate and apart from the national organization".

Offering to Quit, Ridley Accorded Confidence Vote

Board of Deacons in Congregation as Church Defies Baptist Association of Atlanta.

PASTOR WILL REPLY TO CRITICS TODAY

Says Ku Klux Activities Contributing Cause to Withdrawal of Fellowship by Association.

In the face of withdrawal of fellowship by the Atlanta Baptist Ministers' association on charges of "conduct unbecoming a minister," Rev. Caleb A. Ridley, pastor of Central Baptist church, Tuesday night was accorded a unanimous vote of confidence by his congregation in reply to his public offer to resign his pulpit.

The big crowd assembled at the church, including the board of deacons, rose to its feet to signify an affirmative stand on the resolution calling for a confidence vote. It then burst into applause which lasted several minutes.

"I am happy to know that my people still believe in me and that they don't care whether I am allowed to be a member of the Atlanta Baptist Ministers' association and their church permitted to retain fellowship with the Atlanta Baptist association. They seem to think we will get along better without either of the organizations," Dr. Ridley declared at the meeting.

Blames Klan Prejudice.

Prior to this Dr. Ridley told newspaper men that in his opinion the fact that he is imperial klud of the Ku Klux Klan was a contributing cause for the attack upon him.

In a prayer that followed the rising vote of confidence, Mrs. A. F. Todd, wife of the senior deacon of the church, expressed her gratitude for what she termed a victory for the right, and gave credit to Dr. Ridley for the handsome church building that is now occupied by the congregation. During this prayer many expressions of emotion were made by various members of the congregation, and as the audience resumed its seats there were tears in many eyes.

Dr. Ridley asserted that he will not resign his pastorate until he has concluded that such a step would be in the best interest of his congregation.

"Has No Effect on Me."

"The action of the brethren of the Ministers' association will have no effect on me," he said. "I shall go on the best way I can, serving my day and generation to the best of my ability.

"I am not vindictive or vicious toward the Baptist ministers' conference. There are many things of which they have no knowledge. I am very human, and I have erred, no doubt, but I have tried and shall keep on trying to walk straight ahead with my face to the front.

Ministers "Humiliated."

The resolutions adopted by the Baptist ministers are said to have been prepared by Dr. Charles W. Daniel, pastor of the First Baptist church. One dissenting vote, that of Rev. M. L. Carswell, was cast.

Following are the resolutions:

"Whereas, for many years the Atlanta Baptist Ministers' conference has been pained and humiliated by the many persistent and well authenticated reports from Atlanta and other cities throughout the south of the unbecoming conduct of the Rev. Caleb A. Ridley, pastor of the Central Baptist church of Atlanta, and

"Whereas, from time to time committees from this conference as well as individuals have labored to reclaim Dr. Ridley to an honorable life, and

"Whereas, Dr. Ridley has repeatedly acknowledged his shortcomings, made promises of amendment, and begged for another chance to make good, only to break said promises and disappoint our expectations of his amendment, and

"Whereas, the Central Baptist Church of Atlanta has continued Dr. Ridley as its pastor to the embarrassment of the Baptist denomination.

"Therefore, be it resolved by the Atlanta Baptist Ministers' conference:

"Injures Cause of Christ."

"1. That because of his conduct and reputation, we regard the continuance of Dr. C. A. Ridley in the Baptist ministry as an injury to the cause of Christ and a reflection upon the honor of Baptists;

"2. That while we do not have and do not claim to have any ecclesiastical authority over Dr. Ridley, we are involved as fellow Baptist ministers and must disavow any further responsibility for the fellowship which our common ordination vows have created;

"3. That since the Central Baptist Church of Atlanta is the only Baptist body that can deal officially with Dr. Ridley, we hereby notify said church that because of its failure to protect the Baptist denomination from the reproach of his conduct we will appeal to the Atlanta Association of Baptist Churches at its next session to deny the Central Baptist church representation in the association;

"4. While determined to maintain the honor of Christ's cause and the integrity of Baptist churches, it is our earnest prayer that God may deliver Dr. Ridley from the error of his way. To this end we are ready to do all in our power to help him. None will rejoice more than we, when we can sincerely and honorably welcome him back into our fellowship as a servant of Christ and the churches.

J. A. CRUMBLEY,
President.

"W. H. BARRETT, Secretary."

Tuesday night marked the fifth time in the course of his pastorate of less than 10 years at Central Baptist church that Dr. Ridley has resigned, the members each time refusing to accept his resignation.

Answer Charges Today.

"I will answer the charges made against me in full at Lakewood at 12 o'clock tomorrow," he said.

Preceding the vote of confidence, Dr. Ridley made a short talk in which he reviewed the situation surrounding the charges that have been made against him by the Atlanta Baptist ministers, which resulted in withdrawal of fellowship from Dr. Ridley and a recommendation to expel the Central Baptist church from the Atlanta Baptist association.

In this talk Dr. Ridley said that he would at a later date explain why the charges had been made against him. He declared that the action of the ministers was no surprise to him.

"I was surprised, however," said the minister, "that they should have waited until my church was preparing to have the big barbecue at Lakewood, and then spring this thing in an effort to put a damper on the occasion."

The motion for a vote of confidence in Dr. Ridley, which was not in written form, carried with it an expression of indifference as to whether or not the Baptists ministers of Atlanta retained fellowship with Dr. Ridley, or the Atlanta Baptist association continued to affiliate with Central Baptist church.

Not Called for Vote.

The gathering that passed upon the motion of confidence was informally brought together for the purpose of considering plans for the barbecue to be held at Lakewood park today.

land upon which the present Central Baptist church stands, and he has also been the leader in efforts toward erecting the church plant that takes the place of an old Jewish synagogue in which his congregation worshiped for many years

On several occasions Dr. Ridley has been involved in more or less sensational happenings.

While several hundred people were present, they were not called to the church for the purpose of acting upon charges by the Atlanta Baptist ministers.

Dr. Ridley, who came to Atlanta from the mountains of North Carolina, retains much of the ruggedness

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

New York.

JUDGE ENJOINS KLAN AS A CORPORATION

Temporarily Forbids Activities Under Benevolent Orders Law —Kamelia Also Restrained.

N.Y. Times

DECEPTION IS ALLEGED

7-26-23

Organizations Accused of Falsifying Incorporation Certificates After Court's Approval.

PROSECUTION IS THE AIM

Orders Will Be Liable Under Walker Act if Injunction Is Made Permanent.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 25.—Supreme Court Justice Staley at Albany on Saturday, under an order signed today by Supreme Court Justice Hinman, is to hear arguments on an order directing the Ku Klux Klan and its women's auxiliary, Kamelia, to show cause why they should not be permanently enjoined from acting as corporations in New York State.

The temporary injunction was granted at the request of Attorney General Sherman, made through Deputy Attorney General Griffin, who motored today to Warner's Lake, where Justice Hinman is spending the Summer. The application was made as soon as Mr. Griffin received from Supreme Court Justice Pierce of Buffalo affidavits that the incorporation papers of the two orders had been falsified after he had approved them and before they had been filed with Secretary of State Hamilton.

It was on the basis of Justice Pierce's affidavits that the State started its action to have the Klan and its auxiliary barred from the protection of the Benevolent Orders law, under which they are accused of having incorporated fraudulently to avoid the teeth in the Walker act, which required them to file a list of their members, their constitution, by-laws, &c., with the Secretary of State.

The action of the State's answer to the open defiance of Klan leaders who, while the Walker act was before the Legislature, declared the hoded band would never obey its provisions.

Organizations not protected by the Benevolent Orders laws are required to file with the Secretary of State their oaths, constitutions, by-laws, lists of members and other data. It was aimed solely at the Ku Klux Klan in an effort to remove the cloak of secrecy from the order's activities.

If the proceedings before Justice Staley result in the granting of a permanent injunction against the Klan and its sister body, their incorporation papers, through which they received charters under the Benevolent Orders law, will be wiped from the Secretary of State's books, making the two orders definitely amenable to the Walker law.

In that event the Klan and the Kamelia will be subject to prosecution for failure to comply with the requirements of the Walker act by filing the desired data.

Mr. Griffin, however, declared today that prosecution if a permanent injunction was granted would be up to District Attorneys, since the Attorney General was not a prosecuting office.

AL SMITH DRAWS FIRE AT K. K. MEET

The Houston Post

Governor Al Smith of New York State, and Mayor John Hylan of New York City drew the fire of Dr. E. L. McEldowny of Charleston, W. V., during the course of an open meeting of the Ku Klux Klan held last evening in City auditorium. A crowd estimated at from 1500 to 2000 persons attended.

The speaker's topic was "Is America in Danger?" and both Governor Smith and Mayor Hylan were charged with "disrupting the constitution by permitting the public schools to adopt the teachings of bolshevik government."

Houston

Dr. McEldowny, who has been touring the Western States in the interest of the K. K. K., was introduced by District Attorney J. Dixie Smith. The speaker declared the principles of the Klan would not permit him to vote for Governor Smith in the event that individual was nominated for president on the democratic ticket.

"I have been a life-long democrat," he said, "but I would vote the republican ticket for the remainder of my life if men like Al Smith are put forward to head the government at Washington."

Charge Klan Used Sheets From Veteran Hospital

Associated Press Report.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Charges that sheets from the store rooms of the Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., were used as uniforms in a Ku Klux Klan anti-negro parade held there on July 3, and that white attaches entertained the paraders at supper in the hospital after the demonstration, were contained in a statement issued today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people.

NEW YORK KLAN HEARING IS BEGUN

The Amsterdam News

ALBANY, Aug. 14.—The Ku Klux Klan hearing before Supreme Court Justice Staley at Elizabethtown will begin today as scheduled. It had been feared the hearing would have to be postponed because of legal technicalities.

Deputy Attorney General Griffin recently received a telegram from George M. Lepine, of Unadilla, N. Y., counsel for the Klan and sister organization, Kamelia, consenting to have the case heard by Justice Staley at Elizabethtown.

5-23

Three weeks ago Supreme Court Justice Hinman of Albany granted a temporary injunction prohibiting the Klan and Kamelia from operating in this state as a corporation. Subsequently Justice Staley was to have heard arguments in this city to make the injunction permanent, but the hearing was adjourned until Tuesday at Elizabethtown, where Mr. Staley is spending the summer.

THE Ku Klux Klan has been through an unusually busy week. It has bought Valparaiso University; has engaged in a near-war with the citizens of Steubensville, Ohio; has lost its injunction suit against Hearst's Magazine, intended to halt the publication of articles about itself; has been enjoined temporarily from functioning as a chartered fraternal body in New York; and is said to be in a fury of indignation because at a meeting of the Knights of Columbus at Montreal a message from President Coolidge was read, expressing his good will and admiration for the order. This message appears to have been written several years ago; but the Knights of the Fiery Cross, having tasted blood, are reported to be determined to get a public repudiation by the President, on pain of defeat for both himself and his party in 1924. This is doubly interesting, because it implies a frank recognition that the Klan is now in politics. It uses whip and tar pot when the victim is obscure and helpless, the ballot box when he is not.

Move Announced to Bar Ku Klux Klan For Changes in Incorporation Certificate

N. Y. Times

ALBANY, N. Y., July 23.—Action will begin immediately in the Supreme Court seeking to restrain the incorporators of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., and the Kamelia, Inc., from exercising powers as a corporation in New York State on the groound that they made material changes in their certificate of incorporation after it was approved by Supreme Court Justice George E. Pierce of Buffalo, it was announced today.

Attorney General Carl Sherman, who made the announcement after a conference with Secretary of State James A. Hamilton, said he would also ask that the court issue an order canceling the papers filed by the organizations in the Secretary of State's office.

7-24

The Klan and the Kamelia, women's auxiliary organization, filed papers of incorporation under the Walker bill passed at the last legislative session, which provides that secret fraternal organizations must file membership, constitution and bylaws with the Secretary of State. The two organizations, it was charged, presented the documents to Justice Pierce for approval, then made material changes in the certificate of incorporation.

PETITION IS DENIED

The Montgomery Ala. Times

Restraining Hearst Magazine on Anti-Klux Articles.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—Federal Judge Winslow today denied the petition of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan Inc., of Georgia for a preliminary injunction restraining the International Mazazine Company, controlled by William Randolph Hearst from publishing articles by Norman Hapgood regarding the klan.

FIGHT AT KLAN MEETING.

The Newburgh N.Y. Times

Elmira Police Escort Preacher and Other Ku Klux Members to Train.

8-16-23

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—After a general street fight that followed a public meeting last night at which the Ku Klux Klan principles were explained, the Rev. Nicholas Cassaboon of Buffalo, and several other persons who had been speakers were escorted to their train by police.

The trouble started when a heckling crowd surrounded one of the klan delegates as he left the hall. One of the delegats was struck in the face.

Vertner H. Morgan, 26 years old, of this city, was arrested, charged with discharging firearms. Arthur Saylor, who was struck on the chin with a stone, declined to make a complaint against his assailant. Morgan paid a fine of $50 in police court today.

STATE KLAN LOSES JURY TRIAL CHANCE

New York Times

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The last chance the Ku Klux Klan and its sister order, the Kamelia, had for a jury trial of the issue brought up by the State in the action to annul its charter has faded away, because the Klan did not take the opportunity to combat the allegations made by Deputy Attorney General Edward Griffin and Charles E. McManus.

9-11-23

The last date on which the Klan could file an answer to the complaint of the State was last Thursday and no word came from the attorneys of the Klan. The Attorney General is expected now to ask for a judgment by default which, if granted, will prevent the Klan from exercising any of the privileges accorded by the articles of incorporation now on file in the Secretary of State's office.

New York

The two organizations now are restrained from acting as incorporations under a temporary injunction granted originally by Supreme Court Justice Harold J. Hinman of Albany and twice extended by Justice Ellis J. Staley, also of Albany.

The Klan requested an extension of the time within which to file their answer, but it was not granted. This gave them twenty days from Aug. 13, or until Sept. 5, and the Klan and Kamelia are believed now to be in default.

One hope still is left to the Klan, however. The incorporators of the organization had thirty days from the date Justice Staley's order was served upon them within which to appeal to the Appellate Division of the order. The order was served by mail on the attorney for the defendants and was mailed Aug. 21. Therefore, appeal may be made within thirty days from Aug. 22.

THE KU KLUX IN NEW YORK

The N. Y. News N. Y.

The cockroaches of the Ku Klux Klan who held a tempestuous propoganda meeting of the Klan in Perth Amboy last week are simply forerunners of the hordes of its paid apostles who will soon infest this State, according to our latest information. The 5,000 Catholics and Hebrews which broke up the meeting will only be the forerunners of tens of thousands of their proscribed brethren who are going to give these apostles and their converts throughout the State an even warmer reception. We trust that Governor Smith will lose no time in banning them from the State, as Mayor Hylan did from the city.

9 - 22 - 23

The colored citizens of New York make this solemn promise to the citizens, white and colored, of the nation: If the Ku Klux actually shows its head in the metropolis and does not confine its too cowardly propaganda to anonymous letters, and the governing authorities don't stop it before it reaches them, they and their friends will The New York Evening Telegram had it right recently when it warned the nation to stop its compromising and temporizing with the color line. The black men of America, like the Irish, have won and preserved their mother country's freedom and independence. They are now determined to secure freedom and equality for themselves. North, East, South and West the good white citizens till now have cowardly allowed the Negrophobists to run riot with law and order. Unless the South can keep the black man in bondage and serfdom in the South it will have to go to work. Unless by its uncanny and unrelenting propaganda against the colored people it can stampede the North into hysterical outrages against them, the anti-black sentiment, North and South, is doomed. Unless it can thus force the North to terrorize the blacks into going back South, Dixie's program, including its social equality and Negro domination camouflages, is at an inglorious end. Southern demagogues are more wily, unscrupulous and successful in making sinister sentiment than Northern statesmen are in making wholesome public sentiment. In theatres, restaurants, street cars, now in the kindergarten picture books, in public places and private conferences the sleepless Southrons—both their societies and individuals—lost no opportunity to build up their hateful cause. The unsuspecting Northerner in business, in his club and in his home thus has his prejudice inflamed. His vision, too, of the colored people becomes warped, his clear judgment dwarfed, his disposition to treat men on the basis of their merit and not on that of their color is undermined and the color line grows and becomes embedded in public sentiment. Why? Because race relations have been falsely reared into a mighty and an insoluble problem in his mind when, in fact, it is simply a condition. The obsession which Southern propaganda has made of race relations, both in the minds of the white race and the colored race, is as empty as a house of cards. Of such stuff is the Ku Klux Klan. The cowardly Southern degenerates, murder fiends and mob outlaws would no more come out in the open in this great State than the plague-infested rats, the death-dealing rattlesnakes or the poisonous tarantulas of the tropics seek the sunlight of mid-day on Broadway. True it is that the Ku Klux murdered thousands of innocent, ignorant black people in Dixie in days gone by. True that publicly and mercilessly they ravished thousands of colored women, burned thousands of colored homes and churches and have kept terrorized millions of unoffending black Americans for a generation. But that was the last generation and that was in the South. Colored men are beginning now to sell their lives and their race's rights and virtue dearly even in the South. The Ku Klux, in fact, if not in name, started to put on their program in Washington, Chicago and Omaha. The Ku Klux will not try there again. They now announce New York as their next objective. Let them come. We urge all New York to ban the Ku Klux, and at once!

KLAN BARRED IN N. Y. STATE FOR FRAUD

The Guardian 8-18-23

Injunction Also Enjoins the Sister Organization.

Elizabethtown N. Y., Aug. 14, 1923. —Supreme Court Justice Ellis J. Staley tonight granted an injunction sought by the State of New York retraining the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., and the Kamellia, Inc., its sister organization, from acting as chartered benevolent fraternal organizations in New York State.

Boston Mass.

Declaring that the statutes clearly intended a certificate of incorporation "should be opproved in the form in which it was filed or filed in the form in which it was approved," Justice Staley held that the act of incorporators of the klan and kamella in altering the certificates of incorporation after approval and before filing was "not only an illegal and unauthorized act but also an imposition and fraud upon the court."

Rabbi Wise And The Negro

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue of New York, a noted preacher and friends to the Negro race recently sent a check to the National Association for the advancement of Colored People for $100.00 as a part of an anti-klan collection taken at one of his services. Rabbi Wise wrote the Association; "Sunday morning, November 18, I preached to my people on 'Can America endure the Ku Klux Klan?' I ventured to suggest to the great congregation that instead of replying merely in words to the Klan, we undertake to serve and co-operate with those who are under the proscription of the Klan. I stated that part of the collection would be sent to your association which is lifting up the banner of even handed justice between the white and colored races. In accordance with that statement. I beg to send you a check for $100.00 for your work to be used as you see fit." Though the check is small, it shows that Rabbi Wise is interested in the Negro's welfare.

Louisville Courier Journal 12-27-23

Ku Klux Klan—1923. 11 Indiana.

taken as verification of the report tha Atlanta [illegible] headquarters. The Klan is said to have lost thousands of members in Georgia while Atlanta, the Imperial City, is reported to be as anti-Klan as Memphis proved itself to be yesterday.

INDIANA SWAYED ENTIRELY BY KLAN

Hooded Forces' Domination There Seems to Be Complete and Opposition Is Silent.

POLITICAL PARTIES COWED

Ohio and Other Neighboring States Are Reported Falling Into Line Under Klan Banner.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 6.—In no State in the Union, not even in Texas is the domination of the Ku Klux Klan so absolute as it is in Indiana. In Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas it is the Democratic Party that is controlled by the hooded organization. In Indianapolis both parties are involved, with the menace far serious in the case of the Republican organization than that of the Democrats.

N. Y. Times

It would be difficult to exaggerate the Indiana situation, with a membership that even conservative anti-Klansmen admit approximates half a million men. The forces of the Klan are threatening to sweep everything before them in the 1924 elections.

11-7-23

In Texas the indications are that the crest of the Klan wave has passed and that in the election next year the Klan will have to fight every inch of the way to maintain its present hold on the political machinery of the biggest of States. In Texas the anti-Klan organization is under skillful leadership.

But such is not the case in Indiana. The Republican and Democratic organizations of Indiana are apparently impotent in the existing situation. Old Republicans, like Senator Jim Watson, Joe Kealing, the National Committeeman, and most of the others who have held the whip rein in days past, are silent today. It is only necessary to ask an Indiana politician to discuss the Klan menace to demonstrate the accuracy of this assertion. The answer, in nearly every instance, will be "Excuse me."

New York

As Atlanta in the Southeast and Dallas in the Southwest are headquarters of the Klan, so is Indianapolis in this part of the country. They boast here that Indianapolis is one of the "twin stars" of Klandom. Dallas is the other. From Indianapolis is being directed the campaign in Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky and West Virginia. Here is published the official organ of the Klansmen of these six great States, a paper with a circulation that is conservatively estimated in excess of 400,000.

The Klan in Indiana says it is not in politics. Its only mission, say its leaders, is "law and order." The Klan masters in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas say that same thing. The Klan never admits. It always denies when the word "politics" is mentioned. The evidence, however, is all the other way.

An instance was the race for State Auditor of Indiana in 1922. The late William Oliver was the Republican candidate that year. He was up for re-election. Oliver had gubernatorial ambitions. So did Edward Jackson of Newcastle, then and still the Secretary of State. A story gained circulation to the effect that Oliver was in part responsible for the linking of Jackson's name with that of the Klan. It was not claimed that Jackson was a Klansman. He was just a very friendly neutral, as the story was told.

Oliver was the only man on the Republican State ticket who went down to defeat. His defeat was overwhelming. On the other hand, Jackson won. Not very long ago Oliver committed suicide. All but Klansmen say Oliver was a victim of the masked forces.

Other instances were many in which Klan support meant victory in 1922, and in that year the Indiana Klan was an infant compared with the organization that is sweeping forward for control of everything in the State next year.

Klan Friendly to Jackson.

Jackson is expected to be a candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket next year. He is not fighting the Klan, and the signs are many that the Klan may swing its support to him in the primary next Spring.

Arthur Robinson, an Indianapolis lawyer, and, according to the Klan officials, not a member of the organization, is said to be very popular with the rank and file of Klandom.

At present the Indiana Klan is apparently not much concerned about the Democrats, so far as State and local offices are concerned. They are after the Republicans, and that is why "Sunny Jim" Watson is no longer "sunny." The predicament of the senior Senator from Indiana was referred to during an hour THE TIMES correspondent spent in the publicity headquarters of the Indiana Klan. It was apparent that the Klan is not half as much worried about Senator Watson as the Senator is about what the Klan is going to do.

"Is Senator Watson a member of the Klan?" one of the directing heads of the organization was asked.

"No, I guess not," was the answer.

"Well, is he friendly?" was the next question.

"Really, we don't know where he stands," the Klansman replied, "and I doubt very much is Jim knows himself. At any rate, we have not been furnished with any statements from him denouncing us. We are the majority, and, as everybody knows, Jim Watson is not unlike a lost duck when it comes to minorities."

When told that a report was being circulated in Texas that Senator Ralston was a Klansman, the spokesman for the Klan promptly branded that statement as without basis of the fact. THE TIMES correspondent heard the same report in Indianapolis. It appears, on good authority, that Senator Ralston is not now and never was a member of the masked organization.

Compared with Klan headquarters, the headquarters of the Republican State Committee in the Hotel Severin is like a tomb. They have a new Chairman in charge there in the person of Lawrence Lyons of La Grange, but Mr. Lyons was not in the city today. Clyde Walb, a Watson lieutenant, until recently was the State Chairman. He quit when it became known that he was a member of the Klan. In the interest of harmony, and in the hope of saving something from the wreck, he resigned as Chairman, and Lyons took over the job.

Republicans Evade Issue.

There was no anti-Klan news to be had in the Republican headquarters. It was said that the organization did not feel called on at this time to do any talking. Besides, Senator Watson was in Battle Creek, Mich., it was said, and Joe Kealing, the Indiana member of the Republican National Committee, had gone to French Lick Springs for a few days' rest. It was denied that Kealing had gone there to confer with Tom Taggart, the Democratic boss.

F. E. Schortemeier, the State Secretary, was also listed as temporarily absent. All that the correspondent obtained was a copy of a bulletin which proclaimed that so far as the Republican Party was concerned "party spirit is running high in Indiana."

But the Republicans are not ahead of the Democrats when it comes to silence. From what is said in and out of the political camps, that party is just as feeble as is the Republican organization, so far as staging a fight against the hooded force is concerned. Both parties are "pussyfooting" on the Klan issue, and the leaders of both are praying they won't have to take sides. Even Postmaster General New is reported to be a member in good standing of the "say nothing" group.

While Watson, Kealing, Taggart, and the other bosses of the old school are silent, there is one Indiana politician who is talking. He is Lew Shank, the Mayor of Indianapolis, who has announced himself as a candidate for Governor on a Republican, anti-Klan platform. The Klan organizations refer to the Mayor as "Limber Lunged Lew."

"I am a candidate for Governor," says the Mayor, "and I am not going to ask these Klansmen to vote for me. I am straight out against the Klan, and whether I win or lose I am not going to do any pussyfooting." No one believes the Mayor will have a chance in the event the Kloncium directs the faithful to defeat him.

The hard task so far as this Indiana Klan situation is concerned is to find somebody who knows the situation and who is willing to talk for publication. Such persons are apparently all out of the State. In Texas the anti-Klan leaders do not hesitate to talk, but here in Indiana, where the opposition appears leaderless, no one of political importance is willing to be quoted.

Sweeping Whole Middle West.

The Klan itself claims a bona fide membership of 700,000, which is at least 300,000 more than the Texas organization claims and nearly three times as many as are said to be enlisted under the "fiery cross" in Oklahoma. Only one other State has as many hooded brothers, so it is asserted here in Indianapolis, and that is Ohio. In proportion to population, however, Indiana seems to be in a class by herself.

Not many weeks ago the Klan staged a great meeting near Kokomo. Newspaper men who covered that gathering are authority for the statement that a reliable tabulation of the automobiles parked in the fields on that occasion numbered more than 50,000, and the number of individuals who participated or looked on was between 250,000 and 300,000. Another big mobilization, to be participated in by the Klans of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio, has been announced for next Saturday. Fort Wayne will be the scene of that demonstration.

What the Klan is doing in Indiana, according to reports from across the State line, is being duplicated in Ohio. Michigan is also the scene of a vigorous campaign, and the Klansmen declare they are gaining new members in Detroit at the average rate of 1,000 a week, and that the growth in other Michigan communities is in proportion.

In no State in the Klan belt has the campaign of hate and bigotry assumed such proportions as here in Indiana, and all the reports are that Ohio is a close second and that the contagion is assuming alarming proportions in Illinois and Michigan.

Just now the backbone of the Klan appears to be Texas, Georgia, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Indiana, Oregon and Ohio. There seems to be no question that Illionis, Missouri and Kentucky are in danger. These States, according to all the evidence, are today the strongholds of Klandom.

KU KLUX OFFICE OF PROPAGATION TO BE IN INDIANA

Times—

Permanent Headquarters to Be at Indianapolis, Official Says.

Picayune

New Orleans, La.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Nov. 10.—The national propagation headquarters of the Ku Klux Klan will be permanently established in Indianapolis, it was learned today from a high national officer of the klan, who arrived with Imperial Wizard Evans.

"While it will be impossible under our national charter to move the imperial palace from Atlanta," the official said, "we have found that the work of extension and propagation may be lawfully centered in Indiana."

The Indiana realm for some time has been the central organization for the klan's activities in twelve states, the spokesman said.

Plans to make the Indiana capital the national headquarters of the women's klan organization also are under consideration, it was indicated. The women's body endorsed by the Evans adherents is regarded as an integral part of the klan proper and is distinct from the "kamelia" sponsored by William Joseph Simmons, emperor.

11-11-23

The twelve state units which have been centralized in Indianapolis in propagation activities are: Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, New Jersey, Connecticut, North Carolina, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Kentucky. Membership fees from these states, it was explained, have not been passed to the jurisdiction of the Atlanta headquarters for some time.

Similar regional centers have been operated in San Francisco and Kansas City, and it is now planned to consolidate the three at Indianapolis, according to the Atlanta official.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923 I. Indiana.

KLAN SENDS 'WARNING' FOR RIOT

Chicago Defender 9-15-23

South Bend, Ind., Sept. 14.—As a result of an affray here Saturday afternoon when Glen D. Smith, a white patrolman, was shot and killed by Charles Harp, the Ku Klux Klan has gone on a rampage. Letters have been mailed out by that body threatening the citizens of South Bend and expressing the intention of abducting Charles Harp from the county jail, where he is being held.

Policeman Killed Off Duty

The shooting occurred in the rear of a pool room and soft drink parlor at 615 West Division St., when Smith with a companion, John Leys, attempted to conduct a raid without a warrant. Investigation disclosed that the patrolman was off duty at the time of his adventure. According to the story told the police, Harp, who had been asleep in the back of the soft drink establishment, was aroused by the entrance of the raiding party and grappled with the officer just as the latter was entering the rear room. During the struggle Harp gained possession of the policeman's pistol and fired one shot. Smith fell, wounded through the heart, and died almost immediately. Another policeman, Orville Bunch, hearing the shot, rushed to the assistance of his comrade and was also shot by Harp. He is in the hospital, where his condition is said to be serious.

Leys, who is an ex-Texas Ranger, upon being questioned, admitted having been a member of the Ku Klux Klan at one time. He assisted in arresting the 17 men who were in the pool room and was then asked to accompany the officers to jail for further questioning.

Chief Against Race

Citizens here charge Smith with having been on a "graft" collecting mission when he met his death. The more timid of the Race citizens here have begun to make preparations for leaving the city. Extra policemen have been on duty since the receipts of the K. K. K. letter by Clarence Elliott. Orders have been issued for all hardware dealers to cease the sale of firearms. Chief of Police Lane has forbidden meetings of any kind among the Race people here, and race feeling is running high.

South Bend is already feeling a shortage of labor since the K. K. K. sent out its letter. More than 1,200 citizens have left and many business houses have closed their doors.

THE KLAN BUY A KOLLEGE

Milton Elrod, editor of the Fiery Cross, organ of the Ku Klux Klan, announces that negotiations for the purchase of Valparaiso University in Indiana, which have been for some time in progress, have been completed. The Klansmen have long been concerned with the Uplift. They now essay the Higher Education.

Valparaiso has been famous as a poor man's college. The aspiring student with no money has found there unusual opportunities for earning his way. No race or religion was barred. Social formulæ were chiefly distinguished by their absence. Everybody was rooting hard for an education and nothing else counted.

Money fell short, as it has a way of doing, and now this remarkable school, with its 1,500 students, falls into the lap of the Klan. For buildings and equipment $1,000,000 is in sight. It is to be called the National University, an instance of modesty which in some quarters will be denounced as the extreme of insolence and arrogance.

As usual in the most modern institutions, instruction in theory and technical detail will be combined. "Reasons for Anglo-Saxon Supremacy" will fall in the former classification; "The Melting Temperature of Tar as a Medium for Affixing Feathers" in the latter. And, so that Valparaiso traditions of mingled work and study shall not be wholly lost, students will no doubt improve their grasp of practical details by "laboratory work" in actual lynching parties under experienced leaders. In the great field of public education this design displays energy and initiative.—New York World.

OFFER TO SAVE UNIVERSITY.

Combined K. K. K. Klan and Chemical Firm Present Plans to Pay Valparaiso's Debt.

Chicago Defender

VALPARAISO, Ind., Sept. 21.—Trustees of Valparaiso University, which is reported to be in financial difficulty, are considering two proposals for the operation of the school, one advanced by the Ku Klux Klan providing for the sale of founders' certificates through the organization to its members to pay off indebtedness and the other under which the school would turn over part of its property to the Cook Laboratories Company of Chicago.

A meeting of the trustees has been called for Sept. 27 when final decision is expected to be made.

The Cook company, which is the institution's principal creditor, offered to cancel notes held if part of the buildings could be obtained by the company for a chemical plant.

PICKENS DUCKS KLAN ROOST

Birmingham

DINNER IS PREPARED, NEGRO IS USED TO TURN THE TRICK; CASH IS RAISED FOR THE BANQUET SPEAKER; NO KLAN DINNER FOR ME, SHOUTS PICKEN.

Reporter

(By the Associated Negro Press)

Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. 17—The Terre Haute correspondent is not calling names just yet, but reports that the K. K. K. of this town, when they heard that William Pickens, the contributing editor of the A. N. P., was to deliver a lecture to a mixed audience down town, got alarmed lest the dean might flay the Klan, and actually rigged up a little scheme to to buy him off or soften him WITHOUT HIS KNOWING IT. 10-20-23

This is how: The K. K. K. is said to have furnished a big check to certain usable Negroes to prepare a banquet for the speaker, said banquet to take place before the meeting. At this banquet there would be colored and white "friends," the whites being certain Republican leaders who are Kluxers. This combination was supposed to do the softening act, indirectly and cunningly, without letting on. Birmingham

This alarm came from the fact that the great downtown hall, at which the Field Secretary was to speak, was donated for the the occasion by the anti-Klan whites of Terre Haute. The Klan wanted to counteract this by slipping something over to the dean gently.

It was learned that telegrams and letters were sent to the dean by both sides, and while the contents of these could not be learned, it is to be noted that William Pickens did not allow himself to be banqueted—although the chickens were all bought and waiting for execution.

The Pickens meeting proved to be the biggest thing of its kind that Terre Haute has seen, the Knights of Columbus and the Jews were there strong with the colored people.

When asked about the Klan attempt, the speaker only replied:

"Frankly, I don't know. But one thing I do know: if the Klan had succeeded in getting a dinner into me, it could not have kept me from saying my say, unless the food were poisoned doped."

Subpoena Indiana Leaders in Action Against the Klan

Atlanta Constitution

Indianapolis, Ind., October 16.—Subpoenas calling for the appearance in federal court here October 24 of several hundred persons, including state and county officials, members of the judiciary and political leaders of both major parties as witnesses in the injunction suit brought in behalf of six South Bend citizens against the Ku Klux Klan, were issued today by William Kappes, clerk of the court. The list of witnesses was submitted by Joseph Roach, who with Patrick O'Donnell, president of the American Unity league, brought the action for the South Bend residents, who seek to have their names removed from lists purporting to be lists of klansmen. 10-17-23

Among the persons for whom subpoenas were issued are Ed Jackson, secretary of state; Ora Davies, state treasurer; Newman T. Miller, state fire marshal, and Lawrence Lyons, former republican state chairman. James A. Collins, judge of the Marion criminal court; Judge W. A. Leathers, of superior court room 1, and Judge Clinton M. Given, of superior court room 4, are members of the Marion county judiciary named. George Snider, sheriff of Marion county; Albert Losche, clerk of Marion county circuit court, and Dr. Paul F. Robinson, Marion county coroner, are others on the list of witnesses.

Other persons included in the list of witnesses are Ralph Updike, state representative from Marion county; Captain Walter McCord, Captain Harry L. Hagen and Lieutenant R. P. Holler, army officers stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

The original suit, among other charges, alleged the members of the klan are engaged in a conspiracy to form a super-government to gain control of the judiciary and the administration of justice and that the klansmen are endeavoring to gain control of the army and militia and influencing members of the army board of inquiry called to look into uses of government property by the klan.

KLANSMEN ASSAILED IN SUIT IN INDIANA

Atlanta

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Indianapolis, Ind., October 2.—Charges that members of the Ku Klux Klan are conspiring to become a super-government that will supplant the constitution of the United States, and are endeavoring to take over the administration of justice in the United States, are contained in a suit against the klan filed in federal court here today on behalf of six residents of South Bend, Ind.

It is further asserted in the action that the Ku Klux Klan intends to take over the military forces of the country and take government properties to be turned over to the defendant and influence army boards of inquiry that look into the disposition of property. Omaha Bee

The suit asks that the membership lists of the Indiana klan organization be seized and that A. B. Anderson, judge of the federal court, grant a preliminary injunction, later to be made permanent, restraining the defendants from representing the plaintiffs to be members of the klan.

The date for a hearing on the plea for a preliminary injunction will be set later. 10-3-23

The klan is an organization to suppress American citizens who are negroes, Catholics, and members of the Jewish faith, the complaint charges, in violation of the first article of the constitution of the United States, which guarantees religious and political freedom, and the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments. These articles deal with slavery, citizenship and the right of suffrage, respectively.

The plaintiffs are Benjamin Dubois, John Dossman, Peter J. Birmingham, Daniel W. Youngerman, Zelman Dekelbaum and Earl Jackson.

K. K. K. Rapped Hard : Plea of In ia Citizens

N. Y. SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK LIBRARY INST ALA

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The Klan is an organization to oppress American citizens who are negroes, Catholics and members of the Jewish faith, the complaint charges, in violation of the first article of the constitution of the United States, which guarantees religious and political freedom and the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments. These articles deal with slavery, citizenship and the right of suffrage, respectively. 10-3-23

It is further alleged that purposes for which the Klan is designed are:

to wean citizens from their support of the laws of the United States; to corrupt and take over a large part of administration of justice and laws in their making, to gain immunity through control of the judiciary and other officials, for members who commit murder, mayhem, mutilation of the bodies of their victims, tarring, feathering and beating into insensibility citizens, without legal warrant; to convict by perjured evidence; to boycott and withdraw patronage from negroes, Catholics and Jews; to hold secret hearings and condemn persons unheard, and to execute sentences on these persons; to have members of the army and militia to adjure their loyalty to the government; to participate in illegal meetings and to blockade streets and highways.

It is further charged that these acts constitute a dangerous public nuisance.

The plaintiffs are Benjamin Dubois, John Dossman, Peter J. Birmingham, Daniel W. Youngerman, Zelman Dekelbaum and Earl Jackson.

INDIANA DOUBTFUL, REPUBLICANS ADMIT

G. O. P. Shot to Pieces in a Pivotal State.

KU KLUX KLAN AN ISSUE

Beveridge Is Ambitious, While Senator Watson, Himself, Would Like to Be President—Democrats Firmly United.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

(By Chicago Tribune-Commercial Appeal Leased Wire.)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 28.—For more than the usual number of reasons Indiana, according to present indications, is likely to be an exceedingly doubtful state in the presidential election next year.

To add to the normal political complications in the Hoosier state, involved themselves in a bitter factional warfare the end of which no man seeth.

Then a new cause for division in Republican ranks has been contributed by Gov. McCray's financial difficulties and the question whether the Republican governor's misfortunes and acts will discredit the party irretrievably next year when a governor is to be elected.

In contrast with this sad state of affairs in the Republican party are the comparative harmony and confidence prevailing in the Democratic party.

Ku-Klux Klan Votes.

An element of uncertainty for both parties, however, is the Ku-Klux Klan, said to number between 300,000 and 400,000 voters in this state. The klan defeated several candidates in the 1922 election, since which time it has grown stronger. It dominates affairs in a large part of rural Indiana.

The immediate problem of the Republicans is what to do with Gov. McCray. Those elements of the party represented by Postmaster General New, National Committeeman Kealing and State Chairman Walb think the party ought seriously to consider calling on Gov. McCray to resign and thereby relieve the party of responsibility. To that end these leaders caused a meeting of the state committee to be called for next Monday.

This move is called factional politics by the Republicans still faithful to the McCray-Watson combination, who echo the assertion of Gov. McCray that his financial difficulties are his personal affair and do not involve his record as a public servant.

Senator Watson, Chairman Walb and Committeeman Kealing have spent this week holding conferences in various parts of the state to sound opinion on McCray. They have encountered a good deal of sympathy for the governor, particularly among the farmers who have a fellow feeling for one who has lost his fun in agricultural ventures. This sympathy doubtless will be reflected at the state committee meeting, possibly to an extent that will defeat the move to demand the governor's resignation.

SOUTH BEND CITIZENS FILE CHARGES AGAINST THE KU KLUX KLAN

Organization Sued In Indiana As Violation Of Constitution And Menace To Law

Preston News Service

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 10.—Charges that members of the Ku Klux Klan are conspiring to become a super-government that will supplant the constitution of the United States, and are endeavoring to take over the administration of justice are contained in a suit filed against the klan in federal court here on behalf of six residents of South Bend.

Charges Against The Klan.

The klan is an organization to oppress American citizens who are Catholics or members of the Jewish faith, or Negroes, the complaint charges, in violation of the first article of the constitution of the United States, which guarantees religious and political freedom, and the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments. These articles deal with slavery, citizenship and the right of suffrage, respectively.

It is further alleged that purposes for which the klan is designed are: To wean citizens from their support of the laws of the United States; to corrupt and take over a large part of administration of justice and laws in their making; to gain immunity through control of the judiciary and other officials for members who commit murder, mayhem, mutilation of the bodies of their victims, tarring, feathering and beating into insensibility citizens, without legal warrant; to conflict by prejudiced evidence; to boycott and withdraw patronage from Catholics, Jews and Negroes; to hold unheard, and to execute sentences on these persons; to have members of the army and malitia to adjure their loyalty to the government and embrace the klan; to participate in illegal meetings and to blocade streets and highways. It is further charged that these acts constitute a dangerous public nuisance.

The plaintiffs are Benjamin DuBois, John Dossman, Peter J. Birmingham, Daniel W. Youngerman, Seelmann Oecklebaum and Earl Jackson.

CALL HUNDREDS IN KLAN LAWSUIT

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 16.—Subpoenas calling for the appearance in federal court here Oct. 24 of several hundred persons, including state and county officials, members of the judiciary, and political leaders of both major parties, as witnesses in the injunction suit brought in behalf of six South Bend citizens against the Ku Klux Klan, were issued today by William Kappes, clerk of the court.

The list of witnesses was submitted by Joseph Roach, who, with Patrick O'Donnell of Chicago, president of the American Unity league, brought the action for the South Bend residents, who seek to have their names removed from lists purporting to be lists of klansmen.

SAYS KLAN WILL FAVOR LOWDEN FOR WHITE HOUSE

Fort Wayne, Ind., Nov. 11.—[By the Associated Press.]—D. C. Stephenson, a member of the Ku Klux Klan national lecture bureau and former grand dragon of Indiana, declared today that former Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois now is a candidate for President of the United States on the platform suggested in the official publication of the Indiana Realm in August, 1922."

"The klan is not in politics," he said. "It is not a political organization—but klansmen are in politics, and some klansmen are mighty good politicians."

Mr. Stephenson was addressing 10,000 klansmen gathered here from middle west states.

Charles G. Palmer, grand dragon of the realm of Illinois, was introduced by Stephenson, who prefaced the presentation with the statement that "not long ago you could barely hear old Illinois klux—and now Illinois is in the front ranks of those states which will help make our voice heard in Washington."

INDIANA WILL BE HOME OF K. K. K.

Evans Confirms Rumor That Klan Will do Most of Clerical Work Outside Anapolis

FORT WAYNE, IND., Nov. 10.—The national propagation headquarters of the Ku Klux Klan will be permanently established in Indianapolis it was learned today from a high national officer of the klan, who arrived with Imperial Wizard Evans.

"While it will be impossible under our national charter to move the imperial palace from Atlanta," the officials said, "We have found that the work of extension and propagation may be lawfully centered in Indiana."

The Indiana realm for some time has been the central organization for the klan's activities in twelve states, the spokesman said.

Plans to make the Indiana capital the national headquarters of the women's klan organization also are under consideration it was indicated. The women's body endorsed by the Evans adherents, is regarded as an integral part of the klan proper and is distinctly apart from the "Kamelia" sponsored by Emperor William Joseph Simmons.

The twelve state units which have been centralized in Indianapolis in propagation activities are: Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, New Jersey, Connecticut, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Kentucky. Membership fees from these states it was explained have not been passed to the jurisdiction of the Atlanta headquarters for some time.

Similar regional centers have been operated in San Francisco and Kansas City and it now is planned to consolidate the three at Indianapolis, according to the Atlanta official.

100,000 KLANSMEN GO TO FORT WAYNE

Mass to Hear Imperial Wizard Evans Talk on Atlanta Murder There Today.

BIG TENTS READY IN PARK

Catholic Mayor Ignores Their Parade Plans—Some Citizens Resent Order's Invasion.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 9.—This city awaits tonight the long-heralded invasion of the Ku Klux Klan. The headquarters of the Indiana Klan in Indianapolis has announced that a vast army of hooded knights will tomorrow swoop down on Fort Wayne, in which the Klan is admittedly weaker numerically than in any other city in the State.

Hiram W. Evans, the Imperial Wizard, is on the way, and early tomorrow morning it is announced that special trains will begin arriving from Cincinnati, Lansing, Detroit, Hammond, Logansport and other places in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, while tens of other thousarnds will arrive in automobiles or on special cars over the interurban lines.

No Klan estimates of the theory are less than 100,000, while most of them are above 200,000 and some of them in excess of 300,000. The vanguard is expected to arrive about dawn and after that the stream of arrivals, the leaders declare, will be continuous up to the time the Wizard sounds his official call—his second in three weeks—from the stand in the Memorial Park, where arrangements have been made to assemble 100,000.

Wizard to Talk on Klan Slaying.

The Wizard is in Indianapolis tonight in conference with Cyclopses, Dragons, Klokards, Killigraphs and other leaders. His speech is expected to be a reiteration of the doctrine proscription which he preached at Dallas, Texas, three weeks ago. He will also for the first time, it is announced, give to the "Klansmen of the nation" whatever facts the Kloncilum possesses which may aid in explaining away the mystery surrounding the murder of Williams Coburn, the Atlanta lawyer, by Philip E. Fox, the publicity agent ofthe Kloncilium.

As at Dallas tomorrow's exercises will be open to the public. Tonight the park resembles the site of a great circus the night before the first performance. Ten huge tents have been erected in two rows, each tent opening into the next one forming two huge canvas halls, where the Klansmen will be fed during their stay here. Two other big tents are kitchens. Arrangements have been made to feed on the serve-yourself plan 100,000 men.

The park is a vast open field, owned by the city. It is hoped some day to transform it into a great municipal sport field. Loud talking apparatus is being installed to carry the words of the Wizard to all parts of his audience.

Catholic Mayor Ignores Parade.

Following the speaking exercises there will be a lull of two hours, during which the Klansmen will prepare for the parade of 50,000 through the city, starting at :730 o'clock in the evening. There will be Klan floats, a score of Ku Klux bands, besides divisions of women and children.

The city authorities have announced that they will not interfere with the parade, and in this instance it may be noted that Mayor William H. Hosey is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He took the position that interference would only make a bad situation worse.

It is said that the total membership of the Klan in this city is about 5,000, or one-eighth of the voters. Among these 5,000 are twelve Protestant ministers, but they do not include the leading minister in Fort Wayne.

The real strength of the organization in this part of the State is in the country and small towns. Kendallville, a small town about thirty miles out, is said to harbor 1,000 members of the Klan.

Coming of Klan Resented.

Just why the Klan selected Fort Wayne as a place from which to demonstrate its hold on Indiana is a puzzle to most people here. Indianapolis, they say, would have been a much more appropriate place.

"We people here in Fort Wayne," said a leading citizen this afternoon, "I am right nicely, thank you, but one object, and that is getting along very nicely. We have been ordered moved from Atlanta to Indianapolis. In many quarters this is looked upon as a deliberate attempt to stir up religious prejudice and hatreds. In the Klansmen think they are due for a rude awakening."

Facts picked out for this city for this unsought advertisement. "Gentile, Catholic and Jew have lived side by side here for years, and I think I can do those things in Fort Wayne, bigots picked out our city for this, I say that the big machine of the Klan have been ordered moved from Atlanta to Indianapolis. In many quarters this is looked upon as a deliberate attempt to stir up religious prejudice and hatreds. In the Klansmen think they are due for a rude awakening."

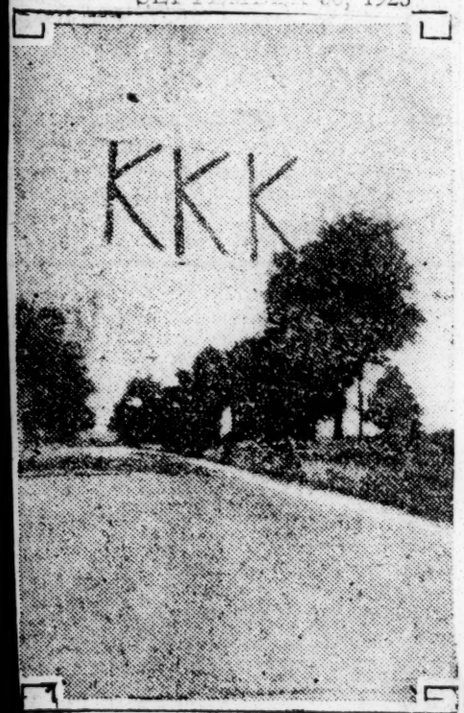
Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

Indiana.

KLAN CONTROLS G. O. P. IN INDIANA; KENTUCKY REBELS

and Town of Whole Country.

THE CHALLENGE.
SEPTEMBER 30, 1923



TERRE HAUTE IND.

Many State Officials Exposed as Leading Members of Invisible Empire—State Chairman Is Forced to Resign, but the Others Hold Their Offices.

INDIANAPOLIS IS CHOSEN AS KLUX HEADQUARTERS.

Unity League, With Agents Inside the Klan, Tells How National Organization Is Operated in Each State, County

By GEORGE D. PADJETT.
Special Correspondent of The World.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 29.—"Boring from within" and carrying on a campaign of intimidation, the Ku Klux Klan, which now claims this as its banner State, has seriously crippled the Republican Party and has split its leaders into factions. It has all but grabbed control of the party's machinery in Indiana and the next primary election may see the Grand Old Party with a white hood over its head and the Fiery Cross as its standard.

The Republican Party had a close call in recent months, and although it bridged over the crisis temporarily after learning that its State Chairman was a Klansman, it will face a still more serious test when the rank and file go to the polls to vote: to vote Klan or anti-Klan, for the Klan question will monopolize the political arena in this State.

Using the tactics of the Prohibitionists, the Klansmen in Indiana are attempting to build up a political machine inside both parties, and although the Democrats thus far have managed to steer pretty clear of an open split among themselves over the Klan issue, the question will play an important part in the affairs of both political organizations.

Many Officials Are Klansmen.

The State Republicans received a shock when they learned that the Invisible Empire was smiling upon some of their prominent leaders. It was thrown into a quandary when Tolerance, anti-Klan paper, published by the American Unity League, exposed as members of the Klan such party leaders as Ed Jackson, Secretary of State; Judge James A. Collins of the Marion County Criminal Court (Indianapolis), prospective candidate for Mayor; Ora J. Davies, the Treasurer of State; George V. Coffin, ex-Marion County Sheriff and ex-Indianapolis Chief of Police, and Joseph L. Hogue, Indianapolis City Comptroller.

Mr. Jackson for several years has been a powerful figure in State politics. He will be a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination next spring. Mr. Davies (not to be confused with Ora Davis, mayor of Terre Haute and anti-Klan candidate for Governor) along with Mr. Jackson, was elected last fall, while Patrick J. Lynch, Republican candidate for re-election as State Auditor, was knifed by the Republican Klansmen, the Klan slate showing that he was a Roman Catholic.

Another prominent local man who has been exposed as a leader of the Klan here, although he has not figured in politics, is E. Howard Cadle, ex-drunkard and gambler (by his own proud boast) who erected a large tabernacle here a year or so ago, named for himself, erected in honor of his mother and dedicated to the redemption of lost souls.

With a Secretary of State, a Treasurer of State and the Republican State Chairman in the hollow of its hand, the Klan was "sitting pretty" until the blow-up came.

State Chairman Resigned.

The first shock came with the exposure of Lawrence Lyons, State Chairman, as a Klansman who had just resigned from the Invisible Empire. There was a great demand from party leaders all over the State that Lyons resign as Chairman, and he did. But when Jackson, Davies and other prominent men were exposed as Klansmen, somehow this demand did not repeat itself. The Republicans realized that they couldn't kick out all the Klansmen or the party would be split wide open. They temporized and have been keeping the issue as much under cover as possible.

The State leaders did manage to elect Clyde Walb as State Chairman over the protest of the Klan. There was a hot row over this. The old man (D. C. Stevenson of Ohio) is alleged to have wired Jackson, Davies, Collins and Coffin to allow no choice to be made until they heard from him and to battle the choice of Walb. But after a hot contest Walb was elected. The Klan element has this in its craw and is only waiting for a chance to get even.

One thing that is worrying the Klan Republicans at the present time is the Negro vote. The Negroes hold the balance of power politically in Indianapolis, and the Klansmen are trying to figure out a way to prevent the 30,000 colored votes inside Marion County from going to Mayor Samuel Lewis Shank or some other anti-Klan candidate in the primary next May.

Attack Centred on Catholics.

Trying not to antagonize the Negroes, the Republican Klansmen have been expending their wrath against Catholics and foreigners and have been leaving the race question alone.

In making its tenets fit the locality in which it operates, the Klan in Indiana has centered on the Catholics, for the Roman church is comparatively weak in the State. There are large rural communities in which children grow to maturity without ever having seen a Catholic, like the South Carolina man who was thirty years old before he knew what a Republican looked like. In these communities the Protestant ministers dominate the thought and regulate the morals of the public, and it is here that the public has become solidly Klux.

There is one element in the political situation that is causing the Klan much worry. Renewal of dues is not what the members expected. In many communities men have been forced to join the Klan against their will in order to be with the majority and not lose business or suffer political or personal harm. It is hard for the Klan to keep the cash coming from this element, and this element will be heard from at the polls. While nominally Klansmen, they are sick of the whole business and the anti-Klan politicians are banking on them voting against the Klan when they get in the secret booths on election day.

Issues List of Members.

The principal opposition that the Klan has met with in Indiana has been the American Unity League, with headquarters in Chicago, which has been waging an active fight. It was through this organization that the exposures of Klan members was made. The League got a list of 12,000 Indiana names that were on the Klan's membership roll and exposed them. The Klan then came back and printed the list itself and from that time on the Klan fight has been waged somewhat in the open.

With the State so strongly Klan and with the rumor persisting that the national headquarters is to be moved here, the members are rather proud to be identified as Klansmen. They have Klan pennants with which they decorate their automobiles in going to a big meeting. The pennants bear the letters K. K. K., with the name of the town from which the member hails.

The charge that the Klan is moving its headquarters here was made at a banquet here the other night by Patrick H. O'Donnell, President of the American Unity League. There have been reports to that effect for some time, and with the State in the centre of the country and with the strongest Klan organization anywhere, it would be a logical step for the Klan to make.

In his speech here O'Donnell charged that the Klan has entered national politics on a big scale and that it has $6,000,000, partly supplied by the Klan itself and partly contributed by politicians who are seeking Ku Klux support.

Headquarters in Indianapolis.

"National headquarters are being established in Indianapolis and the United States is divided into four sections of twelve States each," he said. "These sections in turn are divided into States and the States are divided into dominions, as are now controlled by a cyclops, and the further organization goes down to county, ward and precinct. These officers are to be military in name. A General controls the nation; Major General the four divisions; Brigadier General the State, and Captains control the dominions, and below them are Sergeants and Corporals.

"The General now in command is D. C. Stevenson, known in Klan circles as The Old Man. He lives in Columbus, O., but is on a tour of lecturing with Mr. Evans to pertect the organization. The Major Generals are not yet named; the Brigadier Generals are men in charge of the different States now, and the minor officers are those who are now officers of the Klan, their names simply changed to military titles.

"From the headquarters in Indianapolis they are to control their own telephone system throughout the Union and so equip it that by throwing a switch at national headquarters it signals the four divisions by a flashlight, so they signal the State headquarters, and they in turn signal down to the lower divisions. It is estimated by Mr. Stevenson that within three hours he can have the entire officialdom of the Klan over the United States notified. The men to be opposed, and to be supported, State and national, are to be known by numbers only, and the final determination of who shall be supported or rejected will be sent out on the eve of the election. This system they believe will hold the balance of power and put the officialdom of the United States under the control of the Ku Klux Klan.

"This work is so advanced that in cities like Fort Wayne they have perfect city, ward and precinct organizations.

"The American Unity League already has its investigators in the secret conference and gives this statement out as authentic and will be able to honeycomb the political organization with its intelligence department."

WOMAN ROUTS KLAN AT HUSBAND'S GRAVE

Bars Masks From Men Who Bore a Fiery Cross Against Her Wishes.

By R. W. BARRY.

BEEVILLE, Tex., Sept. 23.—A frail little woman burdened with grief faced six masked and robed Ku Klux Klans-

afternoon. Her husband had just been laid to his final rest. He had been killed by a locomotive. Orville Jenkins, twenty-five years old, had become a "naturalized citizen" of the Invisible Empire about a year ago, his widow told a newspaper reporter. Lately he had often expressed a desire to sever his connections with the Klan. He said it had "persecuted" him.

When he was killed she sent a note to the Ku Klux Klan of Sinton. She requested that the Klan desist from any demonstration at the funeral of her husband. Recalling the Klan's oft-repeated and widely-flaunted "protection of womanhood" boast she felt that her wishes would be respected and that she could bury her husband without masked men parading at his grave.

The funeral hour came and the casket was borne to the cemetery. It was lowered into the grave. The widow sat in an automobile supported by a brother and her father, J. D. Caddell. The grave was filled and the mound was covered with floral tributes of sympathetic friends.

The last prayer had been said when a closed car stopped near the grave. Six masked men wearing robes bearing the insignia of the Ku Klux Klan alighted. The leader bore a fiery cross. Mrs. Jenkins upon seeing the men leaped from her automobile.

"Those Klansmen shall not parade at the grave of my husband," she cried. Her brother attempted to calm her. She would not be restrained. She made her way to the grave and grasping the fiery cross planted there by the intruders she tore it into many pieces and flung them far. Turning on the Klansmen she tore off the masks that covered the faces of two. One face she recognized as that of Bill Sherman, the man to whom she sent the request that there be no Klan demonstration at the grave.

"You're a pretty thing now, aren't you?" she cried, slapping his face. His face was bleeding from scratches, inflicted when she tore the mask from him.

Sheriff Hunt interposed. He came out with a scratch across his throat, inflicted by Mrs. Jenkins. Will Foley, a deputy sheriff, seized Mrs. Jenkins by the shoulders. "If you do not let me go I'll blow your brains out," she told Foley. Foley relinquished his hold. Six Ku Klux Klansmen retreated, two of them with bleeding faces.

Ku Klux Klansmen did not put a fiery cross on the grave of Orville Jenkins.

KLAN'S VICTORY CLAIM IN OREGON BASELESS

It Merely Assisted Masons in Their Education Bill Attacking Catholics.

By ARNO DOSCH-FLEUROT

The Ku Klux Klan has taken much credit to itself for what it calls its Oregon victory. It claims to have carried Oregon at the last elections and is preparing to sweep the State at the next.

In point of fact the Ku Klux Klan did not carry the last elections in Oregon. There was no "Oregon victory" for the Klan. There is no reason for the rest of the country to fear or admire the mystic power of the Klan, as far as Oregon is concerned.

Last winter when I was at work as one of The World's correspondents in Europe I read in the news that the Ku Klux Klan had carried Oregon. As I was born and raised in Oregon and know the State pretty thoroughly, I was dumfounded. I could not understand why or how Oregon, where no race or religious questions are acute, had gone Ku Klux. But, like every one else who got the bare news that the Ku Klux candidate for Governor had won easily against the candidate who declared himself opposed to the Klan, I had to accept the news as it stood, just as millions of people in America, no doubt.

But for the last month I have been on vacation in Oregon. I have seen and talked to a great many people whom I have known all my life, and so I have come to know exactly what the Ku Klux victory amounts to. I give it here because it helps straighten the record.

Not an Issue at All.

To my surprise no one mentioned the Klan to me first. I expected to find the Ku Klux a burning political issue and found it just missed being an issue at all. It was only by questioning and by hunting up people who I knew would have every bit of inside political history that I was able to satisfy my curiosity.

One thing every one said immediately: there was no Ku Klux victory in Oregon last year. All the Ku Klux could claim was that it played a role politically in Oregon and that it was on the winning side.

The Ku Klux got all its advertising as the victor in Oregon because it backed a school bill for compulsory public education which was introduced and backed by the Scottish Rite Masons, who are strong in Oregon. It elected Gov. Pierce on the same combination of public sentiment, and that is all it has done.

My judgment would be that the Ku Klux Klan in Oregon, having been born in an atmosphere of war psychology and having won its own only political success in temporary partnership with the Scottish Rite Masons, will have to find other powerful alliances and get in on the winning side of other public issues to keep alive. It certainly has not enough impetus of its own to keep going in Oregon.

KLAN DISTURBS INDIANA POLITICS

ORA DAVIS — E. HOWARD CADLE — Judge JAMES A. COLLINS — LAWRENCE LYONS — ED JACKSON

KLAN IS DENOUNCED BY KENTUCKY PARTIES

Both Democrats and Republicans Are Pledged to Rout Invisible Empire.

Special Despatch to The World

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 29.—The Republican and Democratic Parties will elect full State tickets at the coming November election. Women will vote for the first time at a full State election. A General Assembly is to be elected. The women's vote is the uncertain quantity.

There are more questions of wide public interest than ever before which will play a part in the balloting this fall. Among these are the Ku Klux Klan and the question of whether pari-mutuel betting on race tracks will be permitted.

Both parties in their platforms came out flat-footed against the Ku Klux Klan. The Republican platform says:

"The Republican Party heartily condemns and vigorously denounces the K. K. K. as un-American, subversive of American ideals and institutions and a menace to civilized government, and our party stands unalterably committed to the policy of invoking all existing laws which forbid unlawful assemblies to injure the person or property of another, and to enact and enforce such other laws as are necessary to completely destroy the growth of this great evil. We pledge Republican officials to a relentless warfare upon this and any similar organization which may attempt to usurp the functions of government and take the law into its own hands or disguise its principles for the purpose of the intimidation or persecution of our citizens. There can be no government by individuals within a government established by the people."

The Democratic State Committee has drafted in its platform a plank which condemns "any effort anywhere to injure or ostracize any American citizen on account of his religion, color or political opinions, and we emphatically condemn as un-American, as indefensible and absolutely lawless and criminal any effort by organized associations to intimidate any citizen because of religious or racial ties.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Indiana.

OUST ANTI-KLAN CHIEF

Michigan City, Ind., Jan. 16.—Following a demand for his resignation as chief of police, Arthur M. Sullivan, Ku Klux Klan charges against Maurice, city manager; Arthur Snyder, member of the city commission; and David Miller, city engineer, have been placed before the city commission by the ousted police officer. 1/17/23 Amsterdam News

All three were named as members of the organization in an affidavit presented last Thursday by Mr. Sullivan, who demanded reasons for his requested resignation last Monday. "My discharge was caused by the fact that I refused to join the Klan," Sullivan said. "The climax came when I refused to permit a parade of masked klansmen through the streets of Michigan City."

City Officials Are Active Klansmen, Averred

St Louis Argus 1/12/23

Preston News Service

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Jan. 10.—Following a demand for his resignation as chief of police, Arthur M. Sullivan, Ku Klux Klan charges against Maurice, city manager; Arthur Snyder, member of the city commission; and David Miller, city engineer, have been placed before the city commission by the ousted police officer.

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"Conditions in this city have become almost unbearable for persons not affiliated with the klan. Night Captain Thomas Grant and four other members of the police force have resigned."

KU KLUX CONDEMNED.

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. 1/27/23

Declared Un-American By Episcopal Church, Indianapolis Diocese.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 26.—The Ku-Klux Klan was condemned in a resolution adopted by the Indianapolis Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church in a business session here today as an "un-American menace to peace and order."

"We feel that we should record our strong disapproval and condemnation of the Ku-Klux Klan and other secret and political societies as un-American and as a menace to peade and order and to social security and wellbeing," the resolution said.

"The so-called enforcement of law and the attempted regulation by bands of hooded and masked men can accomplish no good."

Indiana Klan Denouncer Not to Resign Office

Associated Press Report.

BROOK, Ind., March 31.—Lawrence Lyons, chairman of the Indiana republican state committee, declared today that he would resign his office as the result of the publicity attending his former connection with the Ku Klux Klan. Announcement that he had joined the organization but had resigned as he considered it "un-American" was made by Mr. Lyons yesterday.

Times 4/1/23

INDIANA POLITICIAN QUITS KU KLUX KLAN

Lyons, Chairman of Republican State Committee, Joined It Only Six Weeks Ago.

New York Herald 3-31-23

NOW CALLS IT UN-AMERICAN

The Order's Oath and Constitution Violate the Principles of Liberty, He Asserts.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 30.—Lawrence Lyons, Chairman of the Indiana Republican State Committee, admitted today that he had resigned from the Ku Klux Klan after having joined the organization about six weeks ago. Mr. Lyons said he had given a statement to the American Unity League at Chicago in which he characterized the Klan as "un-American." Mr. Lyons was in Brook, Ind., today. His admission of membership in the Klan was made during an interview by telephone.

Mr. Lyons said he had no copy of the statement given to the Unity League. He explained that after joining the Klan he discovered that it was not an organization which he cared to be identified with, and that he submitted his resignation one week ago.

Mr. Lyons, further than declaring that "personally he was done" with the Klan, refused to make any announcement of his previous connection with the organization.

Governor McCray had disapproved of his joining the organization, Mr. Lyons said. He has been a close political friend of the Governor. The Governor in discussing Mr. Lyons's announcement said that "he was in and out before I knew anything about it." The Governor has expressed opposition to the principles of the Klan since its incorporation in this State.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 30.—A letter from Lawrence Lyons, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Indiana, to the American Unity League, an organization opposed to the Ku Klux Klan, announcing his resignation from the Klan, will be published tomorrow in Tolerance, the official organ of the League. The letter, dated March 27, as made public by the League, reads in part:

"It is my desire to publicly denounce my affiliation with the Ku Klux Klan or the Invisible Empire.

"Having acquainted myself with the purposes of the Ku Klux Klan organization, I deem it my duty as a loyal American citizen to set forth my position as to those prescribed by the Ku Klux Klan.

"I am a firm believer in our Government as it is now constituted, believing that all men are equal before the law, with the right to a trial by jury of his peers, and the right to worship the Almighty God in whatever way he may deem fit.

"The Ku Klux Klan, according to its oath and constitution, does not conform to these principles. Being a man of conservative ideas and a lover of freedom, I cannot help but at this time make my position plain with the people of my State."

Mr. Lyons added that, having some responsibilities as a citizen, he felt it his duty to set forth in the press his position and true feelings regarding what he termed "this un-American organization."

SOUTH BEND, IND. TRIBUNE MARCH 20, 1923

KLANSMEN IN SPIRIT.

The men who give moral aid and comfort to klansmen are guilty of fostering group strife in a degree only once removed from that of members of the klan. Some men are afraid to join societies dedicated to persecuting Roman Catholics, Jews and Negroes but they favor such persecution and by their words help keep the klan alive. Such persons are more despicable than known members of the klan because they lack the courage of their convictions

If men and women who are not members of any society pledged to persecute Roman Catholics, Jews and Negroes would adopt a rule of unmitigated, outspoken opposition to such societies and would fight relentlessly the spread of religious and racial hatred they would accomplish something of a positive nature for their city and country.

Klanism is a state of mind. A man does not have to belong, wear the regalia and subscribe to the formal teachings if he has in him the suspicion and hostility emanating from religious and racial bigotry. Men and women of all creeds and faiths could and should adopt and live by the Golden Rule, exemplifying the belief that in free America is room for all, but no room for malice and persecution of any creed or race by anybody.

INDIANA MINER KILLED AT TRIAL BEFORE LOCAL

Washington, Ind., April 21.—Accusations at a meeting of the coal miners' union local here for membership in the Ku Klux Klan, led to the death of William Gilley, 35, Friday.

Gilley was on trial by the United Mine Workers' local on a charge of violating union rules by becoming a constable through membership in the Horse Thief Detective association. Harry Hudson, 64, and father of 13 children, charged him with membership in the klan.

Gilley was shot in the ensuing argument and died with a bullet wound in the temple. Hudson surrendered to the police.

Daily Oklahoman 4-22-23

Bars Klan and Rival Parades on 4th

INDIANAPOLIS, June 26.—Permission for parades on July 4 has been denied to both the Ku Klux Klan and the American Unity League, rival organizations, by Herman Rikhoff, Chief of Police. Chief Rikhoff said his refusal to permit the parades was based on the belief that such demonstrations would serev only to create racial and religious prejudice which would be detrimental to the community.

Indiana Has More Than 85,000 In Klan.

KOKOMO, Ind., July 5.—Indiana has surpassed Texas in the number of members enrolled in the Ku Klux Klan, H. W. Evans, Imperial Wizard, declared in an address here yesterday to a gathering of Klansmen from this and several surrounding States. The Texas membership was recently 85,000, he said. The meeting held here marked the completion of organization efforts in this State, Klansmen said. Charters were granted to organizations in each of the ninety-two counties of the State.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE KLAN.

Indiana seems to be the hot-bed of Klanism. The organization boasts of a membership of 300,000. Among these are many prominent men of all professions. Recent exposures have brought into the limelight such names as Lawrence Lyons, State Republican Chairman; Ed Jackson, Secretary of State, prospective candidate for Governor; James Collins, Republican Criminal Judge and other lesser lights. The exposure continues and no one seems surprised at any revelation, however startling. None of the many prominent men charged with Klanism have denied their identity with the un-American organization. Some are trying hard to either ignore the charge or to make light of it.

A striking, if not a shocking feature of the Indiana Klan situation is the prominence in the Klan of Republicans and Republican leaders. So far, indications are that the great majority of Indiana Klansmen are Republicans. This fact is explained by noting that the Democratic party has always had a large Catholic following and that the Democratic leaders have not dared insult so formidable a clientele. On the other hand, it is observed that while the large Negro vote of the State has been almost solidly Republican for over fifty years, the Republican leaders have not hesitated to make common cause with an organization whose whole history is hostile and unjust to the Negro citizen.

Many thoughtful Negroes are saying that the affiliation of the Republican party in Indiana with the Klan is only a part of the movement to to exchange the loyal Negro vote for the white vote of the South, and those with Southern prejudice against the Negro. It is, therefore, pointed out that the Negro, by reason of the traditional attitude of the Democratic party toward him, is politically adrift.

The whole reaction upon the intelligent Negro is noteworthy and interesting. The tendency of the Negro vote has been for several years toward independency. Especially has this trend been obvious in the Northern and Eastern municipal and State elections. The flirtation of the Republican party with the Klan is the straw that has broken the camel's back. It now seems certain that no thoughtful Negro in Indiana will have anything, politically, to do with any man who is known to be a Klansman.

INDIANAPOLIS PAPERS WARN RACE AGAINST KU KLUX KLAN ALLY OF REPUBLICANS

Indiana Is Hot Bed Of The Kluxters. Many Prominent Republicans Said To Be Members.

HIGH OFFICIALS NAMED

List Includes Secretary Of State, Chairman Of State Repub. Committee And A Republican Judge.

(Crusader Service.)

Indianapolis, Ind., June 11th—Within the last week two significant editorials have appeared in the columns of local papers here. Of course, the accusations made in these editorials are not new. They have been made before. But this is perhaps the first time that two conservative papers, such as the Freeman and the Ledger of this city, have openly dealt with such accusations. Says the editorial of the Freeman, in part:

"Indiana seems to be the hot-bed of Klanism. The organization boasts of a membership of 300,000. Among these are many prominent men of all professions. Recent exposures have brought into the limelight such names as Lawrence Lyons, State Republican Chairman; Ed. Jackson, Secretary of State, prospective candidate for governor; James Collins, Republican Criminal Judge, and other lessor lights." The exposure continues and no one seems surprised at any revelation, however startling. None of the many prominent men charged with Klanism have denied their identity with the un-American organization. Some are trying hard to either ignore the charge or to make light of it.

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In the same vein the editorial of the Ledger, from which we quote the following:

"Let's speak plainly. Where have the greatest number of Kluxers been found? What political party was found to be a hot-bed of the Klan with almost every important official wearing a "night-gown" and parading for "White Supremacy"? Does the Republican organization think that the Negro is asleep; or have they come to the plac where they frankly do not want his vote? Where are our old guard Republican Negro politicians? Have they been called in and swallowed the "explanation" that was handed to them all?

"The Negroes of Chicago upset the dope and wiped a reputed Klux Republican ticket off the field. In New York the Negro vote shifted as a whole. What was the result? In Chicago Negroes have been appointed to every important civic office and very marked improvements along every line can be noticed. Often it pays to swap horses and there is no better time than now."

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KLANSMEN STABBED IN STREET PARADE

Doctor Who Knifed Three Pleads Self-defense.

Says White-robed Woman Demanded That He Lift His Hat While Marchers Passed.

RUSHVILLE, Ind., June 21.—On the eve of a grand jury investigation of the stabbing of O. R. Umberger and R. L. Whitehead of this city in the course of a Ku Klux Klan parade here, Dr. H. V. Logan, a widely known Rushville physician and a former service man, in a public statement, announced that in self-defense he had stabbed three marchers in the parade with a pocket knife, when they attacked him after he had declined to remove his hat when a woman in Klan regalia waved a small American flag in his face.

Dr. Logan said he was returning with his wife and daughter and that the parade, which had gone thru the business part of the city and was beginning to break up, blocked the street. As he stood waiting for the parade to pass a young man told him to remove his hat.

Only decorated automobiles were passing, Dr. Logan said, and he did not comply with the request. A woman wearing a white robe then waved a small flag in front of him and repeatedly demanded that he remove his hat. Dr. Logan asserted that he stepped back and that the woman cried:

"Come and get him, Muncie No. 4!"

Four large men rushed at him the physician asserted, and he drove three of them off with his knife, but the fourth man knocked him over a fence. Dr. Logan's statement was signed by three witnesses.

KLAN ALLY OF REPUBLICANS

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HIGH OFFICIALS NAMED.

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KLAN PARADE TABOO.

Indianapolis Officials Also Deny Unity League Right to Parade.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 26.—Permission for parades on July 4 has been denied both the Ku Klux Klan and the American Unity League, rival organizations, by Herman Rikhoff, chief of police, it was learned today. Chief Rikhoff said it had been reported to him that both organizaitons intended staging demonstrations on July 4.

Klan in Final Phase Of Deal To Purchase Valparaiso University

Valparaiso, Ind., August 17.—Although final articles transferring ownership of Valparaiso university over to the Ku Klux Klan, were not signed today, all preliminary details of the transaction have been completed, and the deal will be closed probably next week, according to a statement tonight by Milton Elrod, editor of the Fiery Cross, official publication of the klan.

Elrod and C. C. Watkins, after a conference with university officials, left tonight for headquarters of the klan at Atlanta, Ga., where they declared plans for operation of the university will be worked out with national officials of the organization.

Ku Klux Klan—1923.

Indiana.

DENIES MEMBERSHIP IN KLAN

The Indianapolis

There is a rumor afloat that I belong to the Ku Klux Klan. Consequently I wish to go on record to say that I am not now a member and never was nor do I have any intention of becoming one. 8-18-23

My business is located in a respectable colored neighborhood and in my 5 years of dealing with them I have learned that their interest are mine and I have learned that anything which is a menace to them must necessarily be a menance to me also. Since all people are constitutionally allowed the right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. I believe that any other creed is wrong. Furthermore if anyone can prove that I was ever affiliated with that orga ization I will cheerfully give one hu ed dollars to any colored charitable ganization.

Signed.

OTT MILLER ocer,
1761 ard Place

CLARKE UNDECIDED ON KLAN PROPOSAL

The Atlanta Constitution 8-19-23

Declares He Does Not Wish to Again Become Target for Abuse—Willing to Be Peacemaker.

Atlanta, Ga.

Indianapolis, Ind., August 18.—Edward Young Clarke, of Atlanta, Ga., organizer of the Ku Klux Klan, imperial wizard emeritus, and imperial giant, tonight declared that he was undecided what definite answer he would make to William J. Simmons, of Atlanta, Ga., emperor of the Ku Klux Klan, in reply to the latter's offer to vest him with "executive and administrative authority of the klan," ranking over all other officers of the klan except Mr. Simmons. Mr. Clarke, however, said he was willing to step into klan affairs as a peacemaker and harmonizer, if necessary.

Mr. Clarke admitted that he had re- the n telegram from Emperor Simmons eral uning with him to come to and assist the klan in "gen- isfactory conditions," and insisting that he "alone could allay the restlessness in the order," and reclaim the membership that was breaking away.

In the telegram to Mr. Clarke, Emperor Simmons offered him the title of "Sir Knight Supreme of the Order Knights Kamelia" and "Herald Supreme of the Kamelia."

Clarke's Telegram.

Mr. Clarke's telegram to Imperial Wizard Simmons follows:

"I hardly know what to say or what reply to make to your telegram of today. Especially in view of the fact that as you know, I have been away from home for five months and during that time I have been absolutely out of touch with klan affairs, and since my return home, have not had time to familiarize myself with what has transpired during my absence or with the conditions of klan affairs at this time.

"Knowing only in a general way that bitter difference of opinion has arisen between prominent officials and klansmen in all parts of the nation, I most earnestly hope that conditions are not as bad as pictured to me in your telegram, because as the builder of the klan in America and at such terrific cost to myself in suffering through persecution, I am naturally deeply concerned in the progress and peaceful and successful operation of the thing which I builded and which has my heart's deepest devotion.

Does Not Desire Office.

"I do not desire now, and have never sought, any official position with the klan, and since I have refused to accept the position of imperial wizard, tendered me by the klanvocation last November, I hardly see how it is possible for me to accept any official position inside the klan at the present time.

"The only way that I could possibly be induced to put myself in position where I could again become the target from the inside of disgruntled and dissatisfied elements and from outside enemies to the klan and to real Americanism, would be for me to be shown conclusively that I was the only one who could bring to the klan peace and harmony, and that the klansmen of the nation wanted me to undertake the task. 8-19-23

"Of course, I deeply appreciate the confidence evidenced by yourself and associates and the executive bodies of the Knights Kamelia and the Kamelia, but it is impossible for me to give you any definite answer until I have had time to give the matter very careful consideration. I am still greatly in need of many months of complete mental and physical rest in order that I may recuperate from the terrific strain of the three or four years spent in building the klan, and in order that I may clear up certain legal entanglements brought upon me as the result of my connection with the klan, and which you know, are simply and solely persecutions and not prosecutions.

(Signed)
"EDWARD YOUNG CLARKE."

Consults On Case.

Mr. Clarke said he had come here to consult attorneys in regard to his case pending in federal court. On information filed last September by United States District Attorney Homer Elliott, he was charged with violating the national prohibition law at Muncie. Mr. Clarke surrendered himself to federal authorities on September 8, last, and gave bond of $2,000 for his appearance in federal court. He was charged with having unlawfully transported whiskey and with unlawful possession of liquor which was said to have been found in his handbag during a visit to Muncie where he spoke to a gathering of klansmen.

Mr. Clarke characterized the information as an effort to "frame" him. He insisted yesterday that he wanted to recover $500 which was in his bag. He admitted that he had attempted to get in communication with Mr. Elliott through his attorneys. Whether the charge will be pressed by the government could not be learned.

CLARKE IS URGED AS KLAN LEADER.

William Joseph Simmons, emperor of the klan, Saturday sent a telegram to E. Y. Clarke, at Indianapolis, Ind., requesting him to return to Atlanta and assume control of the Ku Klux Klan and the Knights Kamelia to save the two organizations from "disorganization and ruin."

Emperor Simmons made a public statement in which he stated that the development and progress of the Ku Klux Klan has been stopped, and disintegration is setting in throughout the entire bounds of the invisible empire due to the lack of leadership and lack of constructive programs of activity.

Emperor Simmons paid a high tribute to Clarke's "courage and ability to suppress disorder on the part of the klansmen."

He said:

"Mr. Clarke has the distinction of being one man in the leadership of the organization who had the courage to abate and suppress every tendency toward disorderly conduct on the part of the klansmen. While he was at the head of the organization he did not hesitate to revoke charters of klans or even to suspend entire realms if lawlessness in any form was condoned or tolerated by members of respective klan units. His wise and fearless leadership is especially required at this time to free the klan from any activities that may be criticised or from any tendencies toward the violation of the fundamental principles of the order. His leadership can immediately restore the confidence of the best men in the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan."

It was also announced Saturday that the Nathan Bedford Forrest Klan No. 1 on August 16 adopted a resolution expressing confidence in Mr. Clarke and urging him to return and take charge of the organization for practically the same reasons that were outlined by Emperor Simmons' telegram.

Three Cited For Contempt.

Judge George L. Bell, of the civil division of the Fulton superior court, Saturday morning cited three imperial officers of the Ku Klux Klan to appear before him on September 1 and show cause why they should not be adjudged in contempt of court. Judge Bell's citation was issued on petition of Attorney William S. Coburn, representing Nathan Bedford Forrest Klan No. 1, Imperial Wizard H. W. Evans, Grand Dragon Nathan Bedford Forrest and Great Titan Ben H. Sullivan were named as defendants.

The petition set forth that the defendants had refused to obey Judge Bell's order of August 2, restraining the organization of a second klan in Atlanta in opposition to the Nathan Bedford Forrest Klan.

KLAN TO TAKE OVER VALPARAISO COLLEGE

Atlanta Constitution

Indianapolis, Ind., August 15.—Negotiations have been completed for the taking over of Valparaiso university, located at Valparaiso, Ind., by the Ku Klux Klan organization, it was announced here tonight by Milton Elrod, editor of the Fiery Cross, official publication of the klan. The university, which is one of the oldest educational institutions in the country, will be called the National university, Mr. Elrod said. 8-16-23

The purchase price was announced as $350,000 which represents an amount about equal to the indebtedness of the institution. Five hundred thousand dollars will be spent immediately from improvement of the university buildings and in addition an endowment of another half million dollars will be established, according to Mr. Elrod, who added the school would be strictly non-sectarian. Atlanta Ga.

Announcement of the taking over of the university, which recently was reported on the verge of financial collapse, came after a series of conferences between officials of the klan, which lasted more than two weeks.

Mr. Elrod and C. C. Watkins, of Columbus, Ohio, an official of a junior organization of the klan will leave tomorrow for Valparaiso, where final articles of the agreement will be signed with trustees of the university.

The present trustees of the school will submit their resignations immediately, according to Mr. Elrod, and five new trustees from the Indiana realm of the klan will be selected to take their places.

Would Restrain Simmons.

Chicago August 15.—A bill for an injunction to restrain William J. Simmons, former imperial wizard of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and three Chicago men from controlling local klan organizations was filed today in the superior court on behalf of the national organization.

The bill alleges that by the by-laws of the order, all title to property of the klan and paraphernalia and records of subordinate bodies is vested in the national organization and that Atlanta headquarters control all local klans.

Major Franklin C. Browns, James C. Stockwell and Millard F. Roberts, whom the bill seeks to enjoin from acting as exalted cyclops of Chicago klans, are declared to be under suspension by the national organization, as are local klans 33, 11 and 15, said to include a membership of 400. These klans, it is alleged, have held unauthorized meetings and have been affiliated with Mr. Simmons in promotion of another organization, referr to as the Kamelia.

The petition asks that the de ants be requested to cease meetings of Klansmen and over all records and proper national body.

KLAN GETS UNIVERSITY.

The New York Times 8-16-23

Completes Deal for Control of Valparaiso in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 15.—Negotiations have been completed for the taking over of Valparaiso University, at Valparaiso, Ind., by the Ku Klux Klan, it was announced here tonight by Milton Elrod, editor of the Fiery Cross, official publication of the Klan.

The university, which is one of th oldest educational institutions in country, will be called the National U versity, Mr. Elrod said.

Klan Will Open Its University to All

The New York Times 8-17-23

VALPARAISO, Ind., Aug. 16.—Sectarian lines will not be drawn by the Ku Klux Klan after it assumes the operation of Valparaiso University, according to Milton Elrod, editor of The Fiery Cross, Klan publication. All persons, he said, regardless of religious belief or color, who meet the educational requirements for entrance, will be admitted as students. Officials of the Klan and trustees of the university are to sign articles of agreement today. The Klan will assume the university's indebtedness of about $350,000, will spend $500,000 for improvements on the property, and will establish a $500,000 endowment.

Klan to Take Ch Valparaiso U.

Chicago Tribune 8-16-23

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug paraiso university probab taken over by the Ku Klux day, Milton Elrod, editor c Cross, Klan organ, announc final conference between u university and klan officials in Valparaiso that day, he

K. K. K. COMPLETES DEAL TO PURCHASE INDIANA COLLEGE

The Houston Post

School Will be Called "National" and Non Sectarian

8-16-23
Houston, Texas.

Associated Press Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 15.—Negotiations have been completed for the taking over of Valparaiso university, located at Valparaiso, Ind., by the Ku Klux Klan organization, it was announced here tonight by Milton Elrod, editor of the Fiery Cross, official publication of the klan. The university, which is one of the oldest educational institutions in the country, will be called the National university, Mr. Elrod said.

The purchase price was announced as $350,000, which represents an amount about equal to the indebtedness of the institution. Five hundred thousands dollars will be spent immediately for improvements of the university buildings, and, in addition, an endowment of another $500,000 will be established, according to Mr. Elrod, who added the school would be strictly nonsectarian.

Announcement of the taking over of the university, which recently was reported on the verge of financial collapse, came after a series of conferences between officials of the klan, which lasted more than two weeks.

Mr. Elrod and C. C. Watkins of Columbus, O., an official of a junior organization of the klan, will leave tomorrow for Valparaiso, where financial articles of the agreement will be signed with trustees of the university.

The present trustees of the school will submit their resignations immediately, according to Mr. Elrod, and five new trustees from the Indiana realm of the klan will be selected to take their places. These five will constitute a quorum until other realms of the klan throughout the country can be called on for representatives among the directors of the institution.

The summer school course, now in progress at the university, will be continued, according to Mr. Elrod, and notice will be sent out to all last year students that the regular fall opening will take place. The institution will be run along the same lines as heretofore, and will be open to all persons meeting the educational requirements, regardless of race, color or religion, it was said.

MINISTER ALLOWS KLAN IN CHURCH ON SUNDAY NIGHT

Rev. Bell of Elkhart Draws Fire of Citizens Because of Action

Elkhart, Ind., July 13.—The Rev. Charles H. Bell, one of the leading ministers of this city and pastor of the A. M. E. church here, brought humiliation to members of his church and public condemnation to himself when recently he turned his pulpit over to members of the Ku Klux Klan headed by Harry H. Smith (white) in order that the cause of the hooded knights should be laid bare to the racial group whom they so thoroughly despise.

The action of the Rev. Mr. Bell in turning over the Sunday night service to the Klan members followed a conference on Saturday between him and a committee representing the order. It was at this time that the minister, without consulting his congregaion, is said to have consented to let the Kluxers speak from his pulpit.

Just what inducements or bribes the committee offered the Rev. Mr. Bell to gain his consent during the private conference behind closed doors has not been learned. The minister refused to talk other than to explain his action on the grounds of the right of free speech.

"Every man ought to have a right to speak in his own defense," the preacher is alleged to have declared when questioned. But this laconic explanation was not satisfactory to the members of his church, nor the Race here. They believe that he, in whose honor they had faith, betrayed them into the hands of their arch enemy for a few paltry dollars.

But on the ground that he was "helping the struggling congregation," Harry M. Smith, the Klan representative, presented the church $100 at the close of his address. The Rev. Mr. Bell accepted the public offering and declared it was "a pleasant surprise." Nevertheless it is said that one of the Klansmen stated that the minister was told on the previous day that the money was to be given to the church.

It has been reported also that the pastor of the Baptist church here, Rev. Sebre, accepted $100 from the Klan a week previous to the action of the Methodist pastor.

Elkhart Race citizens loudly decry the actions of their two leading ministers and feel that they have been betrayed to their enemy by those in whom they trusted, and that the betrayal was for a mess of pottage. The chief of police and other police officials are accused of being members of the order.

KLAN BUYS COLLEGE, TO ADMIT STUDENTS WITHOUT COLOR LINE

NEW YORK HERALD
AUGUST 16, 1923

Negotiations for Purchase of Valparaiso University, Ind., Completed.

FOR NATIONAL SCHOOL

Plan to Spend Half Million for Improvements at Institution.

KNIGHTS TO BE TRUSTEES

They Say No Racial or Religious Distinctions Will Be Drawn.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 15.—Valparaiso University, at Valparaiso, Ind., will be taken over by the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, a fund of $500,000 will be used shortly for betterments, another $500,000 raised for a permanent endowment and the name changed to National University, according to Milton Elrod, editor here of the *Fiery Cross*, official publication of the Klan, and C. C. Watkins of Columbus, Ohio, who is official representative of the Grand Titans of Indiana in the Valparaiso negotiations.

The announcement was made this afternoon after a series of conferences of Klan officials lasting more than two weeks. Mr. Watkins and Mr. Elrod will leave to-morrow morning for Valparaiso to complete the negotiations. The purchase price is fixed at about $350,000, which represents approximately the indebtedness of the university.

Mr. Elrod said to-day that while the name and ownership of the university would be changed, it would continue as nearly as possible to be "the poor man's Harvard." It would be non-sectarian, he said, in every respect. Enrollment will be open, regardless of race or color, to any man who fills the necessary educational requirements of an institution of this sort. The officials of the Klan expect to notify the students at the summer school, now in session, that the university will be open in the fall as usual.

Knights to Be Trustees.

Under present plans, the board of trustees of the university will resign and five trustees representing the realm of Indiana, will be appointed immediately. These five will constitute a quorum until the remainder of the board can be selected from various realms throughout the United States.

Plans for improvement and enlargement will be given first consideration, Mr. Elrod said. A full curriculum of the standard college course will be taught, including the regular courses in pre-medical, pharmacy, law, mechanical engineering, civil engineering, electrical engineering, science and arts, a normal course for teachers, music, oratory and other studies. As a regularly chartered university it will confer all degrees and will conduct a summer term in all courses.

An official statement put out by the Klan says: "The total indebtedness of $350,000 will be taken over by the Klan and at least a half-million dollars will be made available for the successful development of the university. An additional $500,000 is to be established in addition to bequests from time to time, with the full force of the national organization behind the project at all times."

National Project of Klan.

Mr. Elrod said at first the idea was to make the purchase with the aid of the Indiana realm alone. He said a list of the homes of members of the student body showed almost every State in the Union represented, and the Indiana Klan felt, in view of this fact, the national organization should have a part in the project.

The official statement also says: "Investigation develops that more than 350,000 students have passed through Valparaiso University and that more than 141,000 graduate alumni hold degrees, with a present student body representing every State in the Union. Therefore the Klan in Indiana has decided that Valparaiso University will be made a national institution and that every single State in the Union and every single individual Klan throughout the United States be afforded the opportunity of participating in the refinancing and development of a national university."

It was announced last July that the Ku Klux Klan was preparing to take over Valparaiso University and make it the Klan University. Valparaiso was in straits because of the falling off of membership and lack of funds to continue it and Klan officials announced that if a fair offer were made the Indiana knights would take over the institution. The Klan announced that under Klan auspices the school would specialize in the teaching of Americanism.

The sudden collapse of the school has occurred since 1920. In that year, with postwar prosperity on every side, the Indiana farmers and others sent their children to the school in great numbers. More than 4,000 students were enrolled. Hard times hit the middle West. Retrenchment was quickest and deepest in the matter of education. The enrollment fell in a years' time to 1,260. In 1922 it had picked up to 1,500, but was in serious financial and other troubles.

During the flush time of prosperity in 1920 Valparaiso sent an eleven east to meet Harvard. Fraternities were introduced. These and other departures caused factional clashes and the university found itself headed toward speedy dissolution.

The present year rounded out a half century of Valparaiso's existence. It was founded in 1873 by two young teachers—H. P. Brown and O. P. Kinsey.

The will of one of its founders probably is one of the reasons for the downfall of the school. H. P. Brown left his possessions to the school, but apparently with some flaw or condition to the title, because Henry Kinsey Brown, former president of the school and son of the founder, has recently started an action to regain control of fifteen buildings, valued at $1,000,000.

Permanent Endowment For Valparaiso Is Plan Of Klan in Indiana

The Atlanta Constitution

Valparaiso, Ind., August 17.—Consideration was being given today to a plan for the raising of a permanent endowment fund for Valparaiso university which has been purchased by the Ku Klux Klan, Milton Elrod, editor of the Fiery Cross, official organ of the Klan in Indiana said today.

Although the university will be governed by a board of trustees appointed by the klan, the university will be strictly non-sectarian, Mr. Elrod said, as has been the policy of the school in the past, negroes, he asserted, will not be admitted.

Mr. Elrod denied that the name of the university would be changed as had been the impression. This impression, he said, probably came from the fact that the university is being taken over by the national organization of the klan, although the details of the purchase have been handled by the state organization.

Whether Dr. Horace M. Evans, president of the university, will be continued in that capacity, will be up to the board of trustees to be appointed by the klan. As soon as the technical agreement is signed probably today, five of the present members of the board of trustees will resign and five new members from the state klan will be appointed to form a majority until the national organization can elect an entirely new board, Mr. Elrod said.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923. Illinois.

Gum King Asks Damages, Was Called a K. K. K.

Associated Press Report.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—A dispute as to whether William Wrigney Jr., Chicago capitalist, was ever connected with the Ku Klux Klan consumed much of the time at a hearing over injunction proceedings involving Tolerance, official organ of the American Unity league, opposed to the klan, here today. Mr. Wrigley recently filed suit for libel against the publication for printing his name as a klan member.

BASTROP HEARING WAS FRAME-UP EVANS DECLARES

Investigation of Mer Rouge Murders Staged by Enemies of Klan, Says Imperial Wizard.

DECLARES PARKER PROSTITUTED OFFICE

Says Governor Sought to Indict Klan Rather Than Apprehend Murderers of Two Men.

Atlanta Constitution

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Chicago, January 26.—Hiram Wesley Evans, imperial wizard of the invisible empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, in a public statement today declared that the investigation of killings at Mer Rouge, La., was a "frame-up on the Ku Klux Klan," staged by enemies of the klan, "represented by Governor Parker," and that it had "signally failed."

He declared the governor of Louisiana had prostituted his office for "political purposes, to vent spleen or gain notoriety," and had sought to indict the klan rather than apprehend criminals.

Attorney-General Coco, of Louisiana, the wizard termed "that erstwhile Mason," and "tool of the executive."

Evans asserted that the public hearing at Bastrop, La., which closed yesterday after investigation of the deaths of Watt Daniel and T. F. Richard, it was clearly shown that the klansmen "do not approve or participate in lawlessness of any kind."

Issue Statement.

The statement in reference to the Louisiana situation follows in full:

"The first and most notable deduction and one which is apparent to everybody is that the enemies of the Ku Klux Klan, represented by Governor Parker, have staged a Herculean effort to put over a frame-up on the Ku Klux Klan and that they have signally failed. The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan do not approve or participate in lawlessness of any kind and the partial inquiry just closed at Bastrop proved this fact as having been brought out clearly by that investigation. The hearing at Bastrop has also brought out the fact that those who most fear the klan and are the bitterest foes are law violators and their associates and those who would impute or attempt to attach lawlessness to the klan are compelled to use as witnesses people of low character and lawless regard.

"It is lamentable that the governor of the great state of Louisiana, whose people rank high as loyal and law abiding citizens of America, should, either for political purpose, to vent spleen or gain notoriety, so far forget the responsibilities of his office as to prostitute it and thus bring discredit upon his own state. The hearing at Bastrop clearly brought out the fact that the governor of Louisiana was endeavoring to indict a patriotic organization rather than to apprehend criminals and see that they were punished. The inquiry developed the fact, first, the absolute incompetency and lack of ability of the chief executive of the great state of Louisiana and a lack of veracity or character stamina of that erstwhile Mason, Coco, used as the tool of the executive. In spite of his provocative tactics plainly followed to try to produce riots in Morehouse parish, this fiendish scheme against peace and dignity of a great state, which originated in the mind of its venal governor, has signally failed."

"Militia Not Needed."

"The need of the militia has not been proven. On the other hand, the failure to declare martial law has demonstrated the uselessness of its presence in Morehouse parish. Richard or Daniel, or both, may have been murdered. The klan gave its entire support to this inquiry in the sincere hope that the real truth might be developed and the guilty punished.

"Murder has not been proven, corpus delicti has not been proven, personae of murderers has not been established, and the inquiry has failed. We now are wondering how it is possible for bodies to have remained in the lake for four months; why, with heads, legs and arms blown off by dynamite, bones broken, the flesh was still tenaciously holding together.

"It has not been proven that these southern lakes, themselves infested with reptiles and fish life, would permit bodies for nearly four months to rest undisturbed and in such condition that the bloodstains from the wounds could still remain to disclose the character of wounds.

"It is known, however, that these conditions are physically impossible, as it is also known that embalmed bodies might lie in these waters for two or three days, and that the embalming fluid placed in them at the clinic, from which they were obtained, would protect them for some days in the water, without loss or change.

"It is also known, as a physiological fact, that fractures are produced at clinics upon muscle-covered bones precisely as those claimed by Dr. Duval to have been upon the purported bodies of the victims.

Cites Klan's Principles.

"Finally, the klan claims no regulatory rights upon the conduct of American citizens. It uses no extra legal measures, but it supports the duly constituted officers of the law in the full performance of their every legal duty.

"Ku Klux Klansmen have no right to take the law into their own hands, Hiram Wesley Evans, imperial wizard of the organization, who also in a statement charged Governor Parker, of Louisiana, with political or other motives in instigating the Mer Rouge investigation of the deaths of Watt Daniel and T. F. Richard, declared today.

"Asked if the klan would defend any men who may be arrested or indicted in connection with the Louisiana case, Evans said:

"'It would depend entirely upon the condition of the klansmen. If he was unable to provide defense for himself we would most certainly see that his rights as a klansman were looked after, and that he got justice. We would not use any effort anywhere to prevent a man from paying the just penalty for a crime committed.'

"'There is no set of circumstances under which the klan would have a right to take into its own hands, or be responsible in any way for the enforcement of the law, except insofar as their sworn duty as klansmen would place them under the officials charged with the enforcement of the law,' Evans said.

Give Klan Code.

"Every klansman specifically takes the following oath, which has never been published before:

"'I furthermore promise to swear that I will always, at all times and in all places, help, aid and assist the duly constituted officers of the law in the proper performance of their legal duties.'

"There is nothing contained in any oath that in any way permits, allows or condones law violations.

"The mask is but a portion of our regalia. It is only worn within our klaverns during the ceremony of naturalization or initiation, or, when special dispensation is granted, in a public parade; to the grave of a klansman, or a man who has served the klan or the country in an upstanding way, or upon an errand of charity. On the two latter occasions it is not worn except that the klan may express, as a klan, either its sorrow or its sympathy, and that this action might not be considered individual expressions, but representative of the klan. The klan is not attempting to build upon the personality of men, but upon the foundation of principles. The klan is not a political organization, but if it is builded upon men, instead of principles, it might become such—hence the organization, in maintaining its secrecy, prevents its exploitation for personal profit. And, finally, it is necessary, in many sections of this nation, that we protect the identity of our members from the persecution of un-American, alien or foreign influences which would persecute the membership of the klan merely because they were members, as evidenced by the persecution of members of the klan being meted out in Chicago today, simply because they believe in our principles and have inculcated them into the local life.

"The enforcement of the law belongs to the enforcement officials of the government or of the several states. We hold no right to enforce the law, either upon bands of masked men nor other criminals. We claim, and strenuously endeavor to see, that all law violators, masked or unmasked, are brought to judgment and proper penalty inflicted.

"A klansman would vote (if he lived up and fully exemplified the spirit of klankraft) always for the man who could best serve his country, regardless of his race, creed or political affiliation.

"We do not advocate religious prejudice. We are an organization of Protestant Christians. We advocate Protestant Christianity, but not religious prejudice."

Asked regarding rumors concerning the eligibility of others than Protestants to be klansmen, he said:

"There is no possibility of the eligibility of membership being changed at all within a period of two years, and no change is contemplated or likely to be put into effect at all."

TO CENSOR ANTI-KLAN PAPER

New York Times

Chicago Judge Lifts Suspension Order Due to Factional Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Judge Ryner today entered the lists against the Ku Klux Klan when he lifted the ban which had suspended the publication of Tolerance, an Anti-Klan organ, for a week and agreed to act as "censor" of its news, pending adjudication of the case.

Ander an agreement affected between Patrick H. O'Donnell anw Gray K. Rutledge, President of the publishing company and representatives of the warring factions, publication of the magazine will be resumed to maintain the circulation, which has been endangered by the suspension order.

Articles submitted for publication in the magazine will be submitted to each side by the other under the agreement and disputes as to the value of the news will be arbitrated by Judge Ryner.

PARKER ATTACKS KLAN IN CHICAGO

Atlanta Constitution

Louisianan at "All Nations Rally," Charges Whitewash in Bastrop Grand Jury Probe.

Chicago, February 26.—Governor John M. Parker, principal speaker tonight at the opening session of a week of meetings known as "all nations rally," held under the auspices of the American Unity league in opposition to the Ku Klux Klan, bade his hearers adhere to the advice of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Roosevelt. He said in part:

"Washington said: 'The very idea of the power and right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government. All obstructions to the execution of laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities are obstructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency.'

All Protected Alike.

"Jefferson, that great apostle of democracy, emphasized with all the power at his command, the purposes and intent of the constitution in declaring America to be a land where every one could express his religious and political views and who emphasized the fact that the constitution throws its protecting arm around alike Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile, Hindu and Quaker.

"Our martyr president, Lincoln, whose glorious memory will remain in the hearts of his people for countless generations, repeatedly plead for fearless and fair enforcement of the law by the duly constituted authorities elected by the people themselves."

Of Roosevelt, who, the governor said, had been his personal friend, he said:

"He repeatedly stated that he regarded it wicked to array any class against class, religion against religion and that one of the wise things of the nation was the proviso in the constitution of every state that not a dollar of public funds should be appropriated for parochial schools of any creed, for the public schools belonged to all the people; therefore, they represented one of the greatest American assets to our future womanhood and manhood."

The advice of these men had been cast aside by the Ku Klux Klan, the governor asserted.

Tells of Disappearance.

The governor said that last August 28 Mrs. Richards, of Mer Rouge, called him by telephone and told of the disappearance of her husband, who, she said, had been taken from a barbecue at Bastrop, La., August 24. Later, he said, J. L. Daniel

wrote to him telling of the disappearance of his son, Watt, a war veteran, who had been kidnaped by masked men. The district judge was asked to call the grand jury into special session at Bastrop, the governor said, and added:

"The report was a complete white-wash."

The grand jury had been composed of twelve men, nine of whom, the governor said, were active klansmen.

Then, the speaker said, he and Attorney General Coco of Louisiana, made a trip to Washington and laid the Mer Rouge case before the president and other officials and obtained the aid of the department of justice. A public hearing was held at Bastrop, with which the public was fully acquainted, the governor continued, and declared that should the new grand jury at Bastrop fail to return indictments Attorney General Coco would file informations against a large number of men mentioned in the public hearing and that special counsel would vigorously prosecute them.

Sims Attacks Klan.

St. Louis, February 26.—Rear Admiral William S. Sims, retired, in an address here this afternoon attacked the Ku Klux Klan, and said that if legislation would not prove effective against the wearing of masks an open season might be declared for the klan and a bounty offered for their ears. He spoke before the local chamber of commerce.

PARKER SAYS NATION MUST UNMASK KLAN

New York Times

Louisiana Governor Warns Ku Klux Will Subvert Constituted Government.

2/27/23

ASSAILS MOREHOUSE CRIME

He Declares Klansmen Did the Killings and That "Klan Jury" Whitewashed Them.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—An appeal to Americans to organize in unmasking the Ku Klux Klan, and a warning that the Klan may soon subvert constituted Government by a "hostile mob of Kluckers acting as prosecutor, judge, jury, executioner, and permitting no defense," was voiced tonight by Governor John M. Parker of Louisiana in opening the week rally against the Klan in Chicago tonight.

"Every State in the Union should declare itself against masked men and mob violence in such unmistakable terms and with such severe penalties that none would dare wear the hood and robes that conceal murder and outrage under a traitorous pretense of law enforcement," Governor Parker said. "The Klan is endeavoring to tear asunder community ties and lifelong friendships by injecting into our lives every one of the issues against which Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Roosevelt repeatedly warned us. The time has come for the most drastic action conceivable."

Governor Parker declared that every man connected with the murder of Richards and Daniel in Morehouse Parish, Louisiana, was a Klansman and that Klansmen in official positions had attempted a "whitewash" investigation and attempted to intimidate witnesses in the inquiry conducted by the State.

Quoting Theodore Roosevelt, his friend for twenty-five years, as saying it was "wicked" to attempt to array class against class or religion against religion in this country, Governor Parker said it was time for him to make a clear-cut statement regarding the Mer Rouge outrages. He said they were first brought to his attention by Mrs. Richards, wife of one of the victims, and then by the father of Daniel, who had himself been beaten by Klansmen.

Governor Parker said he asked the judge of the district to request the assistance of the District Attorney and Sheriff of Morehouse Parish in fixing responsibility. The Grand Jury, three-fourths of the members of which were Klansmen, made a report which was a complete white-wash, he added, and he directed Attorney General Coco of Louisiana to make an investigation because of the failure of the local authorities to act and obtained the assistance of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice.

Denounces Morehouse Outrage.

"The splendid service of the Bureau of Investigation was shown at the hearing," Governor Parker continued, "and, when the cases are brought to trial, will show overwhelming proof not only as to the guilty parties, but establish the fact that every man charged with and guilty of the outrages in Morehouse Parish was a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

"The American public is familiar with the ghastly details of that hearing. It is further familiar with the public report that even the new Grand Jury probably will be composed largely of Klansmen, and that the question of indictment is problematical. But the people have the assurance of the Attorney General that, indictment or no indictment, he will file information against a large number of thees men whom he and special counsel will prosecute.

"Law and order must and will prevail in Louisiana. It is inconceivable that any body of men working under cover of darkness, garbed in gown and cowl, should be permitted to rise superior to our legally constituted authorities and to the law.

"This prosecution is neither religious nor political. My whole life has been spent as a Presbyterian. For thirty-five years I have been a Mason and my sons are both Masons and war veterans with foreign service.

"The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan have as much right to organize as the Knights of Columbus, the Masons, the B'nai Brith and the Pythians, but neither the Klan nor any other organization has the moral right or the legal right to work under cover of darkness and mask to commit outrages and crimes that take us back to the Middle Ages and the days of barbarism.

"We cannot at this late date commit the crime of mixing religion and politics, tearing families and communities asunder and creating untold bitterness and discord where peace and good-will should prevail. Every State and the National Government should declare against masked men and mob violence in such unmistakable terms and with such severe penalties that none would incur the risk.

"Members of the great secret societies referred to above gladly publish the names of their members, and many of the members of these organizations wear over their heart on the lapel of their coats the pin and emblem of their order. The Klan, on the contrary, endeavors to be absolutely secret as to who its members are, to create an air of mystery and terror.

"Every man implicated in these outrages was a member of the Klan. The Sheriff of Morehouse parish, who sat by and saw these men carried off in direct violation of his sworn oath of office, was an official of the Klan. The Sheriff's deputies, the District Attorney and many others were members of the Klan.

"Officials of the order have pledged themselves repeatedly in fine sounding phrases to assist in maintaining law and order. The records of Morehouse Parish show that not a single one of them even in the remotest degree rendered any help but, on the contrary, did all in their power to intimidate witnesses, choke off the investigation and prevent the light of publicity from reaching the American people.

Never Helped to Enforce Law.

"Not one single time, since my inauguration of Louisiana, has the Ku Klux Klan or the Knights of the Invisible Empire given me the least help in enforcing the law. On the conrtary, time after time, the Klansmen have terrorized communities, have threatened and in some instances beaten people and in others have committed crimes with such secrecy and fiendish[illegible]ss that it has been impossible to ferret [illegible]t, convict and send to the penitentiary or hang the criminals.

"Interferring as it does with the orderly conduct of constitutional American government, the Ku Klux Klan is a menace to the political liberties of the people. It seeks to enforce the law when there are constituted authorities for that purpose. It strikes at freedom of religious conscience, when the American Constitution guarantees that freedom. It pretends that it is its mission to punish lesser offenses and to do this commits greater crimes. Founded on the mere excuse of moral reform, it has become the deadly enemy of law and order, an instrument of terrible vengeance, a form of secret government that seeks to justify mob law in its most deadly and blighting shape. The acts of the mob at Mer Rouge were deliber-

ate, c[illegible] [illegible]essary. They show to wha[illegible] [illegible]m may be put."

Govern[illegible] [illegible]rrived at noon and was me[illegible] [illegible]ain by a Reception Committ[illegible] [illegible]he American Unity League, [illegible] [illegible]om the City Council and a larg[illegible] [illegible]ry of moving picture and news[illegible] [illegible] photographers. Mingling throug[illegible] [illegible] crowd was a detachment of Fede[illegible] [illegible]gents assigned to prevent violenc[illegible] [illegible]nd at the Lexington Hotel special [illegible]nts kept close watch on any one i[illegible] [illegible]ring for the Louisiana Executive.

Governor Parker was guest of honor at a banquet at the Lexington Hotel prior to the mass meeting. Plans for a national permanent fight against the Klan were discussed at the banquet and a national anti-Klux convention probably will be called in Chicago.

Them ass meeting was presided over by Chief Justice Michael McKinley of the Criminal Courts, who has barred Klansmen from his juries. Preceding Governor Parker former Senator Leray [illegible]rcy of Mississippi told the audience [illegible] Klan was not fighting race or religion, but was attempting to have hooded mobs control every judicial [illegible]rand of local, State and National Governments.

Negroes in Northern Industry

Secretary of Labor Davis takes notice of the migration of negroes from the South to the industrial districts of the North and East. While the movement is not as large as during the war, it is important enough to affect the labor supply situation, the secretary believes.

If the negroes are find ng industrial opportunity in the North, let them take advantage of it. Since the North has been so solicitous of the negro's welfare, it should welcome these Southern negro immigrants and see that they are given a square deal in employment. The unskilled work in many industries can doubtless be done as well by negroes as by cheap white labor, most of which is of foreign origin. And these opportunities for employment should be given first to the native American population. Negroes have a claim to employment of which they are capable superior to that of aliens seeking admission to the country.

Hamilton Post 2-10-23

By introducing the negroes into industry more extensively, the demand for alien labor, and the consequent demand for a modification of the immigration law, may be abated. The congressional committee having the immigration bill in charge has agreed to a reduction in the quotas of the various nations furnishing immigrants, so that the probability is that immigration under the new law will be about one-third less than it is under the present law.

If the large industries can secure sufficient negro labor from the South they should not be further concerned over the new immigration policy.

Supposed Klan Candidates Get Names on Ticket

Atlanta Constitution

3-1-23

Poll Large Vote for Commissioner in St. Louis—Election in April.

East St. Louis, Ill., February 28. Interest in the local political situation today turned to the municipal election to be held in April following the primary yesterday in which three candidates alleged to have been supported by the Ku Klux Klan were nominated as city commissioners, and two others supposed klan candidates were defeated.

The Rev. William R. Evans, Ralph Cook and August M. Eggmann, are the three victorious candidates who were said to have been indorsed by the klan. They polled three of the four largest votes for commissioner. The defeated candidates, who were declared to have been included in the alleged "slate" of five put up by the klan, were M. L. Harris, for mayor and S. F. Porter for commissioner.

Widespread interest was focused on the result of the primary during which three men were arrested on charges of distributing anonymous political circulars, which urged the defeat of 18 candidates, said to be Catholics or said to have been supported by Catholic organizations.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch printed an article stating that the alleged klan "slate" had pledged itself if elected, to appoint Protestants and klansmen to public office here.

All members of the "slate" with the exception of the Rev. Evans denied they had soliciated the klan endorsement.

A mayor and four commissioners will be chosen in the April election.

PLAN ANTI-KLAN DRIVE

National Convention Will Be Held in Chicago

Montgomery Advertiser

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—A national convention, to discuss the possibility of an organized country-wide campaign against the Ku Klux Klan will be held in Chicago some time this spring, the American Unity League announced today after a two-day anti-Klan rally here.

3-1-23

Plans to continue the rally through the week were abandoned when Bishop Michael Gallagher, scheduled to talk tonight was unable to attend and when Governor Al Smith, of New York, scheduled to speak later in the week sent word that legislative business made it inadvisable for him to leave Albany. Governor Parker of Louisiana, who opened the rally left tonight for home.

Ku Klux Klan—1923

Illinois.

TOLERANCE, ANTI-KLAN ORGAN, APPEARS TODAY

No Names of New York Members in First Issue, but Publication of List Is Promised.

New York Times 1/13/23

The first issue of the New York edition of Tolerance, the organ of the American Unity League, previously published only in Chicago, will appear today. The league was formed to combat the Ku Klux Klan and Tolerance, according to its announcement, will "voice a protest against racial and religious discriminations."

Although previous announcement had been made that the League, following its custom in Chicago, would fight the Klan here by publishing the names of New York City Klansmen, no such names are published in the first issue, the only two persons being named as alleged members being two prominent res'dents of Chicago.

Publication of the names of New York Klansmen in future issues was promised by Grady K. Rutledge, secretary of the League and editor of the New York edition of Tolerance.

"In Chicago, where the plan of exposing the individual members was first worked out, Tolerance has published the names of 5,000 Klan members," he said. "So positive has been the proof of this membership that Tolerance has not had make a single retraction nor face an ion for damages."

n article in the magazine charges the Klan is starting a membership e here. The article asserts that the n leaders do not expect to wield at political influence here, but hope aise funds to carry on their propa- a in sections where the proportion ewish, Catholic and foreign-born ns is not so large.

Chicago Opposed To Retaining Klan Members on Pay Roll

Atlanta Constitution 1-19-23

Chicago, January 18.—By a vote of 56 to 2, the city council was on record today as opposed to retaining members of the Ku Klux Klan on the city pay roll.

The vote was taken yesterday when the city council was asked to order the suspension of William H. Green, a city fireman and an alleged member of the klan.

Green recently had been questioned by an aldermanic investigating committee regarding his alleged connections with the organization. At that time he declared he had resigned from the klan. He will face trial before the city civil service commission January 26.

Robert J. Mulcahy, alderman acting as chairman of the council's committee, declared during the session that a policeman had threatened his life for his activities against the secret order. He said he would divulge the facts later.

John P. Garner, one of the dissenting aldermen, referred to alleged klan activities in Morehouse parish Louisiana.

"A friend of mine who just came back from Louisiana tells me that he met Skipwith and Dr. McKoin and that they are a fine lot of people," Alderman Garner said. "The whole trouble down there is politics."

Skipwith is the cyclops of the klan in Morehouse parish, and Dr. McKoin, alleged klan leader, went back to Louisiana after he recently was charged with murder.

BARS KLANSMEN FROM GRAND JURY SERVICE

Chicago Daily News 1-22-23

Chief Justice McKinley Declares Ku-Klux Oath Makes Them Ineligible.

With a sharp denial that Ku-Klux klansmen, proponents of 100 per cent Americanism, could qualify under the United States constitution as attaches of an American court, Chief Justice Michael L. McKinley to-day barred the knights of the invisible empire from the January grand jury.

Judge McKinley departed from the usual procedure of questioning the venire in a body concerning its qualifications for jury service. Instead he called each man separately for examination and then demanded, point blank: "Are you a member of the organization known as the Ku-Klux klan?"

When some of the prospective jurors failed to answer he announced that he took silence "as a sign of negation," and that any klansman who failed to declare himself would be held in contempt of court. In stating his attitude Judge McKinley attacked the klan oath.

Statement of Judge McKinley.

The judge said:

"As chief justice of the Criminal court of Cook county it is my duty to safeguard the rights and liberties of all citizens, regardless of race, creed or color, and in doing so that duty begins with the impaneling of the grand jury. The court recognizes this responsibility and intends to inoculate against an insidious influence masquerading as 100 per cent Americanism.

"American courts are to protect all classes of Americans. The keystone of our court system is the constitutional guaranty of fair and impartial trial by jury. That guaranty should and does extend to the grand jury.

"Poisonous prejudices born of bigotry, racial hatred and intolerance if carried into a quasijudicial body constitute a menace to a considerable class of citizens. There are no such divisions of citizenship and all Americans are amenable to due process of law and entitled to its benefits.

"Grand jury service is not a right but a duty [illegible] which no citizen can be called upon to qualify. Can a member of the organization known as the Ku-Klux klan, bound by an oath of allegiance to an invisible empire, sworn to secrecy should information come to him connecting a klansman with the commission of crime, qualify as a fair and impartial juror?

"That is the question before the court. Mindful of the fact that the only opportunity to inquire as to the qualifications and fitness of a grand juror is that which is now presented to the court, I have directed the clerk to swear each and every venireman to answer all questions concerning your competency to serve as members of the January grand jury."

Judge McKinley stated that the January grand jury would be of especial importance, as it would have to deal with the reindictment of the school board graft defendants and the report of the Juvenile Protective association charging that vice is prevalent in Chicago with official sanction.

Judge Davis Bars Klansmen.

Reiterating his intention to bar all members of the Ku-Klux klan from jury service in his court, Judge Joseph B. David, chief justice of the Superior court, this morning began the hearing of criminal cases in the county building.

In his address to the jury Judge David said: "Every person is entitled to a fair and impartial trial, without regard to race, religion, creed or color. Any one who belongs to an organization such as the klan, which teaches racial hatred or religious bigotry, is not wanted on a jury in this court."

NATIONAL RALLY CALLED.

Commercial & Special Press Jan 23 1923

National Figures Will Address Meeting to Organize Klan Opposition.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—An "all-nations rally," to form the basis of a national organization to oppose the Ku Klux Klan and kindred organizations, will be held at the Coliseum here beginning Feb. 26 and continuing for one week, Patrick H. O'Donnell, chairman of the American Unity League, announced tonight.

Gov. John M. Parker of Louisiana has accepted an invitation to make the opening address Feb. 26, and Gov. Al Smith of New York is expected to speak, Mr. O'Donnell announced. Other prominent speakers representing various races and creeds will be invited to address sessions of the mass meeting, it was announced.

"This is expected to mark the beginning of a national movement," he said, "to harmonize all races and religions in the common purpose of breaking down the Ku Klux Klan and kindred organizations that undertake to overthrow the separation of church and state, freedom of conscience, equality before the law and freedom of men to act."

Following the meetings here Mr. O'Donnell declared that similar meetings would be held in other principal cities and that a national organization opposing what he termed the "treasonable principles" of the klan will result.

Gov. Parker's letter accepting an invitation to address the all-nations rally said:

"In my judgment every right-thinking man owes a patriotic duty to awaken the people of this nation to the dangers which confront them when any invisible empire seeks to rise supreme to our laws and is engaged in an earnest effort to mix politics and religion, raise friction and bitterness between those of different religions and tear down the civilization that has taken us centuries to build up."

Assail Barring of Klan on Juries.

New York Times 1/31/23

CHICAGO, Jan. 8—The action of Chief Justice Michael L. McKinley of the Chicagod Criminal Court in barring members of the Ku Klux Klan from juries was condemned today by Methodist ministers of the city and by a resolution declared such action to be in the nature of class legislation and was "virtually depriving klansmen of their rights of citizenship.

LEADER OF KLAN ASSAILS MULCAHY

The Atlanta Constitution 1-30-1923

Hiram Wesley Evans Declares in Statement Monday, People of Chicago Are "Sleeping Over Volcano."

Atlanta Georgia

Chicago, January 29.—Declarations that Alderman Robert Mulcahy, chairman of the special council committee investigating the connection of city employees with the Ku Klux Klan, was trying to avoid the klan issue, and that the people of Chicago are "sleeping over a volcano," were made today by Hiram Wesley Evans, imperial wizard of the klan. He declared that Alderman Mulcahy was laying emphasis on the claim that Fireman William Green denied he was a member of the klan at one time and later asked a hearing on the ground that he was a klansman when the only issue was whether Green was a klansman.

Green did resign from the klan and so was not a member but was asked by the klan to recall the resignation so the klan issue could be threshed out, Mr. Evans said.

He said he wanted Mulcahy to come out on the first charge against Green, that of being a klansman, and to prove that the oath Green took as a klansman was unAmerican and disqualified him from public service.

"The klan does not want to excite race prejudice but to eradicate it," he continued, "but Chicago has a racial situation which the citizens of Chicago must solve, not the klan. The people of Chicago are sleepin over a volcano now."

In regard to his last statemen he said recent investigations wou indicate what he meant.

KLAN CHARGES INTIMIDATION.

New York, January 29.—Paul S Etheridge, imperial counsel of the Ku Klux Klan, today charged in a statement that attendants in the Gates avenue court in Brooklyn had staged a fake riot outside the cell of eight alleged klansmen, arrested Thursday night, in order to intimidate them.

Frank Burke, a court attendant, and other officials flatly denied the charges of Mr. Etheridge, who asserted that members of the order were being persecuted in New York City, and that Magistrate Dale had no right to denounce the klan at the arraignment of the prisoners on charges of having blackjacks and whisky in the automobile in which they were arrested.

Describing the riot alleged to have been faked, Mr. Etheridge said:

"The treatment of the men, from the time they were locked in their cells in police headquarters, was not that which is ordinarily accorded convicted criminals.

"The attendants at the Gates avenue court endeavored to scare or intimidate the men by staging a fake riot outside their cell, throwing bot tles and cans down the corridor ir front of the cell, one attendant ever faking a telephone call to police headquarters for reserves in order to quell 'a mob of 2,000 people outside the court who are trying to get at these Ku Kluxers.'

"Another attendant in negro dialect shouting 'let me get at these Ku Kluxers; I'll tear them to pieces.'

"The action of Magistrate Dale is regarded by the klan as one of the most astonishing evidences of official bias and prejudice against the organization that has ever come to its notice. When the eight men were first arraigned the actual charges against them, the charges constituting only misdemeanors, were not the subject of the magistrate's speech, for Judge Dale, instead of delivering any opinion concerning the charges themselves, launched into a vehement denunciation of the Ku Klux Klan, simply because it was inferred that the eight men had earlier in the evening attended a Ku Klux klan meeting."

Calls Klan Menace.

Greenwood, S. C., January 29.—Assailing the Ku Klux Klan in his charge to the Greenwood county grand jury here today, County Judge C. C. Featherstone, who is holding his last term of court before taking up his duties as circuit judge in the eighth judicial circuit to which he was elected recently by the legisture, declared that "never has any organization been such a menace."

"God save us from the K. K. K.," said the judge.

"This K. K. K. has been organized because some felt that they had to take the law into their own hands. Their excuse is that courts and juries are not enforcing the law. Never has any organization been such a menace. It gives opportunity for a few cowards to punish their enemies with it. Unless checked, it won't be long before there will be no government at all."

KLAN TO MAKE FIGHT ON CHICAGO FIREMAN

Suspended City Employe Repudiates Resignation From the Order and Demands Trial.

SEES NATIONAL OFFICIALS

1-28-23

N.Y.

Imperial Wizard Evans Says Alleged Brooklyn Klansmen Should Be Punished if Guilty.

New York Times

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—The selection of Chicago as the scene for a trial of the Ku Klux Klan before the bar of public opinion and a judicial body was indicated here today by developments since the arrival of imperial officers of the organization.

William H. Green, whose suspension from the Fire Department for his alleged Klan membership brought the officers here to challenge the action, yesterday repudiated former statements that he had resigned from the order. He admitted his membership and asserted he wished to stand trial for suspension before the Chicago Civil Service Commission on that ground.

"We have decided to make an issue of this case to prove to the world that the Ku Klux Klan is a law-abiding and legal organization and to prove that any city employe has a perfectly legal right to belong to it if he wants to join," Green said.

Although he declined to say whether he had been requested to make that statement by the imperial officers, it was known that Green had been in conference with them.

At Green's suggestion Fire Chief Seyferlich drew a charge against him for presentation to the Civil Service Commission, which, in part, reads as follows:

"That the said William H. Green, fireman, is an admitted member of the Ku Klux Klan and that he has subscribed to an oath of the said organization which is contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States of America and which is evidence of his unfitness to remain in the service of the City of Chicago."

The Civil Service Commission said the charge would come before it for hearing Feb. 2, when a date for Green's trial probably would be set.

Hiram Wesley Evans, Imperial Wizard, of Atlanta, stated today that he was watching with interest the situation in Brooklyn, N. Y., where alleged members of the Klan were found with blackjacks and liquor in a police raid in which they were arrested. If the charges should be proved, he said, such Klansmen should be punished the same as any citizen. Meantime he was awaiting fuller information.

He refused to say whether he would appear at the hearing on Feb. 2 in the case of Green. "They say that they will produce a Klan oath at this hearing," said the Wizard. "The Klan also will produce its oath. If these oaths differ then the case will fall flat."

Evans Watches Case of Klansmen Held in Brooklyn

1-28-23

Withholds Plans of Intervention in Alleged Chicago Discriminations.

Atlanta Ga Constitution

Chicago, January 27.—(By the Associated Press.)—Hiram Wesley Evans, imperial wizard of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, declared today that he was watching with interest the situation in Brooklyn, N. Y., where alleged members of the klan were alleged to have blackjacks and liquor in their possession. If the charges should be proved, he said, then such klansmen should be punished the same as any citizen.

The wizard said the Brooklyn charges had not yet been proved and he was awaiting fuller information.

As to the Chicago situation where a city council special committee is investigating to determine whether city employes are members of the klan, Evans declared he would remain here until the matter was finally decided.

Keeps Plans Secret.

He refused to say in what manner the klan would intervene or whether he would appear at the hearing on February 2 which Fireman William Green asked, so that he might be tried by the city civil service commission on the charge that he was a klansman.

"They say that they will produce a klan oath at this hearing," said the wizard. "The klan also will produce its oath. If these oaths differ then the case will fall flat."

The wizard and three other imperial officers of the "invisible empire" came here Thursday announcing they had come to make a stand and have it publicly determined whether klansmen could be discharged from the city service merely because they were members of the organization.

MEN ARE RELEASED ON BONDS.

New York, January 27.—Robert Fisher and Thomas Jones, arrested Thursday night with six other men after a Ku Klux Klan meeting in Brooklyn, today were released in bail of $1,500 each, pending a hearing February 1. The others furnished bail yesterday and were released.

The eight were arrested soon after they left the Ku Klux Klan meeting in a limousine. The automobile did not carry any lights, police said, and was caught when forced to stop to avert an accident at a corner.

The police said they found blackjacks, a quart of whisky and a klan robe in the machine. Disorderly conduct charges were preferred against all the men while Fisher, said to be the owner of the whiskey, drew an additional charge of violation of the state prohibition enforcement law.

Klan to Defend Members of Body

Against Attacks

1-26-23

Chiefs Probe Chicago Case. Evans to Speak on Bastrop Hearing.

Atlanta Constitution

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Chicago, January 25.—Imperial Wizard Hiram Wesley Evans, who, with other imperial officers of the invisible empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, arrived here today to investigate reported action by the city council against klansmen, declared tonight that the klan had discarded its policy of indifference to attacks and in the future will vigorously defend the klan and its members against unwarranted attacks or discrimination. Atlanta Ga

Action in the case of reports from Chicago that firemen and other city employees were discharged because of their affiliation with the klan will depend on how true he finds these reports to be, the imperial wizard announced. He refused to outline any plan of action until he and other officers had more thoroughly investigated local conditions.

Comment on the Mer Rouge, La., investigation would not be made, he said, until he had time to analyze the statements of state officials of Louisiana carried in press dispatches during the day. Klan officials had remained away from Mer Rouge, he said, because he did not wish to hamper the investigation in any way. The klan's side of the case, he said, will be stated tomorrow.

To Answer Charges.

The reported action of the Chicago council committee against city employees because they might be klansmen was the first tangible action upon which he could make an answer to the charges against his organization, Evans declared.

"We will throw the entire weight of our membership behind any klansman, regardless of who he is, if denied the ordinary rights of citizenship," he declared. "The same power will be used in behalf of a man who is not a klansman, but who may suffer because he is believed to be a member of the klan."

"The vicious, unfounded reports involving the klan as an organization in activities the klan deplores equally as much as every law-abiding citizen can and will not be suffered by the national organization as a reason for discrediting any honest public servants who, perchance, might be klansmen."

The imperial wizard is accompanied on his investigation trip here by Edward Young Clarke, imperial giant; F. L. Savage, imperial klaliff, and Paul Etheridge, imperial klonsel.

Illinois Has Taken Up The Cudgel Against the Klan

Wilmington Morning News
Wilmington, Del.
2-10-23

Paramount News Service

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 7.—Two bills against the Ku Klux Klan have been introduced, both by Chicago members. The better one of the two, introduced by Representative Adelbert H. Roberts, colored member from the Third District, is expected to have a chance of accomplishing its end. It describes who may be classified as Klansmen, and what is understood to be their activities. Specific punishment is asked in the way of fines or imprisonment or both, and the entire bill points to a definite end, with, in the minds of experienced legislators, a measure of hope being enacted.

Firemen in Klan Order Are Caught

Chicago Defender
1/13/23

The city council has scored its first victory in its effort to cure the community of boils born of Klan infection. The council committee, headed by Alderman Mulcahy, has procured the retirement of one fireman, a Klan kleagle, and the transfer of four others, one of whom is a fire captain.

The men were treated in an order issued by Fire Marshal Arthur F. Seyferlich. The men transferred were Capt. William Hind, Gilbert Nelson, Albert Peterson and Joseph Gozdicke. The alleged kleagle retired was George Green.

The next move of the aldermanic committee, of which Louis B. Anderson is a member, is expected to be directed against the police. Patrolmen in a station only three blocks removed from the engine house at Chicago and Laramie avenues are also charged with being affiliated with the Klan.

Although the council's committee has been successful thus far in proving its charges, it announces that it is not prepared to let the firemen go yet. They believe that there is still much Ku Klux activity in the department and they are going to destroy the whole of it.

This fight against the Klan began when Alderman Mulcahy made the charges in the council chamber against the masked organization. It has been a hard battle to go ahead with the work. Many influences have worked to impede the committee's progress.

It is proposed that the committee enlarge the scope of its work to include Klan activities in every manner displayed in the city.

ROBERTS SEEKS TO TEAR MASK FROM KLAN'S FACE

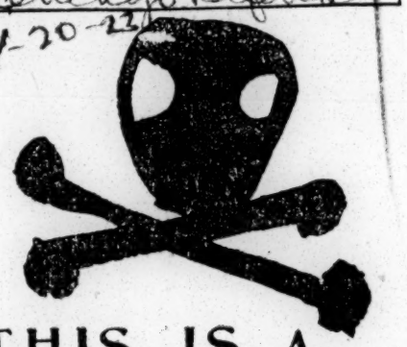
Chicago Defender

Representative Adelbert H. Roberts of the Third senatorial district has introduced a bill proposing prison for Ku Klux Klansmen. It is the first direct action that has been taken by the Illinois lawmakers to deal a knockout blow to the activities of the order within this state. 1-20-23

It would amend the criminal law to provide fines of $500 to $2,000, prison for 5 to 14 years or both for masked persons committing felonies; would fine masked "sluggers" $100 to $1,000, imprison them from 1 to 5 years, or both; provide $1,000 to $2,000 fines or up to 10 years in prison, or both, for masked gunmen; fine masked creators of disturbances up to $1,000, or send to the county jail for six months to one year any person appearing in public in klan garb, "with an evil or wicked purpose."

Ku Klux Signs Used to Scare Georgia Voters

Chicago Defender
1-20-23



THIS IS A WHITE MAN'S FIGHT

KEEP AWAY

Heavy beaverboard placards with the above inscription were placed on every church in Savannah, Ga., during the recent mayoralty election. It served to unite the Race in a solid body and to place into office the man of their choice.

DENIES BEING KLANSMAN

Montgomery Advertiser

Chicago Capitalist Files Libel Suit Against Publisher

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—A dispute as to whether William Wrigley, Jr., Chicago capitalist, was ever connected with the Ku Klux Klan consumed much of the time at a hearing over injunction proceedings involving "Tolerance", official organ of the American Unity League, opposed to the Klan, here today. Mr. Wrigley recently filed suit for libel against the publication for printing his name as a Klan member. 2-8-23

Today's hearing was on a petition by Grady Rutledge, president of the Tolerance Publishing Company which issues "Tolerance" for a permanent injunction to replace the temporary injunction issued several days ago restraining Robert E. Shepherd, Sr., treasurer and others from interfering with publication of the magazine or disposing of any of its assets. Shepherd and others today asked that the injunction be dissolved.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923. Illinois.

CHARGE VIOLATION OF ELECTION LAWS

Montgomery Advertiser

Three Arrested For Distributing Alleged Klan Campaign Posters

2-27-23

(Associated Press)

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., Feb. 26.—W. J. Gillen, and Harry Weeks, who were arrested last Saturday midnight with Benjamin O. Morrow on charges of distributing anonymous election campaign matter, waived preliminary examination today and were bound over to the grand jury under bond of $1,000 each. The hearing of Morrow was set for March 1.

Morrow has admitted under oath, according to Chief of Police Mulconnery, that he was a "precinct committeeman" for the Ku Klux Klan, being paid $10 a day, and that the Klan had "committeemen" in each of the 61 precincts of the city. The campaign circulars, the men were said to have been distributing urged defeat of the candidates who are said to be Catholics or to have Catholic support.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch has been publishing news articles that the Klan has indorsed the following "slate" for the primary election tomorrow at which two candidates for the mayoralty and eight for city commissionships are to be nominated: M. L. Harris for mayor and Ralph Cook, August Eggmann, S. F. Porter, and the Rev. William Revans, for commissioners. Harris, Cook, Eggman and Porter have denied they solicited the indorsement of the Klan.

ILLINOIS PASSES BILL TO PROHIBIT MASKED IDENTITY

Atlanta Constitution 4-19-23

Springfield, Ill., April 18.—Appearance in public places of any person masked, robed or hooded to conceal identity is prohibited in the Roberts bill passed by the house of representatives today, 107 to 3.

Representative Roberts, republican, Chicago, declared "we must destroy the Ku Klux Klan, or it will destroy us."

Represntative Roberts said his life had been threatened after he introduced the bill.

...es Anti-Klan Paper For $100,000 Damages

Associated Press Report.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Suit for $100,000 damages was filed today by Louis J. Behan, lawyer and master in chancery, against "Tolerance," an anti-Ku Klux Klan publication issued by the American Unity Publishing company. He charged slander on the grounds that his name was printed as a member of the klan.

CHICAGO CLEANING UP

The American Forum

KLAN STARTS CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN IN WINDY CITY

3/17/23

San Antonio Tex.

Chicago.—Activities of members of the Ku Klux Klan to put an end to the wide-open vice conditions existing in this city, have at last brought results and the entire police force has received orders to get on its toes and clean up the red light sections of the city. The order is so drastic that it is likely that 3,000 of the 4,575 men on the force will be assigned to the vice squad until the city is ridden of its moral lepers crime runs rampant as the result of his order the public will still hold him responsible.

Chief of Police Charles C. Fitsmorris has directed police captains to place patrolmen at the front and back doors of every known vice resort in the city. Klansmen who have been carrying on an unofficial investigation declare that there are over 500 disorderly houses in the city and the assignment of police to guard them would take nearly three-fifths of the entire police force.

Chief Fitsmorris has declined to comment upon the order but was content to say that the drastic order speaks for itself.

Police captains were warned that no excuses would be accepted for failure to comply with the order to close up the objectionable houses, and stations found crippled by the necessity of detailing men to the work would be given reserves from other stations.

The order came after Chief Justice McKinley of the Criminal Court had indicated that the March Grand Jury would be ordered to dig into vice conditions in the city, its two predecssors having failed to bring any indictments.

Chief Fitsmorris' stand is said to be that Chicago was as orderly as it could be without turning the entire force loose on vice work and allowing other crime to run rampant.

Chief Justice McKinley said that "if the chief sees fit to assign all 4,500 patrolmen to guard one flat, that is his responsibility. If the chief's intention to co-operate in a sane manner, he deserves the commendation of the better element of the public."

KLAN, ANTI-KLAN LEADERS CLASH AT CHICAGO HEARING

Houston post.

Case of Discharged Firemen Up Before Civil Service Commission

3/20/23.

Houston Post

Associated Press Report.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 19.—H. K. Ramsey of Atlanta, Ga., imperial kligraff of the Ku Klux Klan, and Robert E. Shephard, treasurer of the American Unity League and manager of "Tolerance," a publication opposed to the klan, were the principal witnesses today at a hearing before the city civil service commission of charges filed against Otto Novotny, who with William Greene, was discharged from the city fire department for being klansmen.

Repartee between attorneys and witnesses kept the hearing room in an uproar most of the afternoon. Mr. Ramsey submitted what he said was the official oath of the klan, the prosecution having charged that a member of the klan would be prohibited by the oath from revealing another member if he were guilty of any crime except treason, rape or malicious murder, these three being excepted in the oath.

Mr. Ramsey defined the klan as a patriotic organization," and declared a person can not join unless he believes in the Christian religion. Roman Catholics and Jews are not precluded, he said, adding that they preclude themselves. Negroes are precluded because the organization is caucasian, he said.

Mr. Shephard testified that "Tolerance" hired several investigators to seek out the klan membership and secrets. His investigators had been going to klan meetings since last June, he said, and added that his publication had printed the names of over 5000 klansmen. Shephard said he knew the signs, passwords, signals of distress and other secrets of the organization.

"Well, give the klan signal of distress because they are going to need it," Attorney Patrick O'Donnell of the prosecution said.

Shepard placed the first finger of his right hand in the center of his forehead and drew it down over the right eye to the center of his right cheek. The hearing will be resumed tomorrow.

Second Ward, Chicago, Goes Democratic.

Louisville News

Republican Nominee For Mayor Ku-Klux, Charge.

Louisville, Ky.

Anderson and Jackson, Colored Republicans, Win Council Seats.

4-7-23

Chicago, April 4.—The Second Ward here, black belt like the old 10th Ward in Louisville, Ky., went Democratic yesterday.

The main reason being that Lueder, Republican nominee for Mayor, was charged with being allied with the Ku Klux Klan, and backed by the Chicago Tribune, Negro hating Republican paper, and as postmaster of Chicago, he had been unfair and unkind to Colored employees.

That he was knifed by Colored and white Republicans under former Bill Thompson's lead, is shown by this fact: Four years ago when Bill Thompson, the Negro's friend, ran for Mayor the Second Ward went Republican by 12,000 majority, this year tiwent Democratic by 7,000 majority, yet elected Louis Anderson, Colored Republican, Councilman. Robert R. Jackson, Colored Republican, also was elected.

Judge Dever, Democratic candidate for Mayor, made a strong bid for Colored support and in speeches to Colored audiences promised to do more for the Colored people than any Mayor Chicago ever had including Bill Thompson.

Roscoe Simmons, erstwhile Louisvillian, who ran for delegate at large from Kentucky to the National Republican Convention, lives here now. He boasts he would vote for a yellow dog on the Republican ticket, and through the Chicago Defender he begged Colored voters to support Luder in spite of the fact that such leaders as Bishop A. J. Carly, Oscar DePriest and the CHICAGO WHIP, declared he was an enemy to the race. But Colored voters paid no attention to Roscoe and refused to vote for a Republican reputed to be a Ku Klux, and who as postmaster had shown his hand.

SPREADING KLAN DIRT GETS 3 IN TROUBLE

Indicted for Circulating "Scurrilous" Matter.

The Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. 4-19-23

(By The Associated Press.)

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., April 18.—Benjamin O. Morrow, Harry Weeks and W. J. Gillen have been indicted by the St. Clair County grand jury here, it was learned today, for distributing "anonymous and scurrilous" campaign matter, alleged to have been issued by the Ku Klux Klan preceding the East St. Louis municipal primary election Feb. 27.

The three were arrested the night of Feb. 24 and a large amount of literature attacking Catholic candidates and the police department, was confiscated. The klan had a ticket in the election. Two of the five alleged klan candidates were nominated and one of the two was elected a city commissioner, but he subsequently repudiated the klan.

The indictments charge a felony, and Weeks was indicted on seven counts, Gillen on five and Morrow on four counts.

Following his arrest Morrow made a confession to police in which he asserted he was employed as a "precinct committeeman" by the klan, that klansmen took an oath "sealed with blood" to war on Catholics, Jews and negroes, and that on receiving a certain pass word they were to assemble "prepared for an emergency."

Later Morrow appeared at East St. Louis police headquarters and asked protection, saying klansmen had threatened him for the disclosures.

Alleged Klansmen Lose East St. Louis Election

Associated Press Report.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., April 14.—The four candidates for the board of education, alleged to have been endorsed by the Ku Klux Klan, were defeated in a municipal election here today, according to complete unofficial returns tonight. The four successful candidates who will serve for three years, are: Charles E. Reid, J. M. Sullivan; Henry G. Miller and Gertrude Geary Huitt. E. W. Cannaday was unopposed for president of the board.

The candidates said to have received the endorsement of the klan, are: Charles Prall; James C. Henry; J. J. Zumwalt Jr., and A. B. Coughill. There were twelve candidates in the field.

Names of Alleged Ku Klux Members On Court Record

Chicago, May 25.—Names of 12,000 alleged members of the Ku Klux Klan in Indianapolis and adjoining Indiana territory became a matter of court record open to the public Friday when they were filed in federal court here by attorneys for the Tolerance Publishing company, which is fighting an injunction restraining it from publishing the list.

Seeking to have the injunction dissolved, the Tolerance faction also charged through affidavits that the Indianapolis klansmen are engaged in a criminal conspiracy to boycott Jews, negroes and Roman Catholics in all business dealings.

Denial is made that the membership list was obtained by theft.

"This list was compiled to enable this affiant to assist in carrying out the purpose of said conspiracy. "The prayer of the petitioners says, "that the same was kept on the desk in the klavern, so the members could ascertain the names of recent members and determine which of them resided in his neighborhood; that if said examiner should be a business man, he could then find out those who did not trade with him, but might be trading with those opposed to the klan, and being possessed of the name of said klanship persuade the members of the klan to continue all business connections and relations with said member or members of the klan alone, to their financial benefit, and to the great detriment and financial loss and injury of said other persons."

Court Enjoins Publication Of Ku Klux Klan Membership

CHICAGO, May 16.—Federal Judge Carpenter issued today a temporary injunction restraining the Tolerance Publishing Company from publishing the names of persons alleged to be members of the Ku Klux Klan in Indianapolis and the State of Indiana. The Judge referred the matter to a master in chancery to determine how the lists of names, which attorneys for the Ku Klux Klan allege were stolen, came into possession of the publishing company.

The company published Tolerance, which is opposed to the Ku Klux Klan. It also is preparing, according to attorieqs for the Klan, to publish a book entitled "Who Is Your Neighbor?"

Klan counsel allege that the lists were stolen and that the publishing company has no right to publish them.

Unity League Protests On Klan Use of Mails

(By The Chicago Tribune Commercial Appeal Leased Wire.)

CHICAGO, May 9.—The American Unity League has protested to President Harding against the use of the United States mails to spread the doctrines of the Ku Klux Klan. The Unity League which was formed to oppose the klan bases its protest on a statement attributed to Abraham Lincoln which is printed on the outside of the envelopes sent through the mails. On the envelope is a profile of Lincoln and around it is a statement in which Lincoln is alleged to have predicted a bloody conflict coming from Rome.

In its letter to Mr. Harding the Unity League says: "It is needless to say that this statement is the purest fabrication and has been repudiated by Robert Lincoln, now living, but the iniquity which we protest is that the public mails be used as a vehicle to disseminate that false slander not only against Catholics, but all the fair minded people and particularly against the memory of the great man to whom these false sentiments are attributed."

CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY CHARGED TO KU KLUX

Opponents Seek Perpetual Injunction Against Klan.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Answers charging a criminal conspiracy on the part of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and seeking a perpetual injunction against the klan were filed in federal district court today by the Tolerance Publishing Company and by Patrick H. O'Donnell, counsel for the American Unity League, an organization formed to oppose the klan.

The answers were filed in the klan suit in which a temporary injunction was issued recently by Federal Judge Carpenter enjoining the Tolerance Publishing Company from publishing a list of 12,500 names of persons said to be on the klan membership list in Indiana.

O'Donnell, who is an attorney, declared that his answer and application for a permanent injunction was in the form of a cross-bill broad enough to permit any person in the United States who has been persecuted by commercial boycott, religious bigotry or racial hatred to intervene in the suit. Mr. O'Donnell said it would permit the intervention of relatives of Thomas Richard and Watt Daniel, alleged to have been slain by a hooded band in Morehouse Parish, Louisiana.

Mr. O'Donnell telegraphed George E. D. Peddy of Houston, Texas, who is contesting for Senator Mayfield's seat in the United States Senate; Gov. Parker, who caused the investigation of the Morehouse Parish deaths to be made, and Leroy Percy of Greenville, Miss., and others, inviting them to intervene in the suit. The Tolerance Publishing Company in its answer charged that the Ku Klux Klan is an illegal organization formed for the purpose of injuring, threatening and oppressing members of the Roman Catholic and Jewish faiths, and that the klansmen were organized to go in disguise on the highways of the United States to hinder the free use of rights which are common privileges.

To Bar Klan From Illinois State Fair Grounds

Associated Negro Press.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. June 13. The use by the Ku Klux of the State Fair Grounds for initiation purposes brought an investigation by a legislative committee Thursday, which brought Governor Len Small before it as a witness. The Governor denied being a member of the Klan, and said he knew nothing about them but that if the committee so recommended he would issure orders to the effect that it never happen again. One representative, called a witness a liar, when the witness, A. R. Livingston, assistant secretary of the Illinois Senate, defended the Klan, saying they barred no applicant on account of religion or race. Representative Roberts of Chicago, a colored member of the legislature, arose and said:

"I am an American citizen and college graduate. Please bring me an application for membership in the Ku Klux Klan, tomorrow." Mr. Roberts is still waiting.

K.K.K. Anti Mask Bill O. K.'d By Illinois Senate

Associated Press Report.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 18.—Receiving the exact number of votes making the constitutional majority, the drastic anti-mask bill directed against the Ku Klux Klan was passed by the Illinois senate tonight. The vote was 26 to 1, with two senators voting present, and about 20 other members absenting themselves from the chamber while the roll was called.

Senator Boehme, democrat, Chicago, voted for the bill, but remarked that it would apply to children who masquerade on Halloween, and that therefore it was "nonsense."

Penalties for disturbing the peace, kidnapping, and assault and battery are increased for any one who so violates the law while robed or hooded to conceal identity.

Colored Representative Applies For Klan Membership

Representative A. H. Roberts, of Chicago, and member of the Illinois House at Springfield, asked a State employe under fire of the committee quizzing the Ku Klux Klan activities, since he was a college graduate, World War veteran, legislator, and 100% American, if he could secure him an application for membership. The question got Representative Roberts in the paper, but not in the Klan. We will say he is fearless anyway.

STATE ROAD-POLICE BILL PASSES HOUSE

Creation of 125 Constabulary Jobs Fought by Civil-Service Friends.

[Special Dispatch from a Staff Correspondent.]

Springfield, Ill., June 19.—Rush of business in the closing hours of the house sessions is responsible to-day for Illinois having a state police bill. It is not much like the one killed a few weeks ago in the senate, but it is a police bill and argued for by its proponents as the best way of preventing a state constabulary at the next general assembly. The bill is said to have the support of union labor. The principal argument against it is that it does not provide for civil service.

The highway police bill sponsored by Senator Richard E. Meents (rep.) Ashkum, the governor's personal representative in the upper chamber, calls for 125 policemen to patrol the state hard roads. "To prevent the destruction of the improved highways by careless automobile drivers and also highway robbery on them."

Collars wilted and perspiration flowed during the arguments for and against the measure, but it passed by a big margin.

Scarcely had the members recovered from this sweltering experience when they got into another on the bill of Senator Harold C. Kessinger designed to prevent all street carnivals. Religion entered into the argument early in the evening and the battle waged on until near midnight.

The municipalities committee brought in a report recommending that the bill be killed. Representative Bob Scholes (rep.), Peoria, moved that the house nonconcur and he won his point, but immediately an amendment was offered by Representative Lee O'Neil Browne (dem.), Ottawa, to exempt legitimate fraternal and religious organizations. A substitute amendment by Representative Howard P. Castle (rep.), Barrington, was approved. It provided that any firm or corporation should not conduct any transient carnival.

The argument was advanced that the Illinois state fair would be seriously injured if the bill were killed.

"The state can very well get along without the state fair," said Minority Leader John P. Devine; "the exhibition if anything, is a little more questionable than the bunch that conducts it."

The bill finally went to third reading.

Bill Strikes at Klan.

The "Ku-Klux klan killer" has passed the senate 26 to 1. The opponents, except Senator Dunlap of Champaign, did not vote. The roll call showed only twenty-five votes, one less than necessary, when Senator Shaw of Harrisburg voted aye and carried it to victory.

The bill makes it an offense to appear in public places, to disturb the peace, wearing a white hood or a robe to hide the wearer's identity. The penalty is a fine of not more than $1,000. If the hood wearer appears in public "with an evil or wicked purpose," he can be fined from $100 to $1,000 and also locked up for six months.

A Ku-Kluxer who while hooded commits an assault with a deadly weapon with an intent to do bodily injury, "where the circumstances of the assault show an abandoned and a malignant heart," can be fined $500 to $5,000 and put in prison for one year to ten.

Cook county commissioners got their forest preserve bill through just before the gong. The board has possessed the right to buy 25,000 acres of land before being compelled to submit its bond issues for land purchases to the voters.

This bill postpones necessity for a referendum until 35,000 acres have been bought. It also increases the income of the forest preserve district by permitting three-tenths of a mill tax to be levied annually for improvement of purchased land for in addition to whatever levy is needed to pay interest and principal of outstanding bonds.

Check on Landlords.

The legislature has extended for two years more some of the temporary acts against "rent hogs" which were passed two years ago. One prevents a landlord from collecting double rent from tenants who overstay their leases. Landlords also must give sixty days verbal notice of termination of tenancy or thirty days' written notice.

Taxes levied in Chicago for teachers' pensions, free textbooks and children's playgrounds under the control of the board of education shall be outside the regular levy of the school board.

This legislature believes in practical memorials and it has provided that counties which want to erect substantial memorials to their soldiers and sailors, instead of erecting monuments, may build orphan homes or hospitals.

Cicero, the biggest incorporated town in the United States, is given the same powers to license business and to grant franchises that cities of its size possess.

When the senate adjourned at 12:45 this morning its action spelled death to two measures on second reading which then dropped into the waste basket. They were the bill providing for one day's rest in seven and the competitive state insurance bill. Both were measures sought by union labor. Three insurance bills were killed by the simple method of striking out their enacting clauses.

Ku Klux Klan—1923.

Illinois.

SMALL NOT MEMBER OF KLAN, HE TESTIFIES

Senate Secretary Admits He Is Klansman in Story to House Committee.

BY C. B. ROURKE.

[Special Dispatch from a Staff Correspondent.]

Springfield, Ill., June 8.—Gov. Small is on record to-day before Representative William L. Pierce's legislative committee investigating activities of the Ku-Klux klan at the state fair grounds on the night of May 26 last as not being a Klansman.

The governor made this admission to Representative Reed F. Cutler, one of the house lawyers chosen by the committee to examine witnesses, in answer to a direct question. The executive smiled as he answered and continued to smile as he denied knowledge of any of his appointees being members.

Official Admits He's Member.

A minute after the governor left the stand Al Livingstone, assistant secretary of the state senate, became a witness and "chuckled" happily as he admitted membership in the "invisible empire." He agreed to send to-day a blank membership application to Representative Adelbert H. Roberts, one of the three colored representatives of the house.

Mr. Roberts made the request that the blank be sent him after Livingston had testified that he had never heard of negroes being barred from the organization. The witness cheerfully complied with the request of the legislator, but he added: "I can give no guaranty that your application will be acted upon favorably."

Besides Mr. Cutler, Chairman Pierce and Mrs. Lottie Holman O'Neill questioned Gov. Small. The chief executive declared that he was opposed to the klan or any other organization using state property without permission or without paying for it.

"Klygrapp" Tells His Story.

Following the governor came the "big gun" of them all. He is A. R. Willard, "klygrapp," or secretary, of Abraham Lincoln klan No. 3 of the realm of Chicago. He testified that he had no other business and that he had only been receiving pay from his job for one week.

He admitted that he was the man who made the arrangements for the meeting at the state fair grounds; that he did not think he was doing anything wrong by using state electricity or a state building without permission or compensation for the same. He took all the blame "if there was any" for these oversights and said that if B. M. Davidson, head of the state agricultural department, who paid no attention to former State's Attorney Edmond Burke of Sangamon county when he protested against the use of state property for that purpose, would present a bill the klan would cheerfully pay it. Davidson was a previous witness and denied membership in the klan.

"Who posted the guard at the gate with a gun?" shouted Representative Thomas J. O'Grady at the witness. The "klygrapp" answered that if there were armed persons on the grounds that night he did not know it. Cal Foust, a local newspaper reporter, "spilled the beans" for the klansmen when he took the stand. He was complimented by the committee as he left the stand. He is not a member of the organization.

Testimony of Two Conflicts.

Charles Wandless, "grand cyclops" of the order, had previously testified that there were no masked persons within the fair grounds outside of the Coliseum building on the meeting night. Foust testified that they were stationed every ten yards from the main gate to the Coliseum.

He, with another local reporter, had been taken, according to his testimony, by Livingstone in an "official" car to the grounds. Two long lines of automobiles passing into the grounds that night, he said, were held up while the "official" car passed.

Peeped in at Ceremony.

"Did you see any of the ceremonies?" asker Representative Michael L. Igoe.

"Yes, I peeped in while the thing was going on."

"What did you see?"

"Well, I couldn't see much. Some one switched off the light and there was only an illuminated cross about forty feet high and ten feet across to give light. One fellow told me it was the cross of Calvary."

"Whom did you leave the grounds with?"

"Livingstone."

"Was the entrance gate locked when you reached it?"

"Yes, there was no chance for any one but klansmen and reporters to get in there that night.

"I was told by an outside guard who said his title was 'night hawk' that the order wanted the world to know what it was doing. This was repeated to me by a couple of other fellows who called themselves 'natural lecturers of the imperial palace of Atlanta, Ga.'"

Saw One Armed, He Says.

The witness added that every klansman he saw in regalia also carried a flashlight and he saw one dressed as a soldier and carrying a gun.

Mr. Pierce asked the "klygrapp" why the members of the klan mask their names as well as their faces.

The witness replied that he would rather the answer to that question would come from headquarters in Georgia.

A little bit of excitement was caused when M. M. Cantrall, local sergeant of police, was on the stand. It was Cantrall's night force of policemen that arrested Pierce on the night of the day he introduced the resolution for this investigation. Cantrall was an unwilling witness and when Mr. Igoe told him he was "impudent" Representative Lawrence F. O'Brien (dem.), Chicago, told the witness that if he would deposit his revolver on the chairman's table he would go into the hallway with him and give him the thrashing of his life. Cantrall made no move to accept the challenge.

STATE FAIR CUSTODIAN ADMITS FLEEING KLAN

C. F. Muttera and W. W. Lindley, Manager, Face Questions of House Committee.

BY C. B. ROURKE.

[Special Dispatch from a Staff Correspondent.]

Springfield, Ill., June 6.—Gov. Small's custodian of the state fair grounds, Charles F. Muttera, left the grounds in the hands of the Ku-Klux klan when ordered away by a klansman the night of May 26. He made this admission yesterday in testimony before Representative William L. Pierce's legislative committee investigating the initiation of 700 candidates into the klan at the fair grounds on the night mentioned.

Muttera denied under oath that he was a member of the klan, but he acknowledged that he was afraid of klansmen because "they had on masks" and that he protected the state's property by going home and going to bed.

Muttera was just as clever a "side stepper" as was W. W. Lindley, manager of the state fair grounds, who preceded him.

Lindley admitted that he had been solicited to join the klan, but he denied that he had paid initiation fees and become a member on the night of Oct. 12, 1921, although data in the hands of Chairman Pierce, with which he was confronted seemed to indicate it.

Muttera Denies Joining Klan.

So did Muttera deny that he went through a similar ritual on the night of Oct. 7, 1922, but Mr. Pierce confronted him with similar data. In answer to a flat question by Mrs. Lottie Holman O'Neill, one of the five members of the committee, Lindley denied that he was a member of the klan.

In the absence of Minority Leader Devine, designated from the democratic side to question witnesses before the committee, Representative Michael L. Igoe took charge as a substitute.

Mr. Igoe is a Catholic. He was backed up by Representative Adelbert H. Roberts, colored, and Representative Sydney Lyon, Jewish, all three from Chicago and representing "trails" for which the klan has no use.

With these three putting most embarrassing questions as far as the "unseen" is concerned the witnesses had some unhappy moments on the witness stand. In response to questions by Mr. Igoe, Lindley denied that he had ever heard of Adjutant-General Carlos E. Black, head of the state militia, being a member of the klan.

He admitted that he had read in newspapers that Gen. Black had been "accused" of being a "klansman," but he had never heard of him denying membership.

And then came Muttera with the statement that he had been proposed for membership by Judge C. H. Jenkins, head of the state welfare department, and Dr. John A. Wheeler, head of the Lincoln school and colony for feeble minded, a state institution at Lincoln, Ill. He reiterated, however, that he had never joined the organization. Muttera was ordered back as the first witness when the hearing is resumed late to-day.

People with masks on, it was evidenced from his testimony, have a peculiar horror for Muttera. There were 6,000 masked persons on the fair grounds that night. They had taken possession of the big buildings. He as "custodian" entered the grounds and was challenged by the masked "outside guard." He said he was told to go back to the place whence he had come, and did it without asking questions.

Questioned by Igoe.

"You were guardian of that state property that night, weren't you?" asked Igoe.

"Yes," the witness replied.

"As far as you know, they might have carried off the fair grounds."

"You are a big, fat goof of a coward, aren't you?"

"You would have been a coward, too——"

"Never mind what I would have been—you were a coward, weren't you?"

"Well, I guess you will have your way no matter what I say, but I'm not afraid of you."

"But you would be afraid of me if I had a mask on, wouldn't you?"

"Well, maybe."

Representative Thomas J. O'Grady, a member of the committee, made the witness admit that all of the chairs in the grandstand might have been carried away that night as far as he knew and then Representatives David H. McGaggage and Frank E. Abbey, the other two members, further "manhandled" him.

Muttera weighs 250 pounds and was formerly a local manager of a beer wagon. He admitted, as did Lindley, that he was an "intimate" friend of the governor.

Didn't Think to Tell Sheriff.

He told Chairman Pierce that he "never thought" of notifying the sheriff of Sangamon county that a "mob" of this size had taken charge of state property and that he, the custodian, "had run away." He admitted that he had gone home and to bed at 1 a. m., leaving the mob in charge, and that he had been informed that the initiation lasted until 4 o'clock Sunday morning, May 26.

Lindley "didn't know a thing about it," he testified, until he read a local paper. The next day, he said, Muttera told him about it, but he considered it nothing to get excited about. He did not consider it anything to confer with Gov. Small about nor with local authorities.

"Why, that very afternoon," said Lindley, "an order of Catholic sisters had a meeting at the fair grounds and we did not disturb them."

"Did any of these nuns raise any disturbance or were they masked?" asked Mrs. O'Neill.

"Well, they wore hoods," was the answer.

Davison Quizzed on Complaint.

Before these two were called the committee summoned M. B. Davison, state director of agriculture. He was the official to whom Former State's Attorney Edmund Burke of Sangamon county complained about state property being used for such a purpose. Davison testified that he paid no official attention to Mr. Burke's letter. The witness denied that he was a member of the klan.

Chairman Pierce concluded his interrogation of Muttera by telling him that the governor should dismiss him within twenty-four hours and that if the executive failed to do it the general assembly should. It was Mr. Pierce who introduced the resolution in the house for the investigation, and in this connection he let it be known that he had been arrested in Springfield by eight uniformed policemen. He explained that he had committed no breach of the peace and that he could attribute his experience to no other reason than he had been the author of the house resolution. Mr. Pierce said he had been "locked up," but that the case was stricken from the court docket the next day through no effort of his own.

KLAN GETS ANOTHER BLOW.

Springfield, Ill., June 22.—The Knights of The Ku Klux were dealt another knockout blow when the senate here passed the bill which increases the penalty for disturbing the peace, kidnapping, assault and battery while robed or hooded to conceal identity.

The measure was passed by the senate. After concurrence in the amendments by the house, the bill will go to Governor Small, for his signature. It is expected on all sides that the governor will sign the bill.

71 Klansmen Arrested At Gates of Cemetery

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 6.—W. H. Cortner, Eagle of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and 70 other members of the local klan, many of them prominent business men, were arrested by squads of police this afternoon as they left Fern Cliff cemetery, following funeral services at the grave of a brother klansman.

Arrests were ordered by Sergeant Thomas Norton, acting chief in the absence of Police Chief Charles O'Brien, who is on his vacation.

Arrests were made under the recent ruling of Police Judge Golden C. Davis that three or more persons appearing on the streets masked would constitute disorderly conduct.

Illinois Law Puts Heavy Penalty on Ku Klux Klan

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—A bill aimed at the Ku Klux Klan, putting a heavier penalty on kidnaping, assault and creating disturbances when committed by masked individuals, was among those signed by Gov. Small. He also gave his approval to a tenants' relief measure, extending for two years the provision that tenants cannot be evicted for six months after being given orders to vacate.

1,000 INITIATED BY KLAN

Farmers Report Huge Midnight Conclave Near Wisconsin Line.

[Special Dispatch from a Staff Correspondent.]

Waukegan, Ill., June 18.—Then thousand uniformed klansmen from Illinois and Wisconsin gathered in a midnight conclave at the state line, near Winthrop Harbor, Saturday, according to excited reports from farmers living in the vicinity to-day. Fiery crosses blazed until nearly daybreak while 1,000 candidates were being initiated.

The Illinois delegation, said to include 1,500 men from Chicago and Oak Park, assembled at the courthouse in Waukegan, but were not hooded, so the purpose of their gathering was not suspected. The Wisconsin men met at Kenosha. Two automobile processions met near Winthrop Harbor, and there the ceremonies were held.

PASS ANTI-KLAN BILL

Illinois Law Prohibits All Disturbances by Masked Men

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 27—The anti-Ku Klux Klan bill today became a law by the governor's appeal. It makes it unlawful to disturb the peace, to kidnap, to assault with a deadly weapon, or to appear in public places while hooded, robed or masked to conceal identity, and provides penalties. It was introduced by Representative Roberts.

Illinois Anti-Klan Bill Is Law.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 27 (Associated Press).—The Anti-Ku Kluz Klan bill today became a law by the Governor's approval. It makes it unlawful to appear in public places with evil or wicked purpose while hooded, robed or masked to conceal identity. It provides for penalties.

Out in Illinois on Klan.

The war in the ranks of the Ku-Klux reached Chicago to-day with the filing of a bill in the Superior court for an injunction against William J. Simmons, former Imperial Wizard of the klan, and three local officers. The petition, filed in behalf of the order by Attorney Charles G. Palmer, alleges that Franklin C. Browne, James C. Stockwell and Millard F. Roberts, heads of klans 33, 11 and 15 of Chicago have called meetings without the sanction of the headquarters in Atlanta and have allied themselves with Simmons in a secessionist movement. The petitioners seek to enjoin the defendants from holding further meetings. They wish to halt particularly a klan gathering scheduled to be held under the auspices of Simmons at Dunning next Saturday.

Illinois Man Kidnaped and Flogged by Robed Men

HARRISBURG, Ill., Aug. 15.—Oscar Rutledge of El Dorado today reported to the sheriff's office that he was taken out by robed men Saturday night and flogged. He said he was returned to his home later in the night.

URBANA

Fifty Thousand Klansmen Expected to Attend Barbecue Meeting.

Special to The Chicago Daily News.

Urbana, Ill., Aug. 23.—Ku-Klux klan members from all sections of Illinois are expected here next Saturday to attend a barbecue and naturalization at Crystal Lake park. It is estimated nearly 50,000 klansmen will be in attendance. It is stated they will not be masked.

KU KLUX THREATEN STRIKE ORGANIZER

By MARTIN A. DILLMON
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

TAYLOR SPRINGS, Ill.—Two of the ten companies of National Guards stationed at the plant of the American Zinc Co. since Aug. 11 in connection with the strike for union recognition here, have been withdrawn. Citizens from the beginning have protested against the presence of troops, and many appeals have been made to the governor for their removal. There has been no violence in connection with the strike since the first week, when company gunmen shot one striker and clubbed many others. Of the 300 employes at the plant about 275 joined the International Union of Mill, Mine and Smelter workers and walked out. The strikers' ranks remain unbroken.

The company is paying strikebreakers a bonus of $5 a day as long as the strike lasts and they remain on the job. Troops have been removed from the immediate vicinity of the plant and special deputies are doing guard duty.

Addressing a mass meeting of the strikers, Organizer Ed Carbine, in charge of the strike, said:

"A little more than a year ago you had a so-called 'outlaw' strike here and the company broke it in a day and a half. But we will win this strike if we have to call on some of the veterans of the United Mine Workers, who are residents of this community. To organize this union we had to hold our meetings in the woods. Stool pigeons snitched and known union members were fired by the company. It was the company that got the troops here and we must see to it that there is absolutely no violence to mar our chances of winning this fight."

Carbine has received a letter signed by the Ku Klux Klan in which he is warned to leave town or he "may be helped along." Officials of the Hillsboro klan refuse to acknowledge responsibility for the letter.

Carbine will remain. The klan claims to have a membership of 500 in this vicinity. As a result of the letter, the strikers demand of the sheriff that their spokesman be given an armed bodyguard to assure his safety. Sheriff Hill says he is investigating the source of the letter.

The international union of which the strikers are members has begun payment of strike benefits. Local 1440, United Mine Workers has voted to give $2 a man each pay-day to the strike fund, the contribution to continue until the strike is settled.

Efforts of Hugh D. Friel, U. S. commissioner of conciliation, to mediate failed when the company refused to consider recognition of the union. Daniel Dinneen, Illinois commissioner, has arrived to bring about a conference of strikers and the company if possible.

KU KLUX KLAN.

Last Sunday a speaker at the Klan meeting near Collinsville, Ill., said the Negro must be protected. From what, and by whom? For what and when? Again he said, "If he (the Negro) cannot understand that American white womanhood is the most precious thing in the world, we'll have to teach him." Why "American white womanhood"? Does the Klan thus declare that only white American womanhood is precious? What is the matter with white women who are not American? Why is not womanhood precious, whether it be white or black, whether it be American or foreign?

"We'll have to teach this to the Negro." Why teach it to the Negro, when the crimes against white womanhood by Negroes are only one-ninetieth as numerous as those against white womanhood by white men themselves. The last account we had showed that 300 criminal assaults against white women were made in the United States and that only 20 were charged to Negroes, nine of whom were afterwards cleared of the charge. Why should not the Klan start in on the white men who do not recognize white American womanhood as the most precious thing in the world and teach them. It is very much needed when there are 800 more white men who outrage white women than Negroes.

Besides, the Klan might get busy teaching white men the value of respecting Negro womanhood.. We wonder if the Kamelia, the lady Ku Klux, can't do something to teach the white man some respect for both races.

Some time ago we read an article from a southern white woman's pen who said that the lynching of Negroes on the ground of protecting white womanhood was a base slander. That white womanhood was amply able to protect itself. She said "if white men were as busy protecting themselves against the enchanting wiles of the Negro woman there would be fewer mulattoes in the Negro race."

We hope the Kamelia will use its influence to protect the defenseless Negro woman in the South against the encroachments of the white man. Why would they not lynch a few white men for outraging the Negro woman?

The Bastrop Klux, so it is reported, were trying to break up white men who were too openly living in concubinage with Negro women. For the same reason, the "whipping crews" that infest Oklahoma and Georgia, we understand, are only whipping white men who have made themselves odious by this same sort of conduct.

While we oppose lawlessness of every sort, there seems to be some justification for the white race trying to protect itself against these white scoundrels who, under cover of night, steal away to the cabins of the defenseless Negro women. This same thing was urged as justifications for the murder of two white men at Merouge, La., last year. Mr. Skipwith denies that the Klan did it, but reliable witnesses say that when last seen the two men murdered were in the hands of person known to be members of the Klan.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

Illinois.

4000 ATTEND PUBLIC KU KLUX MEETING NEAR COLLINSVILLE

The St. Louis

St. Louis Business Man Principal Speaker, Defends Organization

Clarion 8-24-23

From The Globe Democrat

St. Louis Mo.

A public meeting of the Ku Klux Klan was held on Ramey Brothers' Farm at Monk's Mound, four miles west of Collinsville, Ill., last night. Approximately 500 robed klansmen took part in the demonstration, which was followed by secret initiation ceremonies. The audience at at the public speaking was estimated at 4000.

Gathered at the foot of the mound, the klansmen opened the meeting with an address by a white-robed leader, who announced himself as the "exalted cyclops." After asking the gathering to give attention, he declared, in a calm voice: "Ladies and gentlemen will: others must. If any of you do not, we will eject you, and if we have to do that, we will not use kid-glove methods."

His talk was met with liberal cheers, indicating that fully half of the audience was comprised of klans men or klan sympathizers Among the speakers who followed him was a St. Louis business man, whose name could not be learned. The latter, who was the principal speaker, defended the klan as "needing no one to apologize for it." What it did need, he asserted, was "advertising and a campaign to educate the public as to its principles."

No Prejudices

"We are not against any race or sect," he said. "The Negro should be protected. But if he cannot understand that American white womanhood is the most precious thing in the world, we'll have to teach him."

He then proceeded to enumerate the principles of the Ku Klux Klan as follows:

"We stand for white supremacy, which means white inside as outside. This lets the bootlegger, gunman and gangster out.

"Protection of pure womanhood, with a single standard of morals.

"We do not take the law in our own hands, nor do we want to, but we will get enforcement of law and order through the ballot.

"Respect for the flag, with one language.

"One educational system in the United States, and that the public school system."

Two others who spoke announced their names as C. E. Coons, field organizer for the Klan at Collinsville and O. P. Bellanger, former Jesuit priest of Wisconsin, now living in East St. Louis. The latter declared in his address that he renounced the Catholic faith because he "believed it all a fallacy."

Interest in the initiation, which was conducted at the crest of the mound with a cordon of robed Klansmen guarding against any intrusion was prcatictollly out of the kpes was practically nil. Fully 2000 of the audience left after the speaking. It was estimated 200 candidates were initiated at the ceremonies.

Another Meeting Announced

The Klansmen attending the closed session were mostly from Colinsville although a small number were from St. Louis and East St. Louis. Another meeting will be held, it was announced at Greenville, Ill., on the night of August 24, when Capt. J. K. Skipwith of Bastrop, La, fame will speak.

During the proceedings last night it was announced that the woman's organization, the "Kamelia" will be competed soon in St. Cair and Madison counties, Ill.

Denunciation of Catholics, Jews, and Negroes was more or less subordinated last night, the speakers being somewhat diplomatic. Bellanger, who claimed to have been a priest, declared that the klan now has 10,000,000 members in the United States, and boasted that in another year, with an estimated 25,000,000 the klan would dominate politics.

KLAN REBELS ENJOINED.

The Commercial

Chicagoans Can't Hold Meetings Without Sanction of Wizard.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Three local klans with membership of approximately 1,200 men, were named in a temporary injunction issued today by Judge Walter P. Steffen, restraining them from holding meetings without authority of headquarters of the Ku Klux Klan. 8-17-23

The bill is directed against William J. Simmons, former imperial wizard, and Major Franklin C. Browne, James C. Stockwell, and Willard Roberts, head of the three klans, all of which are said to be suspended.

Attorney Charles G. Palmer, representing H. W. Evans, imperial wizard of the klan, asked for the injunction, declaring that Simmons is endeavoring to organize the Knights of Kamelia and obtain his members from among the klansmen.

Exalted cyclops of three local klans met after their meeting in a downtown building was halted by court order and passed resolutions protesting against the officers in charge of the Atlanta headquarters of the klan and warning fellow klansmen that they are being hoodwinked by officials and "hired men who have looted the treasury of the organization."

Dr. Evans was accused by Major Franklin O. Browne, one of the cyclops, with having turned in an expense account for $58,000 claimed to have been used in the Chicago mayoralty electio[illegible] when, the cyclops declared, proo[illegible] been obtained that no money [illegible]en spent. The local officers sa[illegible] klans here would continue a[illegible]smen, but separate and apart [illegible]he national organization.

KLAN INJUNCTION FAULTY; AMENDED

Atlanta Constitution

Chicago, October 8.—A bill for an injunction against William Joseph Simmons, emperor of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and three representatives of three Chicago klans, against whom a temporary injunction recently was granted to prevent them functioning as klans, today was found technically faulty by Superior Judge Foell. The court, however, allowed Charles G. Palmer, attorney and grand dragon of the realm of Illinois, of the klan, to amend the bill and the injunction stands. 10-9-23

The three klans are alleged by Attorney Palmer to have seceded and aligned themselves with Emperor Simmons who has organized the Knights of Kamelia which he describes as a higher order of klan craft, and later were banished by the national body.

The defendants charge that the national offices were administered improperly and that incompetency and tyrannical methods toward klansmen were prevalent and adopted resolutions reaffirming their allegiance to the principals of klan craft but resolving to operate separately until Imperial Wizard Evans and his own official family should be ousted.

Emperor Simmons has issued a proclamation addressed to "klansmen throughout the nation," to the effect that he proposes to elevate to the primary order of knighthood all klansmen, who by their conduct have proved loyal and faithful citizens of the invisible empire."

The Knights of Kamelia is described as more strictly enforcing the secrecy of membership, with no written records of any kind, and without regalia or public demonstrations and banning the mask.

KLANSMEN, KNIGHTS OF KAMELIA CLASH

Times-Picayune

Charge Armed Men Used to Harass Members of Organizations.

10-21-23

New Orleans, La.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—Spokesmen of the Ku Klux Klan and of the Knights of Kamelia today exchanged charges that the other organization was employing armed men to oppose it. The charge against the Ku Klux was made by W. C. Brown, former klansman, and present Kamelian. He said gunmen had been hired to harrass the Knights of Kamelia.

The charge against the Kamelia was made by G. C. Palmer of the klan, who said the knights had recruited armed men to prevent the holding of klan meetings in Chicago. Mr. Palmer ridiculed Mr. Brown's charges. The Knights of Kamelia are a seceding faction of the klan.

KLAN FOES BLOW UP S. SIDE DRUG STORE

Chicago Daily News

Wreck Building and Shake Far Washington Park District.

10-13-23

Chicago, Ill.

Scores of sleepers were thrown out of bed and buildings were shaken for blocks on the south side early this morning when the second bomb in the same neighborhood in two days was exploded, with a member of the Ku-Klux klan as the target.

The drug and jewelry store of G. A. Penrose at 344 East 61st street was demolished by the explosion, which shattered windows for blocks around and awakened most of the south side between Washington Park and 63d street.

Penrose in a statement to detectives said that in his opinion the infernal machine was set off by enemies who had sworn to "get him" because he was an avowed klansman. He had been threatened, he declared, several times.

"I'm a Klansman," he said early today as he surveyed the wreck of his store and the building which housed it. "I'm a klansman and proud of it. And this is what they did to me."

Suspect Use of Time Device.

The bomb exploded at 3 a. m., with a terrific detonation and a crash which was heard more than a mile. The police believe that a time instrument of some kind was used. So far no pieces of the bomb itself have been found in the wreckage.

The loss was set by Penrose at about $3,000. Much more damage from smashed glass may be counted up in the neighborhood. No one was injured, the police believe, largely because of the early hour of the explosion.

Penrose said that he had received seven threatening letters from anti-klan agents. He always had scoffed at them, he said. The last letter came five months ago and he had given up worry meantime.

The bomb is the second of the same kind this week. The press of Jack Forsum on East 55th street near Ingleside avenue, where a klan organ formerly was printed, was blown up Thursday night.

Acquitted in 1914 Killing.

Penrose was tried in March, 1914, with Mrs. Louise Sear Van Keuren for the murder of Mrs. Van Keuren's husband. The jury upon the instruction of Judge Charles M. Walker, returned a verdict of not guilty. Mrs. Van Keuren shot her husband when he tried to enter her home at night after they had separated. Penrose was charged with complicity in the killing.

BOMB THREATS IN KLAN FIGHT

Houston Post

Associated Press Report.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—A bomb explosion in a nearby vacant lot Friday night and anonymous telephone threats that the building where she lived would be destroyed Saturday night and warning her to move, were reported to the police today by Mrs. Norman J. Perkins, living on the third floor of a South Halsted street building. 10-21-23

The building, the first floor of which is occupied by the grocery store of Fred and Harry Junker has been bombed twice since their names were published as members of the Ku Klux Klan. They deny membership in the klan. Mrs. Perkins said she only had returned home Friday night from a hospital where she went October 8 to recover from the shock of the last explosion. The police put a guard at the building.

Two recent bomb explosions of the South Side were attributed to enemies of the klan.

ILLINOIS ISSUES INCORPORATION PAPERS TO KLAN

Chicago Daily News

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 18.—Articles of incorporation were issued today by Secretary of State Emmerson to the Ku Klux Klan.

Clarion

The incorporation is not for profit and the object is "to encourage the practice of the tenets of the Christian religion, uphold the constitution of the United States, and for other patriotic, benevolent, and noble purposes."

10-19-23

CHARGE GUNMEN USED IN KLAN-KAMELIA WAR

Spokesmen of Factions Assert Fear of Violence; Demonstration To-Day.

STATE CONSTABULARY HIT

Chicago Daily News 10-10-23

Chicago gunmen, among them certain followers of "Umbrella Mike" Boyle, have been hired by sympathizers of the Ku Klux klan to harass the schismatic Knight Kamelias—according to W. C. Brown, 160 Drexel boulevard, former klansman and present kamelia.

Armed members of the state constabulary have been recruited by the Knight Kamelias, to prevent the Ku Klux klan from holding meetings in Chicago, according to C. G. Palmer, an attorney with offices in the First National bank building, who is spokesman for the klan.

Brown and Palmer, representing the rival factions into which the "invisible empire" has visibly split, vied with each other to-day in exposing violence and trickery, by wearers of the hoods and gowns of the Ku-Klux klan. They told similar stories, except that Brown blamed klansmen for the violence while Palmer accused the Knight Kamelias.

Demonstration Reveals War.

The war between factions came to light as the Ku-Klux klan was organizing a demonstration of strength at the end of the Irving Park boulevard car line, near Dunning. Thousands of klansmen were to assemble there to-day, according to an advance announcement in "Dawn," the official publication of the Ku-Klux klan.

Posters marked with red arrows and American flags were tacked to telegraph poles and trees marking a trail along the Irving Park road from Dunning, and then along the River road and Higgins road through a wooded tract about midway between Des Plaines and Park Ridge. In a clearing near the Des Plaines river pavilions had been erected by the Thomas Jefferson and U. S. Grant klaverns. A $3,000 display of fireworks was set up among the trees.

Delegates from Five States.

The advance guards stated that from 25,000 to 40,000 members of the klan were expected to attend the meeting. Delegations were promised from four states adjacent to Illinois. Four thousand men were reported on their way from Rockford.

Secrecy was maintained only with great difficulty, inasmuch as the massing of the automobiles in the road, the carpentry in the woods and the maneuvering of airplanes aroused the interest of farmers and other residents in the neighborhood.

Brown met the announcement of the meeting with a denunciation of the klan. Gunmen have hindered organization of the Knight Kamelias. Brown declared by terrorizing the owners of halls and sending riot calls to the police whenever kamelians assemble.

"The klan is using gunmen," he said. "We have every reason to believe that certain followers of 'Umbrella Mike' Boyle are among them. It was the Evans faction that bombed the 55th street printing plant where we get out 'The Klansman,' our official publication the other day."

Sees Effort to Trick Klansmen.

Palmer ridiculed Brown's charges. Brown and his associates are out simply to make money by tricking klansmen into joining their organization, he said.

"They have been expelled from the klan, and a court has issued a restraining order to prevent them from using the ritual or gowns of the order," Palmer said.

"As for violence," he continued, "what could be worse than the Brown faction's attempt to intimidate us by use of armed members of the state constabulary? Twenty armed constables stood in front of Boylston Brothers' undertaking rooms in Cottage Grove avenue last Monday night, when we had a meeting scheduled there, and tried to keep klansmen from going in."

M. E. PASTORS VOTE AGAINST RACE HOSTILITY

Chicago Daily Tribune

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON.

After a spirited discussion for over two hours of the Ku Klux Klan and super-government in general, Methodist ministers in session at the Rock river conference in Grace church yesterday carried the resolutions presented by the committee on public policy, which condemned all race and creed antagonisms.

DR. P. H. SWIFT.

The victory for the anti-Ku Klux Klan forces was modified, however, by two eliminations from the report proposed by middle of the road advocates.

The Opposing Groups.

The Rev. John H. Williamson, former commissioner of law enforcement in Mayor Thompson's administration, and the Rev. S. H. Wirsching, pastor at Belvidere, were the leaders of the Ku Klux forces. The Rev. Ernest F. Tittle, First church, Evanston, and [illegible] professor in Garrett Biblical institute, Evanston, were the [illegible] canning the klan.

Two of the middle of the road advocates were the Rev. John Thompson, pastor of Chicago Temple, and the Rev. Frank D. Sheets, Freeport.

Dr. Thompson introduced the resolution which eliminated from the report the words, "We condemn any institution which has as one of its principles, 'We believe in the supremacy of the white race.'" Dr. Sheets caused the elimination of the words, "the invisible government."

10-9-23

Dr. P. H. Swift Retires.

A great surprise which it was announced by Bishop Nicholson, was the chief reason why the conference was obliged to postpone adjournment until today, was the retirement from the active ministry of the Rev. P. H. Swift, superintendent of the Chicago southern district nationally known in the Methodist denomination. Lack of physical ability to carry the strain of the burdens of his office was given as the reason for Dr. Swift's action.

Bishop Nicholson and a dozen leading members of the conference spoke in complimentary terms of the past work of Dr. Swift and a large committee representing all sections of the conference was appointed to present suitable resolutions at a later meeting. Bishop Nicholson said because of this unexpected announcement and the necessary changes involved in making the appointments there would be no evening session last evening and work would continue today.

Speaks for Klan.

"I am not asking you to endorse the Ku Klux Klan," said the Rev. Mr. Williamson in speaking against the public policy report. "I simply want you to leave it out of the records. Whatever may be your theories about the supremacy of the white race, practically you are for it. The reason for the klan was voiced by former Vice [illegible]ent Marshall when he said, 'The [illegible]lux Klan exists because public [illegible]ls have failed to do their duty.' [illegible]u condemn the klan you are condemning some of the noblest men in this country and among them many of your own ministers."

"The argument of those who favor the Ku Klux Klan," said Dr. Tittle, "seems to be about this: The Knights of Columbus have done certain things we do not like, therefore, organize the Ku Klux Klan. This is the doctrine of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. To fight fire with fire is to produce a conflagration. If the Knights of Columbus need defeating the way to defeat them is by lifting up higher standards of living and ideals. I condemn the Ku Kluv as profoundly unchristian. We can't settle the supremacy of the white race by resolutions. That race will be supreme, whatever its color, which follows Jesus Christ to the limit of its ability."

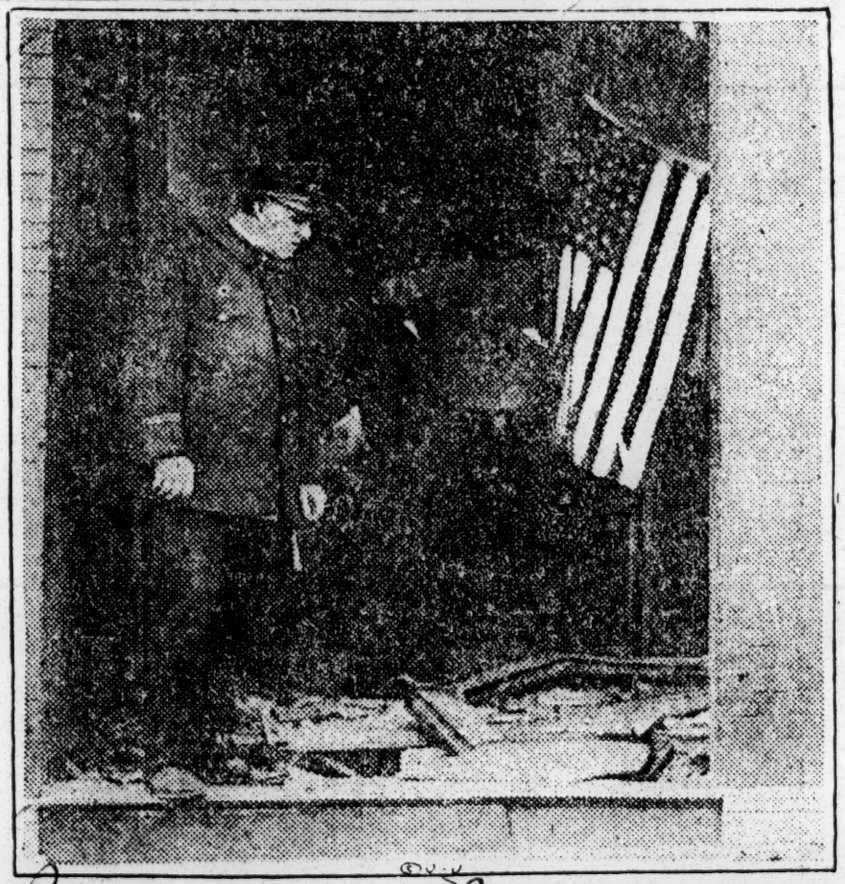
Would Not Condemn Klan.

The Rev. S. H. Wirsching declared that we ought not to condemn the klan without knowing personally what its principles and methods are.

"Some of you know that Masonry, in which many of you are members, has been unjustly accused and condemned," he said. "You resent the charges because you know better from experience. Act in the same way towards the klan."

"We may not know all about the klan," said the Rev. A. M. Pennewell, Covenant church, Evanston, "but we do know that a group of the Ku Klux klan have come here to the church since this conference session began and threatened that we would suffer if we spoke out against them. The klan is anti-Jew and as such would not only exclude such philanthropists as Julius Rosenwald, but would exclude Jesus Christ himself, who was a Jew."

K. K. K. PAPER OFFICE BOMBED FOR THIRD TIME IN FEW MONTHS



Entrance to "The Dawn" offices as left by latest bomb explosion.

Birmingham News 10-18-23

For the third time within a few months the offices of "The Dawn," a Ku Klux Klan paper printed in Chicago, were bombed recently. The paper is published by the Forum Press, according to officials. The last bomb was placed in the entrance to the offices, but did slight damage.

Klan Parson Fired.

Decatur Herald 10-22-23

Paris, Ill., October 17.—The Rev. Frank L. Patton has been relieved as rector of the Assumption Christian church here by the church board, it was announced today, because he delivered several addresses for the Ku Klux Klan.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Idaho.

Council Tells Police To 'Shoot to Kill' In War Against K.K.K.

Philadelphia Inquirer 9-29-23

Order Follows Invasion Into Home of Colored Women by Masked Band

Philadelphia, Pa.

LEWISTON, Idaho, Sept. 27. — (By A. N. P.)—The Lewiston City Council has ordered the chief of police and his men to "shoot to kill" any persons wearing hoods or garbs hiding their identity when found invading homes or molesting citizens, in case they resist the officers.

This order is the result of a visit by three white-robed men to the home of Georgia Cross, a colored woman. She escaped from the house before the men got inside.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

Georgia.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph

SEP 8 - 1923

IS KLAN A REVOLT?

The Ku Klux Klan, and any other organization that has its being in this State, must be erected on the basis of the State and National Constitutions and the traditions of a free people.

A man's home is his castle in Georgia. To invade that home, one must be empowered by a mandate from the whole people through their constituted authorities. This State can never afford on any excuse to allow to be struck down this tradition and institution won by the blood of the people. It is too great a compromise to do so to bring a bootlegger to justice—or even a man who is said to treat his wife badly. And if the Ku Klux is built on the basis of violating the sovereignty of a man's dwelling, then it is a European organization, a Russian conception fundamentally, and belongs to have no existence beneath the protecting folds of the stars and bars of these United States.

It behooves the Ku Klux Klan to prove that it is not a revolt against the American Constitution. It should make plain, if it can, that it is not an attempt to re-interpret America in terms of methods wholly foreign to the ways and intentions of the original Americans and to the spirit of the real America of today.

Masked government, masked politics and masked justice have no place in Georgia. The shades of the night are not necessary to the functioning of society in this State. The original Ku Klux Klan was thought to be a thing of dire necessity to save the honor and flower of the South; but no such necessity nor occasion exists today. Even the original Klan sowed seeds that it required years to get rid of, and even at this late day the seeds planted to protect the flowers are springing up as weeds that are endangering the foundations of society.

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Nowhere in the historical record of Oglethorpe can it be found that he resorted to methods of the night in founding Georgia.

It was not the idea of Bob Toombs, Alexander Stephens, Ben Hill or Henry Grady that our government should be invisible; that the community should be ruled from an office building or a private residence instead of from the City Hall, the Courthouse, the State Capitol and the National.

As a matter of pure and simple logic and protection, if not love and pride, the necessary and progressive traditions of a great people should not be flaunted and trampled under foot by a Russianistic scheme that writes "Americanism" across its banner. If the Ku Klux Klan is not this, in view of recent findings and statements in the public press, it behooves the Klan to bend its every energy to prove its right to life and existence.

The cellar-court plan of Bertha Krupp should not be transplanted anywhere in Georgia, from her wiregrass pinelands in the south that breathe the very air of unrestricted freedom, to her mountain communities of pure-blooded Anglo-Saxon people in the north.

The star-chamber method of trial, in secret and without the defendant being allowed to defend, is too un-American ever to be transferred from the imperialistic cess-pools of Europe to the light of the new day that the patriots of Georgia and the other thirteen original States have made to dawn and become a precious reality.

The woodland execution ground, set about by thickets, the stars, the owls and a hooded, disguised company—this belongs to a day in the past, to the dark spots of the Middle Ages that men and women of courage, sacrifice and persistence have put behind them for the sake of their children and their children's children, though they could not themselves live to see the clear skies and pacific waters.

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The very psychology of the suggestion and idea of "Ku Klux" is the taking of matters into one's own hands. If the modern-day organization did not wish to suggest or imply that, why did it adopt such an entitlement? The American Government, the Georgia code of law, do not sanction clique rule. A high tax rate is levied; police and sheriff forces are set up and paid by the people to function as enforcers of the law. These forces cannot go further than the law as agreed upon by the people. "But there are offenses not covered by the law." Why are they not? That is essentially the business of the sovereign people, rather than of any individual or group of individuals. The mass thought must rule in America.

There is an idea in Europe that the masses are not capable of ruling, that their intelligence is too low. On the strength of this, they set up and maintain monarchies. If the argument of the Klan is that the people of Georgia are not sufficiently intelligent to make the proper laws and to rule, that democracy is out of place in Georgia, then this is a plea for a return to monarchy. If the Klan has really set up an oligarchy, then it is a declaration that the experiment of democracy has failed, and announces a revolution against democracy, against the American system of government, against the State and National Constitutions, against the local, State and National judicial, legislative and administrative departments, and against the traditions and institutions of the people of Georgia.

If the Klan is not a revolt, why should its membership be secret?

SUIT BRINGS OUT INSIDE WORKINGS OF KU KLUX KLAN

Witnesses File Depositions Full of Interest to All Who Would Know Course of Hooded Order

Montgomery Advertiser

SIMMONS AND EVANS DISCUSSED AT LENGTH

Denials of Former Witnesses are Made by Some of Higher Officials

ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 31.—Denials of charges made in affidavits introduced by the plaintiffs in the suit of D. M. Rittenhouse and others seeking a receivership for the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, featured today's hearing in Fulton county court. The plaintiffs closed their presentation of affidavits and depositions shortly before noon and the remainder of the time was taken up with depositions presented by the defense.

11-1-23

The defense is expected to complete its presentation early tomorrow. Arguments may be made before the end of the day's session.

Chief interest in the defense affidavits centered around refutation of charges made by the plaintiffs that the funds of the organization were being wasted; that klan officials had endeavored to secure filing of a breach of promise suit against Edward Young Clarke, former head of the propagation department of the klan, and that the imperial kloncilium of the order had refused to allow charges to be filed against imperial wizard Evans and other high officials.

Audit is Introduced.

The defense introduced an audit of the books of the organization made by a firm of expert accountants showing that on July 31, 1923 there were assets of $1,087,273.42 as compared with $403,171.18 on the same date in 1922 and that liabilities on July 31 were $1,705 as compared with $247,227.59.

Affidavits also were introduced setting forth denial of charges that klan funds were kept in the name of individuals instead of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, declaring that funds when received were at all times deposited to the credit of the order that checks were drawn through the proper channels for funds and, in certain instances, placed to the credit of N. N. Furney, as cashier for disbursement.

C. J. Orbison of Indianapolis, a member of the imperial kloncilium of the organization and who also was a member of the commission of eight that adjusted the litigation between William Joseph Simmons, emperor and H. W. Evans, imperial wizard, told of these negotiations and of how five members of the kloncilium were appointed by the commission; five by the imperial wizard and five selected by the imperial wizard from a list of ten supplied by the emperor.

The imperial wizard, he said, under the constitution could appoint all fifteen members of this body, which is the governing body of the klan.

Decree is Reviewed.

Mr. Orbison told how in a meeting on May 2, 1923, the kloncilium reviewed the consent decree in the Simmons-Evans litigation.

At the close of the meeting, he said the kloncilium [illegible] a number of persons were present who wanted other matters taken up but said that no charges were filed against any one and no one appeared.

They were told, he said, that Tennessee, Oklahoma and Louisiana delegations were in the city [illegible] no charges had been filed it was decided to notify them that charges should be filed properly and they would be heard at the next quarterly meeting of the kloncilium in July.

He flatly denied that there was any refusal to hear any one. In closing he asserted that he had close personal knowledge of the affairs of the klan and denied that there was any waste or mismanagement as charged in the receivership suit.

11-1-23

Shirley Tells of Plans.

T. J. Shirley of Birmingham, Ala., said that he had been a member of the imperial kloncilium virtually ever since the order was founded and that on the night before the klonvocation here W. J. Simmons, then imperial wizard, had called a meeting in a building near the meeting hall and announced that he intended to resign as imperial wizard and to create the office of emperor separate from that of imperial wizard.

Simmons later announced this decision on the floor of the klonvocation, he said, and told the delegates that his choice for wizard was H. W. Evans.

He said that all of the members of the imperial kloncilium resigned but that Evans refused to accept the res-

signations pending further appointments.

Nine of the present kloncilium members, he said, were members of the old body. He also denied charges of waste and mismanagement and declared that the klan had prospered more under the Evans regime than ever in its history.

Attorneys for the defense read only portions of each affidavit skipping over much matter relating to events of the past prior to the time Dr. Evans took charge at the imperial palace. As a result the hearing proceeded much more rapidly than had been expected.

Etheridge Testifies.

Paul S. Etheridge, also a member of the kloncilium, also made an affidavit regarding the resignation of W. J. Simmons.

In another affidavit Mr. Etheridge declared that charges that various persons tried and were refused the right to file charges against Imperial Wizard Evans and others were untrue.

He said that he called W. E. Thompson, who made an affidavit regarding the filing of charges, and offered as attorney for the klan to accept any charges and that Thompson promised to file them but did not do so until he (Etheridge) went to Thompson's office and that Thompson then signed and delivered the charges to him.

He said that the kloncilium met in Atlanta on July 19, 1923, to consider the charges, but that neither Thompson nor any one else appeared to prosecute them.

Mr. Etheridge also made an affidavit in which he told of a visit of Helen K. Steele, who has filed suit for breach of promise against E. Y. Clarke, made to his office and how he told her that neither he nor the Knights of the Ku Klux KBlan would have anything to do with her suit.

Evans Makes Affidavit.

Imperial Wizard Evans also made an affidavit in connection with the Steele matter, in which he denied a statement in an affidavit made by the woman that he had asked that she call him on the telephone.

He said that a woman called his residence on the telephone and told him she wanted to see him about E. Y. Clarke and that he told her he would have nothing to do with anything relating to Clarke. Thereupon, he said, she told him that it involved the klan and he referred her to Tom Akers.

He then instructed Akers to take her to the office of Paul S. Etheridge, klan attorney, and that Mr. Etheridge would determine whether or not the klan was interested in the suit.

Mr. Evans also dinied an assertion made in an affidavit by E. J. Jones that he had told Jones that he expects to make $100,000 out of the klan and that he doubted whether he would last a year. He also denied spending any money in the Chicago election of last spring or in any other election anywhere, and also denied that J. Q. Jett or J. A. McKerley had been in the employ of the klan since he became imperial wizard. He also declared that Tom Akers never had been an official of the klan, but merely had been an employe of the bureau of investigation.

Denies Campaign Funds.

Imperial Wizard Evans also denied that funds had ever been supplied for political campaigns, or for any espionage system, adding that no effort had been made to build up a political machine, or for an espionage system. He declared that funds had been used only for necessary expenses and to spread the principles of the organization.

CONFESSION NEAR BY HUDSONS, SAY MACON OFFICERS

Atlanta Constitution

Believe Hudson Brothers Only Paid Workers in Gang Which Has Been Terrorizing City.

8-21-23

Macon, Ga., August 20.—From information obtained from the three Hudson brothers, arrested last night in act of flogging two negroes, the police tonight were preparing to round up an organized flogging band which has been terrorizing Macon for several weeks, according to announcement made by the police.

During the last fortnight several men have been whipped and ordered to leave town within forty-eight hours, and at intervals during the last six months scores of men have been flogged. The climax in the disorders was reached early Saturday when the police engaged in a running pistol battle with alleged floggers after they had kidnaped a man from in front of the railroad station. Governor Walker has threatened to place the city under martial law.

The police also announced tonight that the Hudsons and other members of the flogging band were paid men, and that through the Hudsons they had learned they were being financed by an organization. A confession from one of the Hudsons, the police say, the men appears near a break. He looks for a confession, he said, before morning.

"We are trying to bring out of these men the names of those whom we believe financed their operations," the sheriff declared. "It seems almost certain that others supplied the money and issued orders for the operations of the gang," he added.

U. S. Takes Hand.

The federal government entered the case today when post office inspectors joined forces with the city authorities to apprehend gangsters who held up a mail motor truck Saturday and attempted to remove Charley Mike, negro, from the vehicle for the purpose of whipping him. The driver today was unable to identify the automobile used by the three Hudsons when they were caught last night.

R. A. Hartley, World War veteran one of the last men to report he had been flogged, was committed to jail during the day on a writ of lunacy. His brother is also being held on an insanity charge. Hartley has declared his brother's condition was due to fright because of a threat of the floggers when he was taken out three weeks ago and lectured.

Hartley was taken into custody while attempting to obtain a warrant for the men who whipped him, he said. He did not disclose the name of the floggers.

In the enforcement of the state automobile tag law, floggers having used no tags on their automobiles, several arrests were made here today. Those arrested, the police said, proved not to have been connected with the flogging band.

GOVERNOR READY TO USE MILITIA IF NECESSARY.

After a lengthy conference with Adjutant-General Charles H. Cox, whom he had sent to Macon to investigate conditions in that city following a series of floggings, Governor Clifford Walker Monday declared that the state militia would be used to handle the situation if it becomes necessary. The chief executive stated, however, that in his opinion the county and city officials were well equipped to cope with the situation and that there was no present condition which required the assistance of the military.

Governor Walker stated that Adjutant-General Cox had informed him that Sheriff Hicks, of Bibb county, had organized an efficient force, including fourteen deputies and many others, subject to call as special officers, that the motorcycle force had been reinforced and other precautionary steps taken to handle any further trouble, and that there was no evidence of need for help from any other source.

Adjutant-General Cox went to Macon late Saturday upon instructions of the governor following a series of bold floggings in that city, and returned to Atlanta and made a report of his investigation to Governor Walker Monday. The adjutant-general expressed confidence in the ability of Sheriff Hicks and city officials of Macon to handle the situation.

Walker's Statement.

The following statement was made by Governor Walker following the conference with Adjutant General Cox during which every angle of the situation at Macon was gone over carefully:

"The city of Macon, I was informed, has fifty policemen on regular duty, all of whom are aroused to the need of extraordinary vigilance, and is now organizing an additional motorcycle force.

"The sheriff and city police force, according to my information, are working in harmony, cooperating with each other and are willing to cooperate with any efforts by state authorities.

"The reason that violators of the law have not been apprehended heretofore is because they operate in flying squadrons. They flit around in automobiles, pounce upon their victim, flog him and are gone before the sheriff's office or the police department knows anything about it. From the very nature of these operations, a military force would be of little or no service at the present time.

"Sheriff Hicks expects to call meetings of civic bodies and to ask the cooperation and assistance of all law-abiding citizens in giving more prompt reports of disorders or any preliminary signs of disorder. He also will ask for additional rewards by the civic organizations.

"I have offered to call out the militia if conditions indicate that military interference is needed and have been assured by the sheriff that he will call upon me for aid if the situation demands it."

Expect Other Arrests.

"We expect to make other arrests within forty-eight hours," said Sheriff J. B. Hicks, Jr. The county official would not tell what had been disclosed in his examination of the three brothers.

The prisoners have been separated in the county jail.

The police admitted they were at work on the theory that the three men, who were caught by officers last night in the act of flogging a negro, one with a mask still covering his face, are part of a gang that has been conducting wholesale whippings in the city.

Sheriff J. R. Hicks, Jr., who is putting the three Hudsons through a third degree examination in connection with last night's round-up of floggers, announced tonight that one of

Flogging Victim Placed in Jail On Lunacy Writ

Atlanta Constitution

10-9-23

Macon Man Lost Mind as Result of Whipping, Is Belief.

Macon, Ga., October 8.—(Special.) One of the victims of the "flogging gang" in Macon, Ben Green, of Columbus road, a carpenter, who was taken out and whipped last summer, was today committed to jail on a writ of lunacy sworn out by his wife.

According to relatives, Green imagined last Friday morning that he was being attacked by someone while on his way to work and, returning home that night, he discharged a shotgun through the floor of his dwelling. Today he was stopped by a man while going to work. The man asked him where he was employed and Green, who was with his little daughter, was badly frightened.

Today Green, accompanied by his wife and two daughters, went to the sheriff's office, one of the girls carrying a shotgun with her. Green exhibited signs of fear while talking with deputy sheriffs and Mrs. Green, on advice of the sheriff, took out the writ of lunacy.

Mrs. Green told the sheriff the family moved a few days after the flogging, but received an unsigned letter stating they had not moved far enough. Since then the family has moved three times.

Mrs. Green says her husband's health has steadily declined since he was flogged.

YARBROUGH TRIAL TO BE REVIEWED

Montgomery Advertiser

Case Transferred to Georgia Court of Appeals by Attorneys for Dentist

MACON, GA., Oct. 1.—The fight of Dr. C. A. Yarbrough, local dentist, to secure dismissal of the charge of riot made against him in connection with flogging of W. O. Barnett, harness manufacturer, today was moved from the Macon city court to the Georgia court of appeals.

10-2-23

Attorneys for the dentist forwarded to Atlanta during the day a bill of exceptions to an order by City Judge Will Gunn overruling a demurrer of the defense at the outset of the recent hearing which ended in a mistrial.

The demurrer asserted that the charge against Dr. Yarbrough, which stated that "Dr. C. A. Yarbrough, together with, other persons to the deponent unknown," conspired to riot, was improper in that it did not name any persons other than the dentist. The jury which heard the case stood 9 to 3 for conviction when it was dismissed.

At the same time that the attorneys announced the appeal on behalf of Dr. Yarbrough, J. P. Durkee, organizer for the Ku Klux Klan here, who is charged with rioting in connection with the flogging of R. F. Mills, chiropodist on November 4, 1922, filed a motion in city court demanding immediate trial. Under the law h must be tried either at the present term of during the December term of court.

Ku Klux Klan—1923

Georgia.

STATE SPEEDS UP YARBROUGH TRIAL, WILL REST TODAY

Barnett Gives Account of Whipping When Dentist Faces Jury for Third Time in Floggings.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Macon, Ga., October 22.—Trial of Dr. C. A. Yarbrough, dentist, charged with rioting in connection with the flogging of W. O. Barnett, on February 27, was speeded up today, so that it was indicated the state will rest before noon tomorrow.

The last witnesses on the stand this afternoon were B. A. Harley, World war veteran, and W. W. Arnold, both of whom recited, as during the previous trials of the dentist, that they were flogged by a gang of unmasked men. Both declared that Dr. Yarbrough was a member of the flogging party.

During the morning, immediately after the jury was obtained, Barnett also told how he had been lured from his office on the pretext that his child had been run over by an automobile, being driven away in an automobile with strange men to be whipped.

The case on trial is the same as the one in which a mistrial was declared a few days ago. The testimony is the same as presented at that trial

Only Small Crowd.

During the afternoon letters alleged to have been written by Dr. Yarbrough were identified and a typewriter expert said that the work was done on his machine. This is the third trial of Dr. Yarbrough. In the first case there was a verdict of acquittal.

As in the previous cases the jury was kept together when recess was taken this afternoon, two deputies being assigned to guard them.

At previous trials the courtroom was crowded, but today there was only a small crowd.

J. P. Durkee, local Ku Klux Klan organizer, also accused of implication in the floggings, will be put on trial after Dr. Yarbrough's case is disposed of, it is expected.

Jurors Are Chosen.

Most of the morning session was taken up with the selection of a jury.

The following compose the jury: B. L. Garrett, bank teller; J. T. Moulton, Jr., contractor; George T. Bush, foreman at Central railroad; R. O. Roland, carpenter; C. B. Campbell, blacksmith; M. B. Johnston, painter; George W. Barnes, salesman; A. D. Sewell, grocer; W. R. Woodard, clerk at Georgia Casualty company; H. T. Bryant, farmer; J. F. Brice, boilermaker; C. M. Millsons, agent.

Barnett Takes Stand.

The first witness to take the stand was W. O. Barnett, the main witness. He testified that he operated a harness shop at 407 Poplar street. Between 8 and 9 o'clock the night he was whipped a stranger came upstairs in his place of business and told him that one of his children had been run over by an automobile and that he was wanted at home, he testified.

Barnett said he rushed down stairs, closing his place of business and got into an automobile with the stranger. Three other men were in the car, he testified on being examined by the solicitor, Roy Moore. He said he sat in the rear seat between the man who came into his place and Dr. Yarbrough.

Dr. Yarbrough was the only person that would do any talking, the witness said, in answering questions of Solicitor Moore. He said he asked which of his children had been run down but nobody seemed to know whether it was his little son or daughter.

Tells of Whipping.

The car was driven up Poplar street, the witness said, and near the Catholic church it choked down. "The man driving finally started the car again and Dr. Yarbrough said 'all right,' and suddenly I was handcuffed, blindfolded and gagged," said Barnett.

"I did not know Dr. Yarbrough at the time," testified the witness on cross-examination. He said the machine was driven around town and finally to an old park out in the woods. Here he was taken out. In the meantime, another car of men came up. "Those in the car with me and the others juggled a little bit and Dr. Yarbrough ordered the men to throw me down," said the witness

"Dr. Yarbrough had the strap and hit me half a dozen licks, I suppose," said Barnett, answering a question of the solicitor. He said he was searched after he was whipped.

Asked by the solicitor if he was told any reason for being whipped, Barnett said the men charged him with not treating his children properly and told him that he had a woman working at his shop that he either had to get rid of or marry.

Went Back Home.

In answer to questions of the solicitor, Barnett said that he walked back to the Vineville car line and rode home, as the men who carried him out left him there. He found on reaching home that none of his children had been run over by an automobile, he said.

Next he saw Dr. Yarbrough in Steve Wright's drug store, he testified. He said Dr. Yarbrough was standing at the soda fountain. He said he recognized him as the man on the rear seat of the automobile with him the night he was carried out and flogged. He walked up to the soda fountain to get a good look at him, the witness testified, but Dr. Yarbrough turned his back on him, he said.

Barnett, on cross examination, testified that he did not know or recognize any other men in the automobile other than Dr. Yarbrough.

Judge John J. Ross conducted the examination for the defendant. He began by asking Barnett about the woman employee mentioned at the time he was whipped. He said that he had more than one woman working for him and at various times had employed as many as fifty women at is place of business.

Jury Is Excluded.

Judge Will Gunn, who is presiding, excluded the jury when objections were raised to question the counsel for the defense relative to intimacy that they sought to prove existed between Barnett and a woman employee whose name was not mentioned.

Judge ruled that counsel for the defense could not cross examine the witness relative to moral relationship between the witness and women employees. Barnett testified that he had a gas stove at his shop and that frequently one of the women working there cooked his and her meals there.

The trial here was featured by tilts between Attorney Ross and Judge Gunn, who ruled that some of the questions of the defense were legally and properly asked and that some of them were not legal.

The defense is represented by Attorneys John P. Ross, W. A. McClellan and E. F. Goodrum. Solicitor Moore is prosecuting the case unaided. The trial is the same case in which a mistrial was declared recenly, when the jury stood 9 to 3 for conviction after deliberating more than 70 hours.

Klansmen Parade Smyrna Streets

With a fiery cross borne at the head of their column, a band of members of the Ku Klux Klan, clad in the white robes of the order, paraded in single file in the streets of Smyrna and afterward held a public demonstration Saturday night. More than fifty klansmen were counted in the procession, and a crowd of more than 500 citizens gathered in the heart of the city to watch them and to hear a speech on klan principles. The speaker was introduced by J. Gid Morris, Mayor of Smyrna.

After the speaking the band dispersed. The occasion was marked by orderliness and precision in every detail of assembly and disbandment. Several rockets were discharged before the procession began, and added to the natural illumination of lightning gave a spectacular appearance to the affair.

RIOT SUSPECT IS GIVEN FREEDOM ON BOND

Man Held for Attack on Milledgeville School Asks Grand Jury Hearing

MILLEDGEVILE, Ga., August 19.—J. J. Nolan, charged in a warrant issued August 10, by Mrs. Orian W. Manson, superintendent of the Georgia Training School for Boys, with being implicated in rioting, Saturday waived commitment trial by demanding through his attorneys an indictment by the grand jury of the Baldwin Superior Court which convenes next in January, 1924.

Nolan is charged in the warrant with being implicated in the raid on the negro building of the Georgia Training School for Boys the night of August 3 when a number of men entered the institution and demanded that Tom and Mary Thomas leave the place within five days following the night of the raid. The night of August 7 another raid of men went to the institution, demanding entrance. At the point of an automatic shot gun held by Dr. H. C. Wood, of Irwinton, Acting Superintendent during the absence of Mrs. Manson, the mob turned from its planned procedure.

Solicitor Doyle Campbell, of the Ocmulgee Circuit Superior Court, was here at the request of Governor Walker to take charge of the prosecution of Nolan.

In the waiving of commitment trial and demand of grand jury indictment a bond of $500 for appearance at the next term of Baldwin Superior Court was made by Nolan. The court room was well crowded with spectators, though no excitement prevailed at any time. Nolan, formerly an employe of the Georgia Training School, was given notice of his discharge from the institution in June to become effective August 1.

YARBROUGH CASE RAPIDLY NEARING HANDS OF JURORS

Fate of Dentist to Rest With Twelve Deliberators Late Wednesday, Is Belief of Attorneys.

FLOGGING EPISODES DESCRIBED ON STAND

Victims and Witnesses Tell in Detail of Lashings—Defense Attempts to Impeach Stories.

Macon, Ga., September 25.—(By the Associated Press.)—Taking of testimony in the case of Dr. C. A. Yarbrough, charged with rioting in connection with the whipping of W. O. Barnett, proceeded so rapidly today that the defense at 6:20 o'clock announced that it had run out of witnesses and asked for a recess until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. Attorneys after adjournment stated that they expected the case to reach the jury stage by noon and that it was possible that the arguments would be concluded and the jury start consideration of the case by night.

The state rested its case shortly after court convened for the afternoon session and the defense at once began offering character witnesses in an effort to impeach the state's witnesses. The state today declined to cross-examine any of the defense character witnesses and as a result the specific instances of alleged bad actions on the part of accusers of Dr. Yarbrough were brought out as in the trial two weeks ago of the Mills flogging case.

Four Hours' Argument.

Attorneys will be allowed four hours for argument when the case reaches the jury stage, two hours for each side, it was announced.

Solicitor Moore stated that anoth-

er flogging case would be called immediately after the present trial is ended, but declined to state which defendant would be put on trial. At the end of this week, however, if present plans are carried out, the flogging cases will be laid aside and civil business of the court taken up. One court official said that it was probable that cases other than those reached this week would not be called until the December term.

Trial of the Barnett case was accelerated considerably today when Judge Will Gunn, presiding in city court, ruled that testimony regarding the flogging of R. F. Mills, of Hapeville, Ga., former Macon barber and chiropodist, could not be used in any other of the cases against Dr. Yarbrough, because the dentist had been acquitted on the charge. He ruled that such testimony would serve to impeach a verdict of the court duly rendered.

The defense in opening its case introduced into the record articles in The Macon Telegraph and The Macon News regarding the rewards offered by various persons and organizations for arrest and conviction of the alleged floggers. A page efrom the ledger of Dr. Yarbrough, showing the account of W. W. Arnold, one of his accusers, was also introduced and Chief Counsel John P. Ross read into the record portions of the transcript of the testimony of W. O. Barnett and Arnold at the trial of the Mills case which he said varied from the testimony given today.

Evangelist Called.

Rev. T. F. Callaway, evangelist for the Georgia Baptist convention and former pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church here, was the first witness called. He told of going to the office of W. O. Barnett at the latter's request. When he arrived there, he said, Barnett asked him first if he was a member of the Ku Klux Klan, and second if he had heard anything derogatory to his (Barnett's) character. The evangelist said he told Barnett he was not a member of the klan and also that he had never heard anything derogatory about him. Barnett then asked him, the witness said, to preach a sermon against the Ku Klux Klan. He said that he told Barnett he doubted the wisdom of attacking any organization in a general evangelistic campaign such as he was carrying on. He said Barnett told him he did not know any of the men who flogged him.

String of character witnesses who testified in the Mills case then was put on the stand and each was excused after he had been asked the statutory questions about the character of various of the state's witnesses. Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Vann, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wheaton, W. G. Evans, J. C. Turner, P. T. Reynolds, all of Macon, and Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Spear, of Americus testified that they regarded Barnett's character as bad.

Say Character Bad.

Dr. W. O. Stevens, a druggist, was placed on the witness stand to attack Barnett's character but declared that he did not know the prosecuting witness and had never heard of him until the Mills case trial. He was unable to qualify as a character witness and was excused.

Patrolman Bob Thomas and J. R. Roberts testified that the character of W. W. Arnold was bad, while similar testimony was given about R. A. Hartley by A. J. Searles and J. W. Allen.

Rev. H. H. Connell, pastor of the Bellevue Baptist church, was called by the defense and asked about a visit he and Dr. Yarbrough made to the home of W. C. Quarterbaum. Quarterbaum, a vocational training student at Mercer university, testified this morning that Rev. Connell had told him in Dr. Yarbrough's presence that Dr. Yarbrough was in touch with men who would do things when the officers failed to act. The minister testified that he told Quarterbaum that Dr. Yarbrough knew men in the sheriff's office and could get quicker action possibly than either he or Quarterbaum. In the Mills trial, Rev. Connell, when asked if he was a member of the Ku Klux Klan, said that he preferred not to answer and was excused without replying. Today, however, the solicitor asked him this question and he replied "I don't know." He said that he signed an application for membership seven months ago, and attended one meeting. He said he had never paid the membership fee and had been told that he was not a member of the klan.

Vigil in Cemetery.

The bright spot of the day's proceedings, which were largely a repetition of the occurrences in the Mills case was when J. P. Durkee organizer for the Ku Klux Klan was placed on the stand. He had testified regarding events in connection with the Mills case at the previous trial, but with ruling out of events connected with that case he could not be questioned about certain letters introduced at that time. Today Solicitor Moore questioned about a trip he, Dr. Yarbrough J. D. Patrick, Delamar and another man made to a cemetery here. He testified that they went to the cemetery to watch a house nearby where one of their members had been reported to have been going to see a woman. They remained until after midnight and their watch brought no results. This testimony, however, was stricken from the record by Judge Gunn on objection by the defense that it was not related to the case on trial.

SIMMONS DEPICTS KLAN AS CRUMBLING

He Appeals to Clarke to Return to Altanta and Take Control of Order.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 18.—William J. Simmons, Emperor of the Ku Klux Klan, sent a long telegram today to Edward Young Clark at Indianapolis, pleading with him to return to Atlanta and assume control of the Ku Klux Klan and the Knights of Kamelia to save the two organizations from "disorganization and ruin."

He offered to Clarke the title of Sir Knight Supreme of the Knights of Kamelia with the declaration that this office delegates to Mr. Clarke "full and complete executive administrative authority over all matters pertaining to the Klan and the Kamelia."

In his message Simmons said in part: "The development and progress of the Ku Klux Klan is stopped and disintegration is setting in throughout the entire bounds of the invisible empire, due to the lack of leadership and want of constructive programs of activity. . .

"The stress under which the Klan is now passing calls for your leadership . . . The order of Americanism, constructed through your genius, is threatened everywhere with disorganization. Every constructive plan has been abandoned and the organization is without objective and without leadership, capable of making and defining a scheme for progressive operations. You alone can allay the restlessness in the order and reclaim the membership that is breaking away.

MACON POLICE ARE ON FLOGGING TRAIL

Hudson Brothers Tell of Organized Band Which Has Terrorized City for Weeks

MACON, GA., Aug. 20.—From information obtained from the three Hudson brothers, arrested last night in the act of flogging two negroes, the police tonight were preparing to round up an organized flogging band which has been terrorizing Macon for several weeks, according to the police.

During the last fortnight several men have been whipped and ordered to leave town within forty-eight hours, and at intervals during the last six months scores of men have been flogged. The climax in the disorders was reached early Saturday when the police engaged in a running pistol battle with alleged floggers after they had kidnapped a man from in front of the railroad station. Governor Walker threatened to place the city under martial law.

The police also announced tonight that the Hudsons and other members of the flogging band were paid men, and that through the Hudsons they had learned that they were being financed by an organization. A confession from one of the Hudsons, the police said, was expected during the night and names of those who have been financing the floggers would be made public.

"We expect to make other arrests within forty-eight hours," said Sheriff J. B. Hicks, Jr. The county official would not tell what had been disclosed in his examination of the three brothers.

The police admitted that they were at work on the theory that the three men, who were caught by officers last night in the act of flogging one with a mask still covering his face, are part of a gang that has been conducting wholesale whippings in the city.

"We are trying to bring out of these men the names of those whom we believe financed their operations," the sheriff declared. "It seems almost certain that others supplied the money and issued orders for the operations of the gang," he added.

The federal government entered the case today when post office inspectors joined forces with the city authorities to apprehend gangsters who held up a mail motor truck Saturday and attempted to remove Charley Mike, negro, from the vehicle for the purpose of whipping him. The driver today was unable to identify the automobile used by the three Hudsons when they were caught last night.

R. A. Hartley, world war veteran, the last man to report he had been flogged, was committed to jail during the day on a writ of lunacy. His brother is also being held on an insanity charge. Hartley has declared his brother's condition was due to fright because of a threat of the floggers when he was taken out three weeks ago and lectured.

Hartley was taken into custody while attempting to obtain a warrant for the men who whipped him, he said. He did not disclose the name of the floggers.

In the enforcement of the state automobile tag law, floggers having used no tags on their automobiles, several arrests were made here today. Those arrested, the police said, proved not to have been connected with the flogging band.

Yarbrough Jury Is Discharged By Judge Gunn

Deliberators Deadlocked at 9 to 3 for Conviction of Dentist.

Macon, Ga., September 29.—(By the Associated Press.)—Sixty-eight hours and forty minutes after they had taken the case of Dr. C. A. Yarbrough, charged with riot in connection with the flogging outrages here, the members of the jury in the second flogging trial here were discharged by City Judge Will Gunn. The jury since yesterday morning had stood 9 to 3 for conviction of the dentist who the state alleged was the leader of a gang of men who used the lash as a means of punishing men reported to them as having committed indiscretions or broken laws.

The trial of the case, the second of a series of six in which the dentist is accused, was started last Monday. Taking of evidence and arguments were concluded Wednesday afternoon and the case went to the jury at 4:29 p. m. Dr. Yarbrough was charged with taking part in the flogging of W. O. Barnett.

The first ballot, according to jurors, stood six and six. The next three showed changes but after the fourth the jury at all times stood 9 to 3 for conviction. Jurors declined to say how many ballots were taken but added that "four or five" votes a day were had.

City Solicitor Roy W. Moore today said that it was probable that no more of the flogging cases, in which nine defendants have been named, will be heard before the December term of court. For the next two weeks civil cases will be heard and during the last half of October superior court will be held in the courtroom. It is possible, it was said, although improbable, that Judge Gunn might call a special jury and start hearings on other flogging cases during November. Solicitor Moore said this afternoon that the Yarbrough case would be tried again.

KU KLUX KLAN MAKES A RAID ON GEORGIA SCHOOL

Governor Orders Guards After Masked Mob Seeks Man And Wife In Charge Of Negro Dept.

Preston News Service.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Aug. 15.—Following two raids on the Georgia Training School by masked bands, Governor Walker has ordered guards placed at the instituion here. It is said that the raiders were seeking Thomas Thomas and his wife, who are in charge of the Negro department of the institution. It is said that the masked marauders could not find Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and finally they came across a Negro said to be a brother of Thomas and severely whipped him.

According to Mrs. Oyain Mattson, superintendent of the institution, one of the leaders of the raiding party was a former employee of the school. She also said that she could see no reason why there should exists any reason to molest Mr. Thomas or any of the other Negro attendants. All of the Negroes connected with the institution are loved and respected by all the immates, both white and colored.

MARTIAL LAW NOT NEEDED

Georgia Governor Says Guard Chief Thinks It Unnecessary In Macon.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 19.—Governor Walker declared here early tonight he was in communication with Adjutant General Charles H. Cox, who had been sent to Macon to investigate flogging cases for the purpose, if necessary, of declaring martial law. The military commander reported the situation quiet in Macon and that he did not believe at this time martial law was needed, the governor said.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Georgia.

CAN THE KOO-KOO CONTROL COBB

MARIETTA, GA., Con — SEP 6 - 1923

Politics like the poor we have with us always in Cobb and while the state primary is a year off and the county primary will in all probability, not be held before April of next year there are already rumors of candidates and policies. In some cases statements tantamount to public announcements have been made, in others there is merely an intention and some only hope, but the outlook is for a busy year politically and the elections to be held will exert a greater influence on the county and state than any with the memory of the present generation, for here in Cobb all the signs point to a straight out fight for control of county affairs by the Ku Klux Klan.

If this is to be the case, and from statements made publicly by leaders of the local Koo-Koo, it is true, the fight as well begin early and be thoroughly threshed out, so that the people of the county when they go to the polls can decide whether they wish to live under domination of the Marietta klan or remain in the paths which they have tried.

Members of the Klan or those popularly supposed to govern its affairs, for no man may know who really is a part of the "Invisible Empire," have said the Klan of their crowd means at the coming election to fill every county office and not content with that, to elect the Solicitor General and Judge of the Superior court of this circuit.

Marietta cyclops and goblins have boasted that they now control certain county offices, through members placed in them, and that they intend to take he remainder next year. . In positive terms they have admitted their intention to place on the bench of this circuit a Judge who will be subservient to their wishes and will take orders from the local gizzard.

The guantlet has been thrown and in terms unmistakeable.

Either citizens of Cobb county must prepare for four years of government by a masked body whose members do not allow even their names to be known and whose only outward appearances here has been sheeted, hooded and masked or they must prepare to make a fight.

The Times, for its part, expects to do battle as best it can, for it cannot concede that anything other than harm can come to Cobb county through government by mask.

It does not believe that the good women of this county are so reduced that they must be defended by men who dare not show their faces or allow their names to become public.

It does not think that religion in Cobb county has reached the pass where it must be defended by men, whom when questioned deny their allegience.

It does not consider that Cobb county schools have been so contaminated that they must be cleansed by the purification of the mask.

It cannot see that Cobb county business needs the boycott.

Above all, it can conceive of no reason why Cobb county citizens—freemen born and accustomed to exercising the rights of liberty—should be placed at the mercy of a particular organization or crowd, who aim to dominate purely for the sake of forcing down the throats of the community certain ideas of their own.

The thinking citizen must see and recognize the infinite danger which lies in the thing, even if it were accompanied by the holiest motives, and no one has accused the local Koo-Koo of any motive except controlling politics for the sake of the offices.

The K. K. K. is a sworn brotherhood..

It accounts, on its admission, those not with it as against it. Place in authority officers drawn from its ranks and see where fairness, justice and right go.

Suppose for a moment that we had in Cobb county a Sheriff member of the Koo-Koo, would he enforce the law if his crowd flogged a man, as the Klan has been accused of doing. If he failed to would there be any security of person in this county. Could a citizen "who not being for must be against" go to his bed at night with the assurance of a night's rest or would he be tortured by visions of sheeted figures, secure and unalarmed, since they controlled the machinery of the law.

If the Solicitor general were a member of the organization could indictments be expected or convictions had, against masked attacks on persons and property in the county?

If the tax officers were in the gang could fair assessments and impartial collection be expected?

These are, however, small, compared to the danger to be expected should one of them be elected to the Superior court bench. For in the bench, through its power to select jury commissioners, lies the last resort of democratic government.

Suppose we had a K. K. K. judge. Naturally he would select as Jury Commissioners his friends from among the ones who parade in a dirty sheet in the rain. These men have in their keeping the jury lists of the county. They select the Grand and Traverse Jurors of the county; the first with oversight over county affairs and the power to investigate crime, the latter to try litigation involving the rights of property and pass on the guilt of persons accused of crime. What chance would one "who is not with us and must be against us" have to be selected as a Grand Juror of his county or to sit on the traverse jury? How much justice could a litigant not a Koo-Koo obtain from one who is, before a jury composed of Koo-Koos?

Is it probable a defendant not a klansman would be given a fair trial before a Klan jury, with a Klansman solicitor and a Klan judge, when presecuted by a member of the Invisible Empire? On the other hand suppose a citizen is taken out and handled by the Klan—just how it doesn't matter in Oklahoma it is partial to tar and feather parties, in Macon it is charged it prefers the lash, anyway suppose you, Mr Citizen, are because you happen to be in the bad graces of the Klan of an individual member are taken out to be regulated. You recognize one of the masked dastards—the hidden bullies. **Could you convict him before a Klan drawn jury of Klansman, in a Klan ruled court, with a Klansman for a prosecutor?**

These are some of the questions which Cobb county people will be called upon to decide for themselves in the next few months. It is well to begin consideration now. To watch newspapers for reports of what the Klan is doing

elsewhere, to determine what sort of men its officials are and where they are leading the deluded $10 per head noviatiates, who ignorant of their real purpose, follow blindly.

There have been times in the past when men were to be decided upon and there have been others when principles were at stake in elections here, but next year we face one question and that is:

Is the Ku Klux Klan crowd to Control Cobb county?

OFFICERS NAB TRIO OF GEORGIANS AS LASH IS BEING APPLIED, CLAIM

The Commercial

Brothers Accused Flogging Two Negroes Near Macon.

Appeal 8-20-23

BLACK CAUSES ARREST

Outwits Party When One Tries to Pull Him From Auto.

Memphis Tenn.

PRISONERS HAD MASKS

Negro Steers His Auto Into Embankment When Man Leaps on Running Board—Struggles With White Men While Passersby Notify Sheriff—His Men Come Upon Party Struggling With Negro, Report.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 19.—The first gang of alleged kidnapers and floggers which have been terrorizing Macon for the last six months was captured here tonight by sheriff's officers. Three white men, brothers, S. R. Hudson, C. F. Hudson and J. C. Hudson, were taken to jail tonight after they had been captured, officers said, while in the act of flogging two negroes.

The capture of the trio is said to be due to the daring work of a negro, Emory Roberts, whom the gang tried to pull from an automobile for the purpose of whipping.

Another negro was whipped by the same gang a few minutes before, it was stated.

When one of the men jumped onto the running board of the negro's automobile and commanded him to stop, the negro stepped on the gas and left the two brothers at the roadside. The white man in the car whistled for his brothers to join him, but before they could do so the big automobile was plunged into an embankment.

Persons passing the scene in other cars phoned the sheriff's office and immediately twenty men were rushed to the scene in automobiles and motorcycles. The whole city and county anti-flogging squad was on the way.

Officers Interrupt Party.

Three miles out from the city the sheriff's force claim to have come up on the members of the gang, struggling with the negro. Farther back on the same road was an untagged seven-passenger automobile, which the brothers were said to have used. Still further back was a coupe which also is said to have been used by the same gang.

There may have been others in the whipping party of tonight. The authorities are still investigating.

In the tonneau of the larger car the sheriff's deputies found three leather masks and one cloth mask. Another mask was said to have been worn by one of the Hudsons as he jumped on to the running board of the negroes' machine.

He still wore the mask, the officers said, when they reached the scene.

There was a pice of hevay felt, which was wet, and which the sheriff's deputies said was for use as a gag.

There also was a small sledge hammer.

The sheriff's force reported that the Hudsons had given them considerable trouble in recent years.

It was the opinion in the sheriff's office that the Hudsons were not attached to any organized flogging band, but were operating on their own hook.

Held Without Bond.

S. R. Hudson gave his age as 35 years; C. F., as 27, and J. C., as 24. The county jailer was instructed not to accept bond for the men in the event any be offered during the night pending a decision as to the other charges to be placed against the men.

During the days of old Camp Wheeler, according to the sheriff's office, the Hudsons figured in numerous difficulties. Some of them were taxicab drivers, it was stated, and one of them killed another taxicab driver, the sheriff said.

Because of the past record of the Hudsons, it was learned at the sheriff's office an hour after the arrests an investigation is being made to determine if they are paid gangsters, receiving a certain amount of money for each flogging.

Sheriff Hicks stated that revolvers which the negro said the men had, apparently were thrown away during the excitement. The deputies are hunting with flashlights for the guns.

BAND OF ALLEGED MACON FLOGGERS 'CAUGHT IN ACT'

The Houston Post

Attorney General Will Advise Leaving Probe To Local Police

8-2

Associated Press Report.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 19.—The first band of alleged kidnapers and floggers which have been terrorizing Macon for the last six months was captured here tonight by sheriff officers. Three white men, brothers, S. R. Hudson, C. F. Hudson and J. C. Hudson were taken to jail tonight aftey they had been captured, officers said, while in the act of flogging two negroes.

8-20-23

The capture of the trio is said to be due to the daring work of a negro, Emory Roberts, whom the gang tried to pull from an automobile for the purpose of whipping.

Another negro was whipped by the same gang a few minutes before, it was stated.

The only other event of the day that brought out the police anti-flogging squad was an attempt to hold up and rob a United States mail truck between the terminal station and the post office. The police squad was organized recently to work exclusively on flogging cases.

Adjutant General Charles H. Cox, after a conference with local police authorities, the sheriff, and General H. D. Russell, commander of the Georgia National Guard, left for Atlanta late today, and will recommend to Governor Walker that there be no martial law in Macon at this time, growing out of the flogging situation.

The adjutant general was ordered to Macon last night by the governor after police engaged in a running pistol battle with alleged floggers and J. B. Hartley, a world war veteran, reported to the police he had been flogged by a gang of men. The Hartley flogging was the last of about a score of whippings reported to the police during the last 10 days.

The adjutant general said he would issue a statement on the Macon mob situation after he reported to the governor.

City and county officers in conference late today decided to round up all automobiles not bearing state license tags.

Kidnapers' automobiles have borne no tags.

Appeals were made to citizens to report all kidnapings promptly. More secret work will be done in both departments, it was stated, to combat the secret activities of the kidnaping gangs.

No arrests were reported in Hartley's case today. Rewards totaling $2100 have been offered by the State and county for the arrest and conviction of the "floggers," and appeals will be made this week to all civil service clubs to increase the rewards.

ALLEGED FLOGGERS FACE TRIAL TODAY

Atlanta Constitution

Macon, Ga., September 23.—(By the Associated Press.)—Wallace Miller, former assistant United States district attorney, noted as a criminal lawyer, has been retained to assist City Solicitor Roy W. Moore in the prosecution of the Macon flogging cases, it became known here tonight. Trial of the cases, postponed last Monday, will be resumed in city court tomorrow morning. 9-24-23

F. H. Lamb, who assisted Mr. Moore in the prosecution of Dr. C. A. Yarbrough when the dentist was tried on a charge of riot in connection with the flogging of R. F. Mills, former Macon barber and chiropodist, will continue to assist in the prosecution, it was stated.

Solicitor Moore tonight declined to announce which of the nine defendants in the flogging cases would be placed on trial tomorrow. He said that it was certain that the trials would be be resumed but that he was not in position to announce at this time which it would be.

There are six more charges against Dr. C. A. Yarbrough, in addition to the one on which he was acquitted a week ago. Besides these cases, J. F. Alexander is charged with rioting and assault and battery in connection with the flogging of Ollie Perry; J. P. Durkee, Ku Klux Klan membership solicitor for Macon and Bibb county, with riot in connection with the flogging of R. F. Mills; J. D. Patrick, W. F. Delamar and J. K. Bloodworth with riot in connection with the flogging of R. F. Mills; and S. R. J. C. and C. F. Hudson, brothers, are charged with having attempted to whip a negro.

The case of J. C. Alexander is the first on tomorrow's docket, but if Judge Will Gunn of the city court presides, this case will not be called. Judge Gunn is distantly related to Alexander, and for this reason is disqualified.

Solicitor Moore, in setting the cases over for one week, announced that he had discovered new evidence in the cases, which he desired to look up before taking up any of the other cases. He declined to state what this evidence was.

JUDGES FEAR OVERTHROW OF LAW BY VIOLATORS

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Aug. 24.—J. J. Nolan, charged with being a member of a mob which invaded the State reformatory for boys here recently, waived commitment trial today and was bound over in $500 bond to the grand jury. The mob was said to have attempted to obtain negro attendants for the purpose of whipping them.

The Pittsburgh

After the mob invasion a machine gun was mounted at the reformatory school to protect it. Rewards for apprehension of members of the mob were offered by Governor Walker.

Nolan is said to be a former guard at the reformatory.

Am Press

For More Protection

Mrs. Orien W. Manson, superintendent at the training school, has requested Governor Walker to provide two additional machine guns. The Governor has taken steps to provide the guns and has ordered a special investigation of the mob visits.

When the mob reached the reformatory at midnight recently and demanded of officials that the Negro attendants be turned over to it the acting superintendent threatened the visitors with a shotgun and they left, just before the Sherriff arrived. At a previous visit a smaller mob had made the same request but dispersed.

Court's Strong Language

Judge Moran, in fixing Nolan's bond said, "At the rate this thing is going it will not be long before mob law will have supplanted organized law and the very foundation of our government itself will be undermined. Not only are they terrorizing the law-abiding citizens of the country but they are simply ruining the reputation of the Ku Klux Klan.

"It does seem, if the Ku Klux Klan are really sincere in their claim to promote law and order, they would disband and go out of business, since they realize, as they must undoubtedly realize, that any other mob or set of regulators has the same right to operate as they have."

Soon after the raid on the reformatory Mrs. Manson said she believed the Ku Klux Klan had no part in the raids.

Atlanta Journal

Elaborate Supper Given to "Kamelia" Friends and Members

Mrs. Frances Johnson, of 250 East Lake drive, entertained members and friends of the "Kamelia" with an elaborate supper Monday night. Short addresses were made by Mrs. Martha Stallings, Mrs. C. T. Osborn and John Wilson. 10-3-23

Decorations were in the shape of crosses, and the tables, at which several hundred guests were seated, were arranged in the shape of a mammoth cross. Candles were arranged on the table and when they were lighted the table gave the appearance of a great fiery cross.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923. Georgia.

ARREST IS MADE IN MACON PROBE

Atlanta Constitution

Macon, Ga., September 8.—Dr. C. A. Yarbrough, prominent Macon dentist, was re-arrested in his office here at noon today on five additional warrants in connection with recent Macon floggings. Two warrants charged rioting, two charged assault and battery and another charged pointing a pistol at another. All five were bench warrants and carried no specific allegations. 9-9-23

He made bond a short time after the warrants were served in the sum of $12,500. He was required to give $2,500 bail in each case. The only statement that Yarbrough would make was that he was innocent and was willing to leave his fate to 12 jurors of his home city and county.

He is already under a $5,000 bond, as the result of his arrest last Tuesday night on warrants charging him with rioting and assault and battery.

Another Man Held.

The warrants against J. E. Bloodworth, who was arrested here today, charged that he in company with others did seize and transport R. F. Mills over the roads in Bibb county for the purpose of flogging him on the night of January 13, 1922. Bloodworth travels for a dry goods commission house here.

Announcement was made today that Judge John P. Ross has been retained as counsel to assist in the defense of Dr. Yarbrough, J. D. Patrick and W. F. Delamar, who were arrested last Tuesday night charged with assault and battery and rioting.

The five warrants served today make a total of seven against Dr Yarbrough.

At least five arrests, and possibly more, were to be made today, according to Roy W. Moore, city court solicitor, in connection with information connecting Macon and Milledgeville members of the Ku Klux Klan with two invasions of the State Training School for Boys last month for the alleged purpose of kidnapping two negro employees, which is said to have been secured by county officials who are investigating the invasions. The information, according to county authorities was secured during the investigation of a conference of klansmen which is said to have been held in an abandoned house ten miles from here last Monday. The nature of the information was not made public.

M. O. Dunning, chief staff of the Georgia Ku Klux Klan, yesterday notified authorities here that he was coming from Milledgeville with information that may be of value to the investigators.

The trial of seven men, held here in connection with recent floggings, are scheduled to be held here next week. Soliciter Moore declared last night that the state "had an inexhaustible supply of testimony to be presented at the trials.

Investigators working on the klan's connection with the recent floggings are said to have uncovered the information relative to the meeting of the klansmen in the abandoned house and the klans connection with the Milledgeville invasions.

The invasions at the Milledgeville school last month followed the removal of J. J. Molan, farm foreman of the institution, by the superintendent. The raiders drove up to the school in automobiles and demanded Tom and Mary Thomas, negro attendants, and then whipped Jim Douglas, negro, in an effort to locate the two. A negro inmate of the institution committed suicide during the raiding, according to reports made to the state executive department. Machine guns were order installed for protection from further raids and Nolan, the former foreman, was arrested. His case is still pend-

FOUR MACON MEN LASHED BY GANGS

Atlanta Constitution

Unmasked Men in Automobiles Kidnap and Carry Victims Into Country for Whipping. 8-11-23

Macon, Ga., August 10.—Police received reports today that four persons, all white, were kidnaped by unmasked men during last night, taken to the country in automobiles and whipped.

The names furnished by the police and sheriff's deputies as victims of last night's kidnapings are: R. E. Bobo, proprietor of a small grocery store; Ollie M. Perry, under indictments in connection with alleged illicit liquor traffic; Gus Roberts, said to have been a friend of Perry's, who was found in Perry's house, and J. B. Goodyear, the latter said to have occupied part of the residence of Deputy Sheriff Wiltse Birdsong.

R. E. Bobo, storekeeper in a negro settlement here, was kidnaped and carried to the country last night by a band of men and severely whipped. After being whipped he was left in the woods to walk home.

He arrived at the home of his brother, B. Bobo, at 7 o'clock this morning, practically exhausted. He was whipped so severely that the skin was broken in a number of places about his body and these wounds had bled considerably. No arrests have been made but police are investigating. The whipping took place shortly after last midnight after Bobo closed his store for the day.

Bobo stated this morning that the men told him that he had mistreated a woman living in one of his houses and that was why they whipped him. He called a physician to dress his wounds after reaching his brother's home. Bobo said a heavy leather strap was used by the men to whip him. He was unable to identify any of them.

The whippings of last night follows closely on the heels of a chain of other whippings that attracted nation-wide attention because of the prominence of the victims. These included Dr. Eugene Schreiber, formerly of Boston, Mass.; Dr. R. N. Mills, Lynwood L. Bright and others.

In the Bright case Mrs. Frederick Pace, of New York, also was kidnaped, but she was not whipped.

Bobo was carried about six miles into the country, where he says he was told to lie face downward on the ground. While in that position, he says, the lash was applied.

"They told me to tell my friends that they did a good job," said Bobo when he appeared in the downtown district at 6:30 o'clock this morning. Bobo called a taxicab and was carried to his home. He is under the care of a physician. Bobo insisted that he did not know why he was whipped.

At the home of Ollie Perry reporters were denied admission to his home. Perry's wife, however, said tonight that her husband was unable to leave his bed.

While the county and city officers have conducted investigations of all of the whippings of last night and the ones that preceeded, there have been no arrests. Dr. Mills promised to go before the grand jury, but he left town instead.

KLAN IN STATEHOUSE.

Commercial Appeal

Ceremonial Held in Georgia Capitol, Marquardt Testimies.

(By the Associated Press.)

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 17.—The Ku Klux Klan initiated several new members at a ceremonial held in a room of the state capitol here the closing night of the recent Georgia Legislature's session, Louis P. Marquardt, an attache of Solicitor-Gen. John A. Boykin's office, testified in Fulton superior court today. He appeared as a witness in the hearing of a contempt petition brought by Nathan Bedford Forrest Klan No. 1, against imperial officers who are charged with enlisting members of the second klan branch in Atlanta in violation of a restraining order issued by Judge George L. Bell. 9-18-23

The ceremonial was held in room 321 of the building, Marquardt testified, which is occupied by the state game commission. He said no one seemed to know at the time of the meeting where the authority for use of the room came from.

Japanese interests are investigating the possibilities of installing wireless telephone outfits on the larger sized fishing boats which have their base at Nagasaki

SPIED ON KLAN HALL AFTER BEING LASHED

Commercial Appeal

Witness Identifies Yarbrough as Whipping Boss.

Memphis Scimitar

(By the Associated Press.)

MACON, Ga., Sept. 24.—How he stood in a darkened hallway near the hall in which the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan hold their meetings every night for weeks and watched members of the klan going and coming from the hall, was told in city court here today by W. O. Barnett, harness manufacturer, who was flogged by a band of men on Feb. 17, 1923. The story was told in city court, where Dr. C. A. Yarbrough, prominent dentist, is on trial charged with rioting in connection with the flogging of Barnett. 9-25-23

Barnett told how a man had called him from his place of business the night of Feb. 17, telling him that one of his children had been struck by an automobile. He went with the man and got into an automobile, in which were two other men, he said. He declared that Dr. Yarbrough was in this party.

The men grabbed him, Barnett said, and put handcuffs on him. After reading charges that he had failed to provide for his family and had beaten his children, they whipped him. He asserted Dr. Yarbrough was the man who wielded the lash.

It was on cross-examination that Barnett told of his hunt for the floggers. He said that he watched the Ku Klux Klan hall night after night until finally one night he recognized the dentist as the leader of the floggers.

Pulled Their Hats Down.

In response to questions by John P. Ross, counsel for defense, regarding whether or not the members of the klan entered the hall as though they were afraid of being recognized, he said that many of them pulled their hats down so their faces could not be seen. The attorney, admitting that he was a member of the Ku Klux Klan, asked if he had been recognized by the witness.

"I didn't hide, did I?" the attorney asked.

"No, you walked up and down the sidewalk. You may have been on guard," was the reply.

Barnett was asked by the defense if he did not go to see Rev. T. F. Callaway, a Methodist minister, and ask him to preach a sermon against the Ku Klux Klan. He said that he sent for the minister. He denied that he had told the minister he could not recognize any of the floggers, asserting that he had told the minister that he "did not know" any of them.

He declared at the close of the cross-examination that Dr. Yarbrough was not disguised the night of the flogging.

An anonymous letter Barnett said he found lying on his desk threatened to flog him again if he did not do certain things for members of his family, was introduced. Efforts of the defense to get into the testimony certain questions regarding Barnett's alleged conduct toward his family were overruled.

JURORS AT ODDS IN FLOGGING CASE

Atlanta Constitution

Recess After 31 Hours of Vain Discussion Until Morning — Other Cases Are Postponed.

9-28-23

Macon, Ga., September 27.—The jury deliberating on the case of Dr. C. A. Yarbrough, charged with riot in connection with the flogging of W. O. Barnett, late tonight took a recess until tomorrow morning without reporting a verdict. At 11 o'clock the jurors had deliberated for 31 hours.

Rumors Are Rife.

The jury at no time has had any communication with Judge Will Gunn, of the city court, other than to send by bailiffs requests for medicines, or other small items. Attorneys watching the progress of the deliberations said that this was one of the most unusual features of the case, as usually juries unable to agree send for the presiding judge within a few hours or ask for instructions regarding certain points.

Case Is Postponed

Macon's flogging trials today were brought to an abrupt ending for the present. City Solicitor Moore at the opening of court announced to Judge Holmes Johnson, of Grays, who came here to sit in the J. F. Alexander case, that one of the state's chief witnesses, Melton Britt, had disappeared and that as a result the state would be unable to go to trial at this time. Alexander is charged with participation in the flogging of Ollie M. Berry.

Apology Offered.

Wilse Birdsong, former deputy sheriff, who yesterday interrupted Attorney Wallace Miller while he was arguing for the state in the trial of Dr. Yarbrough, was permitted to apologize when he appeared this afternoon in city court in answer to a rule charging him with contempt of court. Judge Will Gunn accepting the apology told Birdsong all persons in court must curb their passions.

Birdsong's commission was revoked immediately after the incident yesterday by Sheriff Hicks.

Public Official Violates Oath of Office When He Joins Klan, Says Editor Brown

Columbus, Ga., Enquirer-Sun

SEP 23 1923

(From the Cordele, Ga., Dispatch.)

Late strength of the Klan in Georgia is centered directly in the activities of a few politicans *of low purpose in the state capitol.* To be sure that strength could not be counted worthy of consideration did it not include in Klan membership a few of Georgia's better type of citizenship. If these few would shake their unworthy company and stand four square where they want to stand for honor and integrity in politics as well as public service, the Klan in Georgia in a few months would be heard no more, save for that lawlessness which the rough element have learned through the Klan to practice.

Governor Walker is not the only high official in Georgia who is making serious mistakes giving Klan quarter to those who are directing a propaganda that is breaking down our jury system—our established methods of meting out justice in the courts. He is not the only man the klan claims to have elected.

We sought to help Governor Walker win because everything with which he had in the past associated himself was clean, upright, honorable. We know him to be superior in his outlook upon public service—we think he is still all that. And we are going to believe he will stick firm and fast to that sort of program as long as he is in his own right mind.

But the Klan in Georgia, at the same time is boasting of a whipping boss in Macon, *is likewise claiming all but one or two of the office holders in Georgia.* It does not claim Senator William J. Harris—we never heard that it did. It does *claim the governor, the other senator, and a string of office holders,* INCLUDING JUDGES, AND SHERIFFS ALL OVER THE STATE. It claims more Baptist preachers than we ever thought could make a living in Georgia. It has not been so popular with the Methodists. Now and then a Methodist minister will rise up and pull off the mask of one of this set and expose him.

There is a judge on the Court of Appeals today—sent there by a tremendous majority in an election—whose name the writer of these lines saw attached to a personal testimonial given a Georgia Klansman organizer and this Klan organizer was going from point to point in Georgia completing his organization on the strength of this testimonial—boasting the fact that he had this jurist at his back. And he *had* this jurist, else he had forged his name to a letter of recommendation—*and that written on the printed stationery of the jurist.*

This same thing is being practiced with regard to other office holders—not one of them exempt save Senator William J. Harris. We mean that the Klan boasts of having other Georgians that hold office on their membership rolls and they use that as a means of adding to that kind of power and control which has lately developed in the trial of the Macon whipping boss.

If we know it we are not going to let the political enemies of Governor Walker use us to help make his public service look like a crime. Likewise if we know it, *we are not going to follow that kind of political leadership which can be easily tracked to the headquarters of these gangsters in Atlanta*—We are not going to boast of anything with which this organization keeps company. We are sure of that chiefly because we are pretty well aware that if there are good men there—our friends—there are likewise too many politically noisy hell-raisers, who drink moonshine liquor, carry a bull dog pistol in the hip pocket and smoke cheap cheroots—smoke them on the fronts of their shirts!

The Klan is responsible this wide country over for an unreasonable amount of lawlessness. That came plain as could be in the Macon whipping boss trial. It will come again. Are we to take that dangerous stuff as a joke? What do you say about it ?

As long as we can follow and render aid in a constrcctive administration for Governor Walker, we are going to give support, but all of it, down to the last penny worth of it, is not going to quarter with a Klansman—not till the last element of the gangster and the outlaw is gone and we know they are gone. *We believe in the dignity of the law and the courts and jury service.* We believe in the unbought, untrammeled ballot. We believe in incorrupt public service, honest, upright, courageous. We believe in all this for the good of future generations, as well as for ourselves.

And now—and now—we've seen that political faction headed by former Governor Hardwick accept support of the Klan and use it and count it good. *It was wrong then—it is wrong now.* When Hardwick used it he justified no other public official for using it. It is not unlawful for Cliff Walker to use it, but so long as this organization thrives on religious intolerance, on race hatred, on bigotry and demagogery in politics—so long as it assumes to dictate justice by mob rule, so long as in the peace of the night under his own roof any man, culprit, criminal or what not, is unsafe from this Klan constituted system of super-government, we are bound to protest its power.

The public official who accepts membership in the Klan violates his oath of office—and he must understand how and where he does it. No office holder in Georgia *can support and defend the constitution of the state of Georgia and of the United States under the banner of any super-government!*

Klan Will Parade At College Park

Atlanta Constitution

A parade of the Ku-Klux Klan will be staged in College Park Tuesday night, it was learned by reports emanating from the Imperial Palace Tuesday. The gathering is to exhibit the strength of the klan, according to officials.

The klan Friday night will stage a ceremonial parade in East Point. This ceremonial will precede the initiation of a large number of candidates. The initiation will be held in the ball park at East Point.

MACON DENTIST, AFTER ACQUITTAL, NOT YET CLEARED

Atlanta Constitution 9-16-23

Prosecution of Others Charged With Flogging Will Be Continued, Is Solicitor's Pledge.

Macon, Ga., September 15.—Prosecution of persons accused of being implicated in floggings in Macon will be continued in city court here on Monday despite the acquittal today by a jury of Dr. C. A. Yarbrough, prominent dentist charged with rioting. City Solicitor Roy W. Moore, after the jury had announced its verdict this afternoon, stated that the prosecutions would be continued.

The solicitor said that J. F. Alexander, who is charged with having been one of a band of men who flogged Ollie Perry, probably would be the next accused man to be tried. City Judge Holmes Johnson, of Grays, will hear the Alexander case, it was announced. Judge Will Gunn, of the Macon city court, is distantly related to Alexander and for this reason is disqualified.

Dr. Yarbrough, who was identified by four state witnesses in the trial concluded today as one of bands of men who flogged them, still has six charges against him. Each of these will be tried it was stated at the office of the solicitor, although it is probable that all will not be heard at this term of court.

Jury Out Three Hours.

Dr. Yarbrough went on trial last Tuesday on the charge of being implicated in flogging R. F. Mills, former Macon chiropodist and barber. The case was given to the jury at 12:15 o'clock this afternoon and at 3:21 p. m. the verdict was read.

City Judge Gunn appeared in the court room at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon and announced to Sheriff J. R. Hicks, Jr., that he had been informed that the jury had reached a verdict. He then admonished the crowd against any demonstration. Five minutes later the jury filed into the courtroom and handed the verdict to Solicitor Moore who one minute later read the verdict.

After Judge Gunn had discharged the jury and adjourned court until Monday morning, scores of persons crowded around Dr. Yarbrough and his attorneys to congratulate them. For a time it took on the appearance of a reception for the dentist.

Dr. Yarbrough had nothing to say beyond thanking his friends for their good wishes. Solicitor Moore declined to comment.

Longest Trial.

Today was the fifth day of the trial in Macon city court. Attorneys said that this was the most lengthy trial of a misdemeanor charge in court in Bibb county in many years.

Dr. Yarbrough, admittedly a member of the Ku Klux Klan, was put on trial last Tuesday on the first of seven charges against him. Selection of the jury took up the first half day and the taking of evidence lasted until noon yesterday, the defense being virtually confined to an effort to discredit state witnesses through bringing out of allegations derogatory to their character. A number of the witnesses in behalf of the dentist, including his leading counsel, John P. Ross, admitted their membership in the Ku Klux Klan, while others testified they had made application for membership or asked that they be not required to answer the question.

On the other hand three members of the Ku Klux Klan, all employees of the imperial palace at Atlanta, two of them detectives and the third a solicitor of members or organizer in Macon, testified for the state. The two detectives have been here for several weeks with M. O. Dunning, chief of staff for Georgia, admittedly working up evidence against floggers. Imperial Councilor Sullivan of the imperial palace, arrived here last night. The Ku Klux Klan figured prominently throughout the trial, every male defense witness being asked if he was a member, as was every talesman.

WOMAN CHARGES FLOGGING.

Atlanta Georgian 9-4-23

Macon Man Rearrested on Complaint of Victim's Wife.

Macon, Ga., Oct. 17.—J. F. Alexander was rearrested late this afternoon on a warrant charging assault and battery and rioting in connection with Macon's flogging cases. The warrant was obtained by Mrs. W. B. ("Fritzie") Bullock, and charges that Alexander was in a group of men who flogged her husband, W. B. Bullock, July 31.

Alexander gave bond in the sum of $5000.

Bullock is the man who was attacked on the street here a few days ago by a man named Barfield, according to the police. Bullock sustained a severe gash in the neck at that time. 10-18-23

Bullock said he was driven from Macon at the time of the flogging and had been back only a week when he was attacked.

KLAN SPIRITUAL HEAD JAILED WHILE DRUNK

Commercial Appeal Memphis 10-18-23

Imperial Kludd's Car Zigzags Down Peachtree Street.

GIVES UP 2 "HALF MEN"

Dr. Ridley Declares a Kind Stranger Accosted Him and Gave Him Liquor—Auto Takes Both Sides of Atlanta's Main Street.

(By The Associated Press.)

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 17.—Rev. Caleb Ridley, known as the imperial kludd of the Ku Klux Klan, and former pastor of an Atlanta church, was arrested here late today by the police on a charge of being drunk and operating an automobile. The arrest was made by Motorcycle Officer L. E. Shumate, who said that in the machine driven by Dr. Ridley were two small bottles of whisky.

In police station Dr. Ridley stated that he had driven out into the country when he was accosted by a man who offered to give him some whisky. He stated that he accepted the whisky, and before starting to town, he took a drink.

Officer Shumate, who made the arrest, said he saw the automobile zigzagging down Peachtree Street, one of the main thoroughfares, and stopped it, and, finding Dr. Ridley apparently under the influence of liquor, arrested him. Dr. Ridley, the officer said, admitted having more liquor in the automobile, and produced two small bottles.

HUDSON MAKES BOND

Atlanta Constitution

Alleged Floggers Released From Bibb Jail.

Macon, Ga., September 3.—(Special.)—S. R. Hudson, eldest of the three Hudson brothers charged with being implicated in recent floggings in this county, was today released from jail when his friends made bond for him in the sum of $5,000. His two brothers had previously been released under bond, as had J. F. Alexander, a Macon grocer, also charged with being a flogger. 9-4-23

Alexander today employed counsel to represent him, but refused to discuss the case, further than to make blanket denial of the charges against him. He has been positively identified by Ollie Perry as the leader of the gang that took Perry out and whipped him.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

Georgia. I

STATE ATTEMPTS TO PROVE DENTIST 'WHIPPING BOSS'

Atlanta Constitution 9-12-23

Five Testify at First Day's Trial in Macon Floggings—Yarbrough Object of Testimony.

CALL ATLANTA WOMAN TO TELL HER STORY

Ku Klux Klan Figures in Evidence Given—Durkee Admits Membership. Letters Are Cited.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Macon, Ga., September 11.—Evidence intended to show that Dr. C. A Yarbrough, on trial in city court here on the charge of rioting in connection with the whipping of R. F Mills, a chiropodist, had knowledge of letters written by persons seeking to have other persons punished for various offenses featured today's session of the trial. In one instance a state witness, an employee in Dr. Yarbrough's office, told of reading a letter in which a mother, a day or two before her son was flogged, expressed a wish that something could be done to her son.

Impersonation Charge.

Employees of the Ku Klux Klan also testified regarding letters and other matters designed to connect Dr. Yarbrough, who has been called the "whipping boss" of Macon, with the series of floggings that have been going on in Macon and Bibb county for approximately two years, and which for several weeks, had the city and county in a turmoil. It also was charged during the day's testimony that J. P. Durkee, organizer of the Ku Klux Klan in Macon, visited the prosecuting witness in the case and pretended that he was an officer sent by Governor Thomas W. Hardwick to aid in running down the men that had flogged Mills.

Atlanta Woman Witness.

When court adjourned at 6 o'clock tonight until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning five witnesses had been put on the witness stand. The state announced the names of fifty-four witnesses at the opening of the case this morning, including the names of former Governor Hardwick and Mrs. Linwood Bright, of Atlanta, while the defense announced the names of more than 100. Indications tonight were that this case, the first of seven charges against Dr. Yarbrough, would last three or four days at least. Judge Will Gunn, of the city court, this morning excused all jurors not selected for duty today until Thursday morning.

The jury selected for today's trial, besides the usual questions put to jurors in city court to determine their qualifications, were asked whether or not they were members, ever had been members or ever had made application for membership in the Ku Klux Klan. This question was asked over continued objection by the defense.

Jury to Hotel.

The jury in the case tonight was taken to a hotel in charge of Deputy Sheriffs Roberts and Brannon. These men had been appointed by Sheriff Hicks to handle the jury, but when the afternoon session started, the defense sought to have all of the sheriff's deputies disqualified and a new set of deputies appointed. Attorney Ross moved that Sheriff Hicks and his chief deputy, J. Lane Mulally, be barred from having anything to do with the jury, and when Judge Gunn directed that the deputies named by the sheriff continue to care for the jury, he also sought to have them disqualified.

The defense claimed that because of his activity in connection with the prosecution, Sheriff Hicks and his chief deputy, should not be permitted to go near the jury.

The courtroom today was crowded with spectators and the anteroom with witnesses. Near the close of the session one woman fainted in the rear of the courtroom because of the heat beating down on the flat roof of the garage building being used as a temporary courthouse. The spectators at the morning session virtually all were men, but this afternoon many women appeared. At one time testimony became a bit rough and Judge Gunn cautioned the women that it appeared that the testimony was becoming "a bit rough and vulgar" and if they wished they might leave the courtroom. Every woman left, but some returned later.

Laughter greeted answers of a number of witnesses. Judge Gunn several times cautioned the spectators and finally instructed the sheriff's force to watch the audience, arest the first person who "giggled or made a demonstration," and bring him before the court on a charge of contempt. After that there was no more laughter.

9-12-23

Victim Is Witness.

R. F. Mills, twice victim of the Macon floggers, was the first witness called by the court. He was on the witness stand for more than three hours and told how he was called from his home on January 13, 1922, presumably to make a professional call, and how, when he got into a small automobile he supposed had come to meet him, he was taken to a point on the Columbus road, placed flat on the ground and held there by two men while another man flogged him. He said there were five or six men in the gang and that they were dressed in black robes with white caps and masks.

Mills testified that although he had been warned that he would be killed if he did not keep his face to the ground, he had turned it in such a way that he saw several men disrobing near an automobile and that he saw Dr. Yarbrough walk into the lights of the machine. His story was not shaken on cross-examination.

Mills created a stir in court when he was being questioned about a letter he wrote to Governor Hardwick asking for protection. He had testified that a day or two after the letter was written on October 31, 1922, a man who gave his name as Payne called on him and said he was from Governor Hardwick. He said that the man, on being asked for his credentials, showed a badge.

Says He Is Durkee.

"Have you seen this man since," he was asked by Solicitor Roy W. Moore.

"Yes," he replied, "I saw him yesterday."

"Who is he?"

"His name is Durkee, I believe."

of the defense attorneys in the trial of Dr. Yarbrough, are under arrest on various charges.

"How long would they stay there?" she was asked.

"I don't know," was the reply.

"Who did they talk to?"

"Dr. Yarbrough."

"What is your usual hour of leaving the office?"

"Seven o'clock."

"Were they often there when you left?"

"I don't remember, sometimes there was somebody in the reception room, but I don't know who was there."

Miss Culpepper was asked how many rooms Dr. Yarbrough has in his office and stated there were two dental offices and a private room. She said Dr. Yarbrough received the men named in the private room.

Had Many Patients.

On cross-examination she was asked about the business of Dr. Yarbrough and testified that he waited on from 20 to 40 patients a day and often had engagements booked for all evening. She also was asked if she did not know a drive for members was being conducted by the Ku Klux Klan and replied that she did not know this.

In connection with the presence of Mrs. Bright in Dr. Yarbrough's office the defense asked her if she did not know that Dr. Yarbrough signed a bond for Mrs. Bright and that she had come to the office to thank him for it. She said she had heard that that was the reason for the visit. Miss Culpepper also was asked about Dr. Yarbrough's reputation and declared that it was good.

FLOGGING CASES COME UP TODAY IN MACON COURT

Atlanta Constitution

Eight Men Scheduled to Come Before Tribunal During Week—Many Accusations Made.

9-10-23

Macon, Ga., September 9.—(By the Associated Press.)—Bibb county's effort to clean up a situation that has thrown the community into a turmoil for many months and that has resulted in a number of persons being severely flogged and some of them being driven out of Macon, tomorrow is slated to get its first airing in court. Trials of four of the eight men now facing charges of being implicated in various floggings are scheduled to be called in city court when it opens for the September term.

The cases of S. R., J. C. and C. F. Hudson, brothers, charged with attempting to whip Emory Roberts, a negro, are expected to be called shortly after court opens. The case of J. P. Alexander also is due to be called tomorrow.

Many Accusations.

The cases of the other four men including that of Dr. C. A Yarbrough, a dentist, alleged to be the head of an organization conducting the series of floggings; J. E. Bloodworth, a traveling salesman; J. D. Patrick, former deputy sheriff, and W. F. Delamar are on the docket to be called during the week.

A total of 29 accusations have been made against the eight. It is alleged that Dr. Yarbrough, Alexander, Delamar, Bloodworth and Patrick are connected with one organization of which the dentist is alleged to be the "whipping boss," and that the Hudsons have no connection with the large group of floggings that preceded the effort to flog Emory Roberts.

Although the case of Alexander is set for hearing Monday it was indicated tonight that this case probably would not be called at the time. City Court Judge Will Gunn is distantly related to Alexander and for this reason is disqualified. Up to a late hour tonight he had been unable to obtain any judge to sit in his place.

No New Developments.

Solictor Roy Moore said tonight that the cases of the Hudsons would be taken up tomorrow if possible and that it was hoped to call the Yarbrough case on Tuesday

The Hudsons will be represented in court tomorrow by John P. Ross and W. A. McClellan. Solicitor Moore will be assisted in the prosecution by P. H Lamb.

Although the sheriff's office yesterday announced that other arrests were expected it was announced tonight that there had no developments in the past 24 hours.

The charges on which the white men are to be tried are misdemeanors under the Georgia laws. For this reason they are to be tried in the city court instead of the circuit court.

THE WHIPPING HYENAS.

Saturday and Sunday newspapers in the east and central west, reaching Atlanta Monday, had the news stories of mob violence in Georgia spread all over their front pages.

And so it is in all of the thousands of daily newspapers, large and small, in every state of the American union and even abroad—for mob rule in Georgia has gotten to be even an international scandal.

The Saturday newspapers carried the lynchings of two negroes in one day, one in Bleckley county and another in Houston county. The Sunday newspapers carried further stories of the floggings in and around Macon, which have reached such stages of terrorizing that the whole nation is talking of it, and the newspapers of other sections are editorializing on "the Georgia disgrace."

Atlanta Constitution

The truth about the whole lamentable situation is that it is the truth that hurts.

There is no error in the news

dispatches that the courts and constituted authorities in Bleckley county were defied by a mob of around 50 armed and disguised men, traveling in automobiles from which the license tags had been detached, and that the jail was entered and a prisoner, awaiting an orderly trial according to the laws of Georgia, taken out of town and "hanged and riddled with bullets."

There is no doubt in the news dispatches that a negro was taken from officers in Houston county, almost at the same hour, "by a mob of about seventy-five men," and hanged and riddled.

Both of these men, whether guilty or not guilty of the crimes for which charged, were in the custody of constituted authorities when kidnaped and murdered, thereby destroying any extenuating plea of possible escape from legal justice.

There was no error in the news dispatches of Sunday telling of the further barbaric escapades of the human hyenas at Macon, who have terrorized that community for months with indiscriminate flogings, administered to both white and black, without any apparent charges of wrongdoing against the victims, but were illustrations of the bloodthirsty inhumanities under the very night-lights of one of the most refined and cultured cities in the south.

It is the truth that hurts. It is the truth that is making Georgia today the most publicly abused and censured state in the American union—holding her up to the ridicule of nation-wide public opinion, and disgracing her in the estimation of right-thinking people throughout the world.

And yet, while such is the misfortune of having an element, however small, of human beasts in any community to disturb and upset the peace and serenity of upright, law-abiding citizens, the further truth is that the overwhelming majority of the people of Georgia, in every section, rural and urban, are as militantly opposed to mob violence and night riding as is the most sedate apostle of law among the puritan critics.

All the more lamentable that any situation shall exist in Georgia by which a few irresponsibles, as compared to the entire citizenship, shall be permitted to defile the whole in public appraisement, like the one drop of impurity may destroy the value of the full vessel of liquid.

It is a grievous condition and it must be stopped.

That the measure of a people's greatness is their respect for law is an axiom as old as the civilization that is founded upon law and the integrity of constituted government.

Governor Walker is to be commended for his firm pronouncement that every resource of the state would be employed to stamp these hyenas from the face of Georgia, and in the undertaking he should have the undivided cooperation of right-thinking, upstanding men and women of the state.

Georgians are too good a people as a whole—too law-abiding and patriotic—to have this mob stigma hanging like a cloud of hate over their heads. The material welfare of Georgia is too great an issue, too valuable to the prosperity and contentment of our people and our posterity, to have it thus harassed and obstructed by minority elements of moral degenerates who, like skunks, befoul the atmosphere of every community in which they reside.

Civilization, founded upon the religion of Christ and made secure by the sacrifices of our fathers, is too priceless a possession to have it menaced and threatened by men who make the law a mockery and the judiciary the debris of government wreckage.

The conscience of Georgia must become aroused, militantly aroused, in rebellion against such arch-enemies of our government, and of the honor and integrity of our people.

If it is necessary to call into service a volunteer army to stamp such marauders out of Georgia a solid phalanx of determined Georgians will fall into a line that will reach from the Blue Ridge to the Atlantic.

It is civilization against barbarism. Which shall rule in Georgia?

KLAN ORGANIZER SEIZED IN MACON FLOGGING PROBE

J. P. Durkee Is Arrested as "Big Man" of Recent Whippings—Trial of Accused Delayed.

Macon, Ga., September 10.—(By the Associated Press.)—J. P. Durkee, organizer of the Ku Klux Klan in Macon, was arrested here tonight on two warrants charging him with rioting and assault and battery in connection with the Macon flogging cases.

Durkee is charged with participating in the flogging of R. F. Mills, a local chiropodist. His bond was fixed at $5,000.

Nine Now Held.

Durkee's arrest is the ninth in the cleanup campaign being conducted here by city and county officials after a series of floggings that has had the city and county in a turmoil for months. The cases of eight other men accused in the cases are already on the docket of the city court, seven of them being on tomorrow's docket and the eighth being set for next Monday.

City Solicitor Roy W. Moore, commenting tonight on the arrest of Durkee, charged that the klan organizer was the "big man" of the Macon floggers.

Refuses to Comment.

Durkee was sitting in the office of Sheriff J. R. Hicks awaiting further developments in the flogging cases" when he was arrested. Since the roundup of alleged floggers began, Durkee has frequently consulted with officers, it was said, and spent much time in the office of the sheriff.

His only statement when arrested was "well I'll declare." Beyond this he refused to talk.

Durkee was released on $5,000 bond, signed by Dr. J. H. Heard.

Durkee, it was stated tonight, has been watched closely for several weeks, particularly after he began showing a marked interest in activities of the sheriff's office in connection with the flogging cases. He has office space with Dr. C. A. Yarbrough, charges with being the "whipping boss" in Macon.

M. O. Dunning, chief of staff of the Ku Klux Klan for the realm of Georgia, commenting on the arrest of Durkee tonight, declared that it made no difference whether a man was a klansman or not, the klan wanted to see the law enforced, and if the man was guilty the klan wanted to see him punished. Mr. Manning, who is here with two klan detectives investigating the flogging activities in Macon, said that he had no other comment to make.

FLOGGING REPORTED TO KLAN PALACE, CHARGE.

Macon, Ga., September 10.—(By the Associated Press.)—Charges that a personal report on the second flogging of R. F. Mills, who was whipped on January 13 and November 4, 1922, was made to imperial headquarters of the Ku Klux Klan by a representative of the Macon klan, are made in a statement by Rhodes McPhail, said formerly to have been connected with the klan as a publicity writer, which will be published by The Macon Telegraph here tomorrow morning. It also is charged that letters written by Mills to Governor Hardwick, asking for protection, never reached the governor.

Mr. McPhail is quoted as charging that M. O. Dunning, chief of staff for the realm of Georgia, who is here with two klan detectives openly working with county officials in running down the floggers, is in Macon merely as chief spokesman for H. W. Evans, present imperial wizard of the klan" and to "save the klan's hide."

"I don't know anything about several of the more recent floggings at Macon but I do know that R. F. Mills deserves every assistance for obtaining justice that the courts can possibly give him," the statement says. "His case was one of the most atrocious I ever heard of."

"Mills was flogged for the second time by the klan one night in November, 1922. The next morning a representative of the Macon klan came to Atlanta to report the incident to headquarters. He had evidently handled the matter pretty well because the usual denial of responsibility or knowledge of the affair was issued and the usual reward for apprehension of the floggers was offered.

"It seemed that Mills' life had been made so miserable since his first flogging that he had his lawyer write Governor Hardwick an appeal for protection. A few days later a stranger called on him, said he was from the governor's office and assured him he would be protected. It was a night or two after this that Mills was given the second flogging. He then communicated with Governor Hardwick by telephone and was told by the chief executive that he had never heard of his case until that moment and that no representative from his office had been sent to see him."

Mr. McPhail in his statement charges that the letter disappeared before it reached the state house mail sack.

"My informant," says the statement, "at this juncture highly commended two mail distributing clerks and one inspector for their 'faithfulness.'"

The article then goes on to state that Mills was flogged after Dr. W. H. Evans became imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan and charges that Dr. Evans "achieved fame among Texas floggers when he was head of the Dallas klan."

Mr. McPhail is not now connected with the Ku Klux Klan.

Mr. Dunning, asked about the McPhail charges, branded them as false and asserted that McPhail was "sore about being fired." He declared that the charges were made merely to "muddy the water."

Hearing Postponed.

The cases of three alleged floggers, S. R., C. F. and J. C. Hudson, brothers, which were slated to be called in city court today, were set over until tomorrow in order that jail and minor cases on the docket for the September term might be disposed of. They are on the docket for 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, but there is a possibility, it was learned tonight, that they may again be set over and other flogging cases regarded as more important called first. The case of J. F. Alexander was set over until next Monday because Judge Will Gunn of the city court is disqualified in the case by relationship and another judge could not be obtained before that time.

Besides the cases o the three Hudsons, the cases of Dr. C. A. Yarbrough, local dentist and alleged "whipping boss" of Macon; W. E. Delamar, J. D. Patrick and J. E. Bloodworth are on the docket for tomorrow. No announcement was forthcoming tonight as to which defendant would be called first in the event it was decided to set the Hudson cases over again.

Hot Fight Promised.

Dr. Yarbrough also is charged with participation in the flogging of Miils, the man, it is alleged, Durkee helped to whip. Mills now lives in Hapeville, Ga., and was whipped November 4, 1922.

There are seven charges against Dr. Yarbrough and indications tonight were that the cases would be hard fought all along the line. The state has subpoenaed 33 witnesses and the defense has summoned 300 character witnesses.

J. P. Durkee, organizer for the Ku Klux Klan in Macon, was arrested last night in connection with the Mills case and is now free on $5,000 bond.

Mills testified that a few days after this man called on him he was again taken out and whipped. He has since left Macon.

The defense several times during the day sought to get into evidence matters reflecting on Mills' past actions or character, but each time Judge Gunn sustained state objections after sending the jury out of the room while the attorneys argued.

Mills, on cross-examination this afternono, was asked particularly about his actions after he was flogged. He testified that he went to Barnesville to see a postal clerk. He was then asked a long series of questions regarding what he told the chief of police of Barnesville and others about the identity of the floggers and finally was asked if he did not tell some one that his uncle did the whipping. Although Judge Gunn intervened to state that the groundwork for such a question had not been laid Attorney Ross replied that if the witness would admit the statement he would not push the question.

"I'll admit that he wrote the letter," Mills replied. This letter was one that was read to Mills at the

Ku Klux Klan — 1923. II Georgia.

time he was first flogged.

Did Not Make Threat.

Asked if he did not threaten to kill his uncle, he said that he did not make any such threat, but that he did "give him ten days in which to admit it."

On redirect examination this afternoon Solicitor Moore asked Mills to state his reason for going to Barnesville. He replied that he had gone there to see a man then working in the postoffice to try to find out if he could tell him who mailed "that letter" to the Ku Klux Klan in Atlanta.

After Mills was excused J. P. Durkee was called to the stand. Durkee was asked by the state if he had been arrested in connection with the case and stated that he had been. He then identified three letters which he said he had obtained from Dr. Yarbrough or from a desk in Dr. Yarbrough's office. One letter was addressed to Dr. Yarbrough personally and the other was addressed to the Ku Klux Klan.

Durkee testified that many letters were received by him and that he read some of them and others he merely scanned and that he gave them to Dr. Yarbrough. On cross-examination he was asked whether or not Dr. Yarbrough read the letters and he said that he knew the dentist read some, but he did not know whether he read all of them. He said that the letters identified by him had been shown to M. O. Dunning, chief of staff of the Ku Klux Klan for the realm of Georgia, and that he then turned them over to Sheriff Hicks.

Employee on Stand.

Deputy Sheriff J. Lane Mullally who arrested Dr. Yarbrough, H. L. Perryman and J. E. Sompson, the latter two Ku Klux Klan investigators, testified regarding alleged actions of Dr. Yarbrough.

Miss Elizabeth Culpepper, the final witness of the day testified that she had been an assistant in Dr. Yarbrough's office for three years. She told of a letter being received by Dr. Yarbrough from a Mrs. Perry and of its being given her to read.

"Who gave you the letter to read," she was asked. Before she could reply, however, the defense objected and the objection was sustained because the proper groundwork had not been laid by the state.

Asked if she had seen the letter since she read it she replied "no." She added that she handed the letter to Dr. Yarbrough after reading it.

"Did Dr. Yarbrough make any comments about the letter," she was asked.

"He asked me what I would do in such a case," she replied.

"What did you tell him?"

"I told him I didn't know, it was pitiful."

Miss Culpepper had not been allowed to relate what was in the letter while Judge Gunn looked up precedents but at this point he stated that he had found that such evidence was permissible. She then was asked what was in the letter and said that it was from a Mrs. Perry who expressed a wish that something might be done to her son Ollie M. Perry and saying that she had no husband and that the son had been selling whisky.

Tells About Women.

Miss Culpepper then was asked, "do you know Mrs. Lynwood Bright?"

"I've seen her but don't know her," she replied.

"State if on the day before Lynwood Bright was whipped Mrs. Bright didn't spend the afternoon in Dr. Yarbrough's office?" Solicitor Moore told the witness.

"Did she have dental work done?"

"No, she just came up to see him."

"Do you know W. F. Delamar?" the prosecutor continued.

"I have seen him in Dr. Yarbrough's office."

"Did you see him there often?"

"Yes, we did some dental work for him."

"Did he come into the office when you were not doing dental work for him?"

"Yes."

"Did you ever see J. D. Patrick there?"

"Yes, several times."

Many Under Arrest.

She also testified that she had seen J. E. Bloodworth, J. F. Alexander and Attorney Goodrum in the office a number of times. Most of these men, she said, had dental work done by Dr. Yarbrough, but they made some trips to the office when they were not having work done. All of the men named, except Attorney Goodrum, who is one

FEDERAL AID GIVEN IN FIGHT ON KLAN

The New York Times 8-21-22

Post Office Inspectors at Macon Join in Search for Mail Truck Assailants.

OHIOANS WAR ON SECRECY

New York Times

Steubenville City Council Prepares to Pass Anti-Ku Klux Ordinance.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 20.—Acting on information obtained from the three Hudson brothers, arrested last night in the act of flogging two negroes, the police announced tonight that they were preparing to round up an organized band of floggers which has been terrorizing Macon for several weeks.

The authorities also announced that the Hudsons said they and the other members of the band were being financed by an organization. The name was not disclosed.

"We expect to make other arrests within forty-eight hours," said Sheriff J. B. Hicks Jr. "We are trying to bring out of these men the names of those whom we believe financed their operations," the Sheriff declared. "It seems almost certain that others supplied the money and issued orders for the operations of the gang."

The Federal Government entered the case today when postoffice inspectors joined forces with the city to apprehend gangsters who held up a mail motor truck on Saturday and attempted to take Charley Mike, negro, from the vehicle for the purpose of whipping him. The driver today was unable to identiy fthe automobile used by the three Hudsons when they were caught last night.

During the last fortnight several men have been whipped and ordered to leave town and at intervals during the last six months scores of men have been flogged. Early Saturday the police engaged in a running pistol battle with alleged floggers after they had kidnapped a man.

Governor Walker has threatened to place the city under martial law.

Ready to Call Troops in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 20.—Governor Walker has offered to call out the National Guard to ch[illegible]wlessness in Bibb County whenever [illegible]ocal officials feel that additional forces are needed and has received assurances from Sheriff James Hicks in Macon that such a call will be made if an emergency develops, it was announced at the executive department today.

EAU GALLIE, Fla., Aug. 20.—C[illegible] Davis, who was removed from the county jail last night by five masked and robed men, who obtained keys to the jail, when they overpowered a Deputy Sheriff on the street, returned to the jail this morning.

Jail officials did not issue any statement beyond saying that Davis was uninjured. Davis had been arrested on a charge of non-support.

Ohioans to Fight Klan Secrecy.

Special to The New York Times.

STUBENVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 20.—City and County officials, far from being thrown off guard by the truce which has existed for several days between Klansmen and the thousands of persons here opposed to the "Invisible Empire," are taking every precaution to prevent a recurrence of the rioting of last Wednesday night, which would need but little provocation on either side to flare up again.

To prevent as far as possible a recurrence of the trouble, an ordinance to prohibit the holding of secret meetings without a permit issued by the Mayor, will come before the city council tomorrow night and undoubtedly will be adopted quickly.

Another development that already is causing uneasiness among the more timid here is the announcement that the Klan will have a mayoralty candidate in the coming fall election.

Last Wednesday night's rioting, in which three men were shot and seriously injured, dozens beaten and several automobiles destroyed, was precipitated by the primary election of the previous Monday, when Mayor Hawkins, a candidate for re-election, triumphed over the representative of the "Invisible Empire" who sought the office.

Anti-Klan feeling here has so wrought up the members of the Ku Klux Klan that they are determined to put a stright ticket in the field at the municipal election in November. They declare that less than 60 per cent. of the vote was accounted for at last Monday's primary, when Mayor Hawkins won over Albert Smith, a high schol teacher, with a majority of 607 votes out of 2,185 ballots cast.

Under a recent Ohio law Smith will not be permited to run for office at the election on an independent ticket, but any other eligible candidate may run, and the situation here is said to be such that the Klan will certainly have candidates in the field for the city offices.

The proposed city ordinance to make unlawful the holding of any meetings without consent of the city authorities, unless too drastic will undoubtedly pass council. Just how far the city fathers will go in restricting meetings or gatherings is not known and considerable friction is looked for. Mayor Hawkins is known to favor the ordinance.

While men known to be identified with the Klan freely express that opinion that any further attack on members of their organization will bring down the wrath of Governor Donahey, no word has has reached this city that would indicate any interference on the part of the Governor so long as the city and county officials are able to maintain order.

It became known today that Klan detectives, imported here recently from Columbus and Pittsburgh, have been busy investigating last Wednesday's riots, with the result that criminal information will probably be lodged against a dozen or more residents of this city, charging them with starting the riot and wrecking the cars of the visiting Klansmen. The charges, it is understood, will be made in the names of Klansmen from East Liverpool, Ohio; Chester, W. V., and Wierton, W. Va., who made up the party attacked during the riot.

If the charges are made prior to Sept. 10 they will probably come before the

Court Postpones Kludd Hearing.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 20.—The case of Dr. Caleb A. Ridley, now as the imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, former pastor of an Atlanta church, who is charged by the police with "drunk and operating an automobile," today was postponed indefinitely when it was called in police court. Dr. Ridley was not in court.

The Rev. Ridley, Official of Klan, Held as Drunk Driver

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 17.—The Rev. Caleb Ridley, known as the imperial kludd of the Ku Klux Klan, and former pastor of an Atlanta church, was arrested here late today by the police on a charge of being drunk and operating an automobile.

The Atlanta Herald Aug 26 1923

The news of the arrest in Macon last night of three men caught in the act of flogging a negro will be received with satisfaction throughout the state. The kidnaping and whipping of men has been going on in Macon for some time past, and at a distance it has appeared that the officers there have not been over-anxious to apprehend the offenders. And even now it is doubtful whether the leaders in these outrages have been caught. The three men arrested are no doubt guilty, but the chances are that they were cheap imitators taking advantage of the crime epidemic in the community to punish one or more negroes against whom they held a grudge. The leaders in the series of kidnaping and whipping that has been going on in and around Macon—those really responsible for the kidnaping and flogging of white citizens—have, in all probability, not yet been apprehended; but, now that a start has been made, and the report comes from Macon that other arrests are expected, it is to be hoped that the original and responsible leaders in this outlawry will yet brought to justice.

MACON MAN RE-ARRESTED

Montgomery Advertiser

Alexander Alleged to Have Been in Bullock Whipping Party.

MACON, Ga., Oct. 17.—J. F. Alexander was rearrested late this afternoon on a warrant charging assult and battery and rioting, in connection with Macon's flogging cases. The warrant was obtained by Mrs. (Fritzi) Bullock, and charges that Alexander was in a group of men who flogged her husband, W. B. Bullock on July 31.

Alexander gave bond in the sum of $5,000. 10-18-23

There are other cases pending against Alexander.

Bullock is the man who was attacked on the street here a few days ago by a man named Barfield, according to the police. Bullock sustained a severe gash in the neck at that time.

Bullock said that he was driven from Macon at the time of the flogging and had been back only a week when he was attacked.

DEADLOCK LOOMS IN JURY DELIBERATING YARBROUGH CASE

Atlanta Constitution

Deliberators Are Locked Up for Night After Six and Half Hours' Vain Discussion.

TO RESUME SESSION EARLY IN MORNING

9-27-23

Last Day of Flogging Trial Featured by Plea of Accused Dentist on Witness Stand.

Macon, Ga., September 26.—(By the Associated Press.)—The jury deliberating on the case of Dr. C. A. Yarbrough charged with riot in connection with the flogging of W. O. Barnett, harness manufacturer, retired at 11 o'clock tonight in a reported deadlock.

City Judge Will Gunn instructed the bailiffs in charge of the jurors to return them to the courthouse immediately after breakfast tomorrow morning to resume consideration of the case.

When they went to their hotel for the night the jurors had been considering the case for six and one half hours. At no time was there any inkling of how they stood.

When they returned from supper the jurors found that the lights in the jury room had burned out. The courtroom was cleared and it was turned over to the jurors. Spectators, attorneys and attaches of the court waited in the hallway of the temporary courthouse and in nearby offices for word that an agreement had been reached.

Took Case at 4:29.

The jury took the case at 4:29 o'clock, after attorneys had argued for four hours.

The trial started on Monday morning and lasted for three days.

City Solicitor Moore concluded his argument at 4:08 o'clock and Judge Gunn immediately began reading his charge to the jury.

The case of J. F. Alexander, charged with being implicated in the flogging on August 9, of Ollie M. Perry, will be called at ten o'clock tomorrow morning, it was announced today. City Judge Holmes Johnson, of Grays, will preside, Judge Will Gunn being disqualified by the fact that he is distantly related to Alexander.

Character Witnesses.

The defense today continued calling character witnesses in an effort to discredit state testimony.

John S. McHand, an automobile dealer, was the first witness called. He was asked about the closing of his place of business because of the death of a relative of his partner. He said it was on May 9, 1922, and that W. W. Arnold, then in his employ, was not at work on that day. A complaint by Arnold against Dr. Yarbrough alleges the flogging was on May 9 but Arnold testified it was May 8.

R. H. Hadaway, who R. H. Hartley yesterday charged on the witness stand was a member of a band that took him out and lectured him, was called.

"Did you go with Dr. Yarbrough and others to the home of R. A. Hartley on the night of July 26 last and take him out to the country," chief defense counsel John P. Ross asked.

"No" was the reply.

"Are you a member of any club?"

"Yes, I am a member of the Evangelistic club of Macon business men's branch and the Cross Keys Methodist church."

"Have you any definite knowledge of where you were on Thursday night July 26?"

At Prayer Meeting.

"I was at the Cross Keys church at prayer meeting.

"How do you know that?"

"I have been treasurer of the church for years and go to the church on Thursdays."

Mr. Hadaway said that he only knew that he was at the church that night because it was his custom. On cross examination he said he sometimes missed Thursday nights, but declared he did not know Hartley. He admitted that he was a member of the Ku Klux Klan. Asked if he was a member of the vigilance committee of the klan, he said he did not know what it was. He denied ever having talked to Dr. Yarbrough about floggings.

A. F. McGinnis who Hartley yesterday testified came to his home on the night he was first taken out, told of going to Hartley's home to see C. E. Corley, a carpenter. He said Hartley told him some Jews had come there to "take him out." He said he laughed at him and told him to go to bed.

Admits He's Klansman.

Mr. McGinnis sought to evade a question as to whether or not he was a member of the Ku Klux Klan. The state insisted that he answer and he said he was.

The cross examination testimony of Dr. J. H. Heard given in the trial of R. F. Mills was read to the jury. Both sides agreed to this owing to the fact that Dr. Heard had been called to Birmingham, Ala., because of the critical illness of a relative. Dr. Heard had testified regarding a visit Dr. Yarbrough and J. P. Durkee made to him in regard to an anonymous letter the Ku Klux Klan had received about a man named Fielder.

The defendant then took the stand to make his statement.

The defense rested its case at 9:50 o'clock immediately after Dr. Yarbrough completed his statement.

The state introduced one witness, Sheriff Hicks, in rebuttal and both sides announced they had closed at 9:55 o'clock.

9-27-23

Yarbrough Tells Life.

Dr. Yarbrough in his statement said he was born in Randolph county, Ala., June 15, 1880, on a farm 18 miles from Roanoke. His father is now 73 years old. He told of his early life, how he struggled for an education and of his marriage to a girl he had known all of his life at the age of 23.

He told how he came to Macon in 1912, "a stranger, broke and in debt," and how he had worked to build up his dental practice.

He then said he was a member of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and explained what he said were the principles of the klan, declaring the organization did not approve of floggings and that he personally did "not approve of it for any one or by any one."

"Teachers, doctors, lawyers, business men and men in other honorable walks of life" are members of the klan, he said.

"Whipping Boss."

Explaining a statement he made to Chief Deputy Sheriff Lane Mullally that he had expected arrest, Dr. Yarbrough said he referred to articles in the Macon newspapers and an address by Charles Hall before the Kiwanis club in which Mr. Hall said a prominent dentist was the "whipping boss." He said several friends told him these articles referred to him.

Referring to a conversation between himself, Rev. Hewlitt H. Connell and W. C. Quaterbaum, the defendant said the only mention of lawlessness was talk about liquor selling in the Belvue district. He said he told Quaterbaum he had friends in the sheriff's office and if he would telephone Rev. Connell, the minister would telephone him and he would have those things looked after by the sheriff's force.

Testimony of Dr. J. H. Heard regarding a visit of J. P. Durkee, Ku Klux Klan organizer, and himself to Dr. Heard's home was true, the dentist said. The matter mentioned in the anonymous letter was attended to through the courts, he said.

Denies Whipping Knowledge.

He denied any knowledge of the whippings of W. W. Arnold, W. O. Barnett and R. A. Hartley, asserting he had never seen the latter two until he saw them in court. He said Arnold was a former patient of his and that they always had been friendly.

"I am not guilty of taking part in any floggings that have been charged against me," he said in conclusion. "I could not afford to take the chance or risk of that kind of thing when I have a family consisting of my wife and five children to support. I am now 43 years of age. My oldest daughter is 18 and is now a student at Bessie Tift college, Forsyth. My second daughter is 16 and will finish at Lanier high school this year. The third child is a boy of 10 years, and there is a fourth, a girl of seven years. The youngest is our baby boy of eleven months.

"I Am Not Guilty."

"Gentlemen of the jury, I am not guilty, and I hope you will so find."

Wallace Miller, special prosecutor, opened the argument for the state.

Mr. Miller during his argument told of Hartley on the stand telling of talking to Deputy Sheriff Wilse Birdsong.

"He didn't talk to me," said a voice from the rear of the courtroom. Birdsong was standing in the aisle.

"Get out," cried Mr. Miller sharply.

Judge Gunn rapped for order and Sheriff Hicks rushed to the rear of the room and led the deputy out.

Mr. Miller concluded his argument at 11:10 o'clock and W. A. McClellan, associate defense counsel, opened for the defense.

Revokes Commission.

Sheriff J. R. Hicks, Jr., revoked the commission of Deputy Sheriff Birdsong immediately after his outbreak in court it was announced. Judge Gunn ordered him excluded from the court room with the injunction that if he returned he was to be arrested.

John P. Ross, chief defense counsel, opened the closing address for the defense at 12:25 o'clock. He concluded his argument at 1:25 o'clock, and court recessed until 3:30 o'clock.

IMPASSE CONTINUES IN YARBROUGH CASE

Atlanta Constitution

Macon, Ga., September 28.—(By The Associated Press.)—The jury in the Yarbrough flogging case went to their hotel for the third night since beginning consideration of the case, at 11 o'clock tonight, apparently as far from an agreement as when they reported to City Judge Will Gunn this afternoon that they stood 9 to 3 with apparently no hope of reaching an agreement. They had had the case more than 54 hours at that time, and there was no indication as to when the judge would release them.

9-29-23

The jury, during its long debate over the facts in the case, has sent for Judge Gunn only once. This afternoon they notified the judge that the jury appeared to be hopelessly deadlocked. The foreman, T. C. Drew, told Judge Gunn that the division was 9 to 3 but did not state whether for conviction or acquittal. The judge instructed them to return to the jury room and make an earnest effort to reach a verdict and they at once resumed their deliberations.

$114,000 USED BY KLAN IN CHICAGO ELECTION, CHARGE

Imperial Wizard Worked in City, Affidavit Says.

Chicago Herald Examiner

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 29.—Charges that Dr. H. W. Evans, imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, Paul S. Etheridge and F. L. Savage, klan officials, went to Chicago last spring to work in the city election and spent more than $114,000 of klan money for attorneys' fees and investigation, was made in an affidavit by E. J. Jones, former cashier of the klan, today.

The affidavit was introduced as evidence in the suit brought asking a receivership of the klan.

10-30-23

Election Expenses Barred.

Jones, in his affidavit, said that expenses for working in an election are barred under the constitution of the klan, but that there were items entered on the books totaling $77,000 for attorneys' fees and $40,000 for investigation.

Jones further charged that B. G. Christy, in charge of propagation work in Illinois, and Dr. Evans had split the fees received by Christy for new members in Illinois. He asserted that Dr. Evans had told him that he was getting half of Mr. Christy's fees.

Evans also was charged with having purchased fourteen carloads of one issue of a newspaper "published by Mayfield in Texas," and having copies mailed to klans throughout the United States. The issue contained a story complimentary to Dr. Evans and his photograph, Jones swore, and the total cost was $16,000.

Threatened to Secede.

Jones, in another affidavit, declared that the Oklahoma, Texas, Virginia, and New York klans had threatened to secede from the organization and that Dr. William J. Mahoney was sent to Oklahoma to quiet the unrest there. On his return, he said, Dr. Mahoney reported to Imperial Wizard Evans that Oklahoma was withholding $100,000 of funds due the imperial headquarters.

Mrs. Helen K. Steel, who recently filed a breach of promise suit against E. Y. Clarke, former head of the propagation department of the klan, in two affidavits told of alleged meetings with Tom Akers, formerly an employe of the publicity department of the klan, at which Akers urged her to file suit against Mr. Clarke.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Georgia

Commission Takes Control of K. K. K. By Court's Order

Dr. Evans, Col. Simmons and Marshal George, of Municipal Court, Are Appointed by Judge.

COURT RULING PLEASES BOTH SIDES, THEY SAY

Calm Comes in Battle Until Hearing Is Held by Judge Bell on Original Injunction Petition.

After a week of legal maneuvering between supporters of William Joseph Simmons, emperor, and Dr. H. W. Evans, imperial wizard, a calm came in the battle for control of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan Saturday when Judge E. D. Thomas, at the close of a four-hour hearing, placed the administration of the klan's affairs in the hands of a commission of three men pending further orders from Fulton superior court.

Colonel Simmons and Dr. Evans, the two contenders for the place of imperial wizard, and J. M. George municipal court marshal, were named to carry on operations of the klan. Dr. Evans and attaches under his regime took possession of the imperial palace at 2621 Peachtree road Saturday night, no objection being interposed by the Simmons faction.

Acquittal of N. N. Furney, cashier, and T. J. Kinnon, head of the bureau of investigation, on larceny after trust charges lodged by the Simmons faction, was another principal development in the controversy Saturday.

Hearing Before Bell.

The next legal development anticipated is the decree of Judge George L. Bell on the original injunction petition brought against Evans and his adherents by Simmons. The hearing will begin within ten days, attorneys predicted Saturday.

The charge against McKinnon was dismissed by Judge T. O. Hathcock, who held that the evidence was not sufficient to warrant a trial, and Furney was discharged after a trial during which he showed that the $80,000 in klan funds he was alleged to have taken has been in custody of Henry Kennedy, of the Fulton National bank, and that he withdrew them on instruction of F. L. Savage, vice president of the Evans regime, when the coup of Simmons was anticipated.

Both Factions Satisfied.

Both factions in the litigation expressed satisfaction over appointment of the commission, which will undertake to run the organization until the permanent injunction hearing before Judge Bell. By placing the head of each faction and one neutral party on the commission, Judge Thomas won the favor of all principals and their counsel.

Sheriff Lowry was relieved as custodian of the imperial palace when he turned it over to the committee named by the court. The sheriff was also directed to give all property of the order over to the committee after taking their receipt. Each member of the committee was required to furnish $5,000 bond, "for faithful performance of his duty while so in charge." In event of a disagreement under the temporary arrangement, the minority will have the right to appeal to the court for direction.

The temporary restraining order granted by Judge Thomas Monday night, which enjoined the Evans faction from interfering with the Simmons faction in its administration of klan affairs, was dissolved. The decree signed Saturday further ordered "that the defendants named in the original petition are restrained from withdrawing from any depositories any funds belonging to the klan except upon approval of Evans, Simmons and George."

The restraining order affecting the banks in which klan funds are deposited was dissolved, they being authorized to pay out funds on order or direction of the commission of three.

Simmons on Stand.

Appearance of Colonel Simmons on the witness stand in municipal court on subpoena of Furney, the klan cashier, charged with larceny after trust of $80,000 in klan funds, and testimony disclosing that Simmons had made known to Furney last Sunday that he would assume control of the klan within the following 48 hours, featured the hearing before Judge T. O. Hathcock.

In the trial it developed that the checks and money had been removed by the klan employees to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Simmons faction when they obtained possession of imperial headquarters.

Petition of Simmons

It now remains for Judge George L. Bell to act upon the original petition of Simmons for an injunction against H. W. Evans as imperial wizard, and other klan officers, restraining them from interfering with Simmons as emperor and imperial wizard of the order he founded.

There is also pending a petition for a receivership of the klan filed by Harry Terrell and other members of the so-called "insurgent" faction, hearing on which has been set for April 14.

The original ruling of Judge Thomas dissolved the temporary restraining order except in that Dr. Evans was restrained from interfering with Simmons as emperor. It meant that control was left in the hands of the Evans faction, and his adherents were jubilant.

As Judge Thomas prepared to affix his signature to the order which had been prepared, Attorneys J. V. Poole and Ben H. Sullivan, representing Simmons, offered an amendment making the Ku Klux Klan a defendant in the case. Over the strenuous objection of Paul S. Etheridge, Evans' attorney, the court accepted the amendment and announced his order giving temporary control to the three-man commission.

Trial of T. J. McKinnon, charged with larceny after trust of $20,000 in klan funds, was halted by Judge Hathcock after two witnesses had been introduced by Attorney Whitman, representing E. J. Jones, cashier appointed by Simmons, who took out the warrants.

Warrant is Dismissed.

Judge Hathcock stated that from evidence offered it seemed as if McKinnon came into possession of the funds, which consisted of checks, money order and cash, through the proper channels, and that nothing tending to show that they had been diverted to his own personal use had been offered. He ordered the warrants dismissed for insufficient evidence.

The two witnesses against McKinnon were W. L. Thurman, member of the klan extension department, and W. H. McElroy, a member of the klan "working under instructions."

Thurman identified the papers, checks, cash and money orders in the custody of the court, as being the funds which accompanied his weekly report for the week ending March 29, which he made to McKinnon, as his superior. Thurman said that McKinnon is supposed to turn the money over to F. L. Savage, head of the propaganda department.

Turned Over Keys.

McElroy testified that on the night of April 2, McKinnon "turned over to me the keys to his desk and the combination to his safe."

"Did you open the safe?" counsel for McKinnon asked.

"Yes, and the papers were not there."

"What would you do if you were in charge of approximately $60,000 and you heard that a raid was going to be made on your place of business?"

Jones' counsel objected to this question and was sustained by the court.

"Who instructed you to go to the palace that night?" counsel for McKinnon asked.

"H. J. Norton, king kleagle of Georgia, and Colonel Simmons' personal represenative that night."

It was here that Judge Hathcock dismissed the warrant against McKinnon, after ascertaining from the prosecution that no stronger evidence was forthcoming. Furney was then tried.

Colonel Simmons Examined.

On direct examination by Attorney Etheridge, Colonel Simmons testified that he visited Furney at his home on Howell Mill road last Sunday afternoon shortly before nightfall and talked with him for about an hour.

"Did you or not at that time tell him you were preparing to take over the imperial palace and the affairs of the klan?" he was asked.

Mr. Simmons: "I did not."

Q. "Did you say anything about his advancing you $9,000?"

A. "I did not."

Q. "Did you say anything about it?"

A. "I was speaking to him in a frank and confidential way on this visit about some heavy expenditures under which I was obligated and asked him if there was anything that would prevent him from making an advance of salary to me in order to meet them.

Q. "Is it not true that you told him the klan was going to come to trouble and what you wanted money for was to take care of your friends in the event anything happened?"

A. "I did not."

Asking for Salary.

Q. "Were you asking him to advance you this months' salary as emperor of this order?"

A. "I did not."

Q. "What did this $9,000 represent?"

A. "I inquired if there was anything to prevent him as cashier from advancing my salary."

Q. "As what?"

A. "As emperor, to meet certain obligations."

Q. "Did you or not tell him you were planning to take over this organization?"

A. "No, sir; I did not."

Q. "Didn't Mr. Furney plead with you not to take any such action as that, and state it would ruin the order?"

A. "That part of the conversation that it would ruin the organization was near the end of the interview."

Q. "Did Mr. Furney or not plead with you not to take certain contemplated action?"

A. "There was no question of any action contemplated on my part.

"Did He Offer Protest?"

Q "Did he offer any protest of any kind to anything you had proposed to do, suggested, or suggested you might propose to do?"

A. "I suggested nothing that I proposed to do."

Q. "You know what a protest is?"

A. "Yes, sir."

Q. "Was there a protest?"

A. "There was a protest, or a request, rather."

Q. "What was there in the conversation that Mr. Furney said about ruining the order?"

A. "Well, if he used such a statement I am not clear in my mind as to that."

At this point Attorney Whitman interposed an objection to the line of testimony on the ground of irrelavancy. Attorney Etheridge insisted on its admission, and the objection was overruled.

"I think it admissiable," Judge Hathcock said. "As I understand the evidence it is to show that there was some kind of contemplated legal action, which constituted the defense for drawing these checks or drafts." The examination proceeded.

Claims Discussion.

Mr. Simmons: "I acquainted Mr. Furney with certain facts that had come to me about a dissension; that I had been exerting every effort for some time to keep anything like this from happening but that it looked like I could not prevent it as I was helpless."

Q. "Is that all you told him?"

A. "In discussing that, I said 'I went out to the palance to see Dr. Evans and that a thing had happened that hurt me. Dr. Evans sent out a paper making it a criminal offense'—"

Here Attorney Etheridge objected, but the court held the testimony admissible. The witness proceeded.

"He said at the time he had never heard of it. Well, I made this statement: 'I have got to do something with this. I went out there to see him and he was gone and I have got to make a decision in the matter right away!' He showed a great deal of emotion and said, 'I feel the deepest sympathy for you. I don't know what to suggest.' And I remarked to him that I had rather be dead than that anything should happen of a radical nature, and I meant that, and I still mean it."

Q. "Did you say anything about your going to rule that thing or ruin it?"

A. "I did not."

Q. "Do you swear that you didn't?"

A. "Yes, I will swear that I did not to the best of my knowledge and belief."

Cross Examination Begins.

Attorney Whitman conducted the cross-examination.

Mr. Whitman: "What did you state to Furney verbally as to the cause of this dissension, which was apprehended?"

Mr. Simmons: "I told him it was because of the mismanagement of the affairs of the order and the perversion of the purposes of the order."

Q. "Was any conversation had between you and Mr. Furney about the proposed organization known as 'Kamelia?'"

A. "Yes, sir."

Q. "What was said about that?"

A. "That brought out this document I had referred to and we discussed 'Kamelia' and I remember this statement—because I had made it to others—that the 'Kamelia' had been a dream of mine from almost the beginning of the organization of the klan—as a woman's organization and not as an auxiliary of the klan."

Q. "Did you have a conversation with Mr. Furney relative to the attitude of Dr. Evans toward the 'Kamelia?'"

A. "Well, yes."

Q. "What was that?"

Attacks Evans' Stand.

A. "I said that Dr. Evans had no authority and no right in any way to interfere with me in this projection of this woman's organization and that it was unwise and unjust, an outrage, to try to intimidate the members of the klan in encouraging their wives and sweethearts not to affiliate themselves with 'Kamelia.'"

On re-direct examination of Mr. Etheridge the emperor testified that on Monday, the following day, he assumed charge of affairs.

Q. "Were you in supreme charge?"

A. "Yes, sir."

Q. "Did you direct the taking over of the funds, etc?"

A. "Yes, sir."

Q. "Did you direct taking out the warrants against Mr. McKinnon and Mr. Furney?"

A. "No, sir. I do not know who did."

Sheriff Takes Charge

Q. "Were you in supreme charge of all these matters until the sheriff took charge on the fourth day of April?"

A. "Yes, sir. I was in command until I was put out."

Q. "You never had anything to do with the taking out of the warrants?"

A. "No, but this action was agreeable to me after I found out what it was done for."

Q. "Did you counsel it to be done?"

A. "No, sir. I was consulted after they had been taken out. They tried to get in touch with me before that."

Q. "Then you were agreeable to it?"

A. "Yes, for a reason."

Q. "Why did you go to Mr. Furney about the money matters?"

A. "Because he is the cashier and I have been getting all my checks from him."

Question of Bond

Q. "Do you know whether he is under bond or not?"

A. "I presume he is under bond. He ought to be."

Q. "Is he custodian of the funds?"

A. "Not according to my way of looking at it."

Q. "They passed through his hands?"

A. "I don't know whether they do or not. The imperial treasurer is supposed to have the funds, but there is a certain fund set aside to meet current expenses."

Cross-examined by Attorney Whitman as to his reason for approving the warrants, Colonel Simmons said: "When I was informed that they were going to get Furney, I said, 'What has that boy done?' I was told, 'He has $80,000 of the klan's money and is getting away with it,' and I said, 'Go get him and bring him back and tell him to behave himself.'"

Yearwood on Stand.

After Colonel Simmons testified, Attorney Etheridge put F. C. Yearwood, who lives with Furney on Howell Mill road, on the stand. He said that he had overheard part of the conversation between Simmons and Furney.

"He told Furney that he was very much dissatisfied with the way things were going, and that he felt that he wasn't being treated right and it looked as if there would be a break. Yearwood swore. "He said the order belonged to him and he was going to have it or disband it." He said he heard the request for the salary advance but heard no reference to the Kamelia.

Before Furney made his statement the defense introduced Henry Kennedy, vice president of the Fulton National bank. The official swore that Furney presented two checks, one for $80,000 and one for $20,000, to him Monday morning and requested New York exchange for the amount, offering the explanation for withdrawing such large amounts the statement that litigation in the klan was anticipated.

Furney asked him to hold the New York checks for him, and Mr. Kennedy then gave Furney a receipt, he said. The checks were produced in court, Mr. Kennedy stating that they had never been out of his hands.

Furney on Stand.

Furney, in making his unsworn statement, told of the visit from Simmons. He said the emperor had told him that he felt as if the present officers of the klan had "frozen him out," and that so much pressure had been brought to bear against him by prominent klansmen that it looked as if he would have to take over the klan. He said he remonstrated with Simmons against taking such a step, pointing out that it would create a "national sensation."

Simmons replied, said the witness that he had rather see the klan ruined than to see it managed as it had been during the recent past.

Furney said that Simmons told him that two days previously he could have summoned 500 men "at the snap of his finger," to take charge of the palace, and that he expected to take it over within 48 hours. He also told of the request for the salary advance, and said that Simmons had followed his request with the explanation that he might use the money "to take care of his friends" in event the organization "blew up."

Said He Would Tell Evans.

After Simmons left, Furney said, Yearwood told him that he had overheard the conversation and that in the interest of the klan he had intended to inform Evans and Savage of Simmons' plans. Furney said that he presumed that Yearwood later informed Evans and Savage, who were then out of the city, for he, Furney, was instructed Monday morning by long distance telephone, by Savage, in Washington, to withdraw the funds. He told of the conversion of the funds into New York exchange and said the New York checks had never been in his hands. The receipt given him by Mr. Kennedy was tendered in evidence.

Judge Hathcock held that the evidence clearly demonstrated that Furney had merely held the funds in abeyance in anticipation of litigation, ordered him discharged, and said that he was glad to find the klan funds intact.

KLAN CHAPLAIN SAYS EVANS' CHARGE FALSE

Montgomery Advertiser

Atlanta Baptist Minister Dictates Scathing Reply From Sick Bed

4-9-23

ATLANTA, GA., April 8.—In a statement dictated from his sickbed, and read to his congregation in the Central Baptist Church here tonight by J. O. Wood, Dr. Caleb A. Ridley, imperial kludd (national chaplain) of the Ku Klux Klan denied that E. Y. Clarke, or Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler Grow, were in any way responsible for the movement to restore W. J. Simmons to the office of imperial wizard of the klan.

Dr. Ridley's statement was made in answer to a statement issued yesterday by H. W. Evans, imperial wizard, who charged that Clarke and Mrs. Grow were responsible for the attempt of Simmons to displace Dr. Evans, and which attempt, through the courts, yesterday resulted in an order by Judge E. D. Thomas placing Simmons, Evans and J. M. George, municipal court marshal, in charge of the organization as a governing tribunal, until final settlement could be made.

Dr. Ridley, asserting his close friendship with Mrs. Grow and Clarke, who both were once connected with the propagation department of the klan, declared they neither "nearly or remotely" were implicated in the recent upheaval of the klan's affairs. He attacked the personal and professional record of Dr. Evans, and declared that after the election of Evans to imperial wizard, Evans went to Mrs. Grow, embraced her, and "baptized her with his tears of gratitude for contribution to his advancement and elevation in life."

Reciting the part Clarke played in asking the klonvocation to confer the imperial wizardship on Dr. Evans, refusing it himself, Dr. Ridley concluded by setting forth that "there is no darker page of perfidy in the record of human relations than the conspiracy of H. W. Evans to crush E. Y. Clarke and to drive him out of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and make him an exile and a wanderer on the face of the earth."

"The statement of H. W. Evans," Dr. Ridley set forth, "is a gratuitous fling at E. Y. Clarke, and Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler Grow, and is a deliberate and malicious falsehood given to the public for the purpose of diverting the thought of the nation from the real issue. He evidently hopes to sustain himself in an untenable position by putting E. Y. Clarke in the attitude of traitor, and of seeking to destroy what he could not control. By bringing the name of Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler Grow into the controversy he made an assault upon a woman who is my friend, and whom I know to be absolutely

on city. Shortly after leaving the academy, he resigned from the army and settled on a plantation in Baldwin county, which had originally been the "Cowpens plantation" of his great uncle, Alexander McGillivray.

He volunteered for the Florida-Seminole war in 1836 and when killed at the battle of Wahoo Swamp, November 30, was serving as a major of mounted volunteers. He died, pierced by 61 bullets while leading his batallion across a morass.

The home built by his widow near Little River in 1837, still stands and is occupied by a relative, who is a cousin of both he and his wife. He married a Miss Powell, a cousin of the celebrated Seminole chief, Osceola. The writer has visited in this old home and occupied one of the beds brought from Scotland in 1797, when David Tate, the half-brother of William Weatherford, who had been sent there to be educated, returned to this country.

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The Alabama Anthropological Society proposes to mark the site of Sam Manack's "house on the Pinchona," which has such a romantic connection with Montgomery county history. Lorenzo and Peggy Dow, those pioneer Methodist missionaries, were entertained there. Colonel Benjamin Hawkins, U. S. Indian agent; Aaron Burr, as a prisoner, and many others, stopped there. Manack ran the only house of entertainment in this vicinity for many years.

It is the purpose to erect a roadside tablet which will serve to memorial-

KLANS OF TEXAS BEHIND DR. EVANS, M'CALL INSISTS

Houston Post
Houston, Texas

Klansmen Proud of Imperial Wizard, Says State Grand Dragon

4-10-23

ATLANTA, Ga., April 9.—The Texas klansmen are solidly behind Dr. H. W. Evans, imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, according to a statement issued today by H. C. McCall of Houston, grand dragon for the State of Texas, and head of the klans in that State. Mr. McCall is in Atlanta to support Imperial Wizard Evans.

"Texas has 140,000 klansmen," said Mr. McCall, "and all of the 275 klans in this State are solidly behind Dr. Evans and will vigorously contest any attempt to usurp his authority.

Recognizes Evans.

"The biggest realm of the invisible empire recognizes the fact that Dr. H. W. Evans was duly and legally elected imperial wizard at the November klonvokation. Texas delegates were there and voted for him and they are determined that their properly expressed opinion shall not be set aside.

"Our State opinion was expressed at a meeting of Texas klans held in Dallas last week to the effect that Texas klansmen were proud of Dr. Evans in his determination to safeguard the order from personal exploitation and Texans would have been ashamed of Dr. Evans had he chosen any other course of action."

Oregon Comes In.

Headquarters of Dr. Evans also announced receipt of a telegram from Portland, Ore., that the klans of the realm of Oregon are solidly supporting him. He also announced that a telegram from the grand dragon of Arkansas stated that the klans of that State held special meetings Friday and a State meeting of Arkansas klans had been held in Little Rock and that Arkansas "gave its full support to Imperial Wizard Dr. H. W. Evans and commended his administration of klan affairs."

Similar messages were declared to have been received by Dr. Evans from the heads of the klans in other States.

Skipwith Here To Give Support To Col. Simmons

The Atlanta Constitution

Brings Followers to Rally to to Standard of Klan Emperor.

Atlanta Ga.

Captain J. K. Skipwith, exalted cyclops of the Morehouse Parish, La., Ku Klux Klan, arrived in Atlanta late Wednesday to rally to the standard of Emperor William J. Simmons, it was announced at Simmons' headquarters. The exalted cyclops was accompanied by a delegation of 32 klansmen from the Bastrop, La., section.

April 5, 1923.

Captain Skipwith was quoted as saying that "if there is to be a break between Colonel Simmons and Dr. Evans, then I will support Colonel Simmons 100 per cent and the klan in my section will stage a strong fight in his behalf in the controversy."

Captain Skipwith and his delegation were in conference with the emperor shortly after their arrival here, it was said.

Captain Skipwith figured prominently in the investigation conducted by the state of Louisiana into black-hooded bands' activities in Morehouse parish, which culminated in the deaths of Watt Daniel and T. F. Richard last August. Two grand jury investigations have been held in the parish and no indictments were returned.

Captain Skipwith charged that the state's investigation was actuated by political motives. He and other members of the parish klan have maintained their innocence.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Georgia.

Imperial Palace of Ku Klux Klan in Hands of Sheriff While Heads Scrap

(Associated Press)

ATLANTA, GA., April 4.—While Imperial Emperor William J. Simmons and Imperial Wizard H. W. Evans started counter drives for control of the Ku Klux Klan through the courts, members of the order began reaching Atlanta today as a result of the fray. In the meantime Sheriff J. L. Lowry, of Fulton county, ruled over the imperial palace, general headquarters of the klan, and Judge E. D. Thomas will resume hearing in the case tomorrow afternoon.

Atlanta Constitution 4-5-23

Klansmen are reported arriving from all sections of the nation, some flocking to the standard of Emperor Simmons while others were rallying around the faction headed by the imperial wizard.

Montgomery Ala.

At the height of the arrival of the various delegations, Captain J. K. Skipwith, with thirty-three other Klansmen representing the Morehouse parish, Louisiana, Klan, stepped from the train and reported immediately to Emperor Simmons' headquarters, Klancrest.

Captain Skipwith, who admits he is exalted cyclops of the Morehouse klan, a short time later emerged from a conference with the emperor, cocked his pearl grey felt hat over his right eye, and exclaimed:

"If there is to be a break between Colonel Simmons and Dr. Evans then I will support Simmons 100 per cent and the klan in my section will stage a strong fight in his behalf."

The old war veteran figured prominently in the state of Louisiana's investigation into black hooded bands' activities in the Morehouse parish. Two grand juries have failed to return indictments, and the klan leader charged that the state's investigation was actuated by political motives.

Shortly after Judge Thomas ordered Sheriff Lowry to continue at his post at the imperial palace, two warrants were issued for N. N. Furney, cashier at the imperial palace, charging him with embezzlement of $80,000, and for T. J. McKinnon, chief of the investigation department, charging embezzlement of $20,000, according to the sheriff's office. The warrants were sworn to by E. J. Jones, an associate of Emperor Simmons.

Other warrants are expected, the emperor's headquarters announced. A statement was issued by Simmons leaders that the warrants followed a day of investigation at the imperial palace, while the emperor and his faction was temporarily in charge yesterday. This faction was ousted early today by a court order and the sheriff placed in charge.

According to the Simmons faction, the cashier and investigator, when the emperor's "coup d'etat" of yesterday became known, were instructed by major officials of the klan to leave town with all the available cash and important records to prevent them falling into the hands of the incoming faction. The sheriff's office tonight said neither Furney nor McKinnon could be located.

Early today Imperial Wizard Evans secured a modified court order dispossessing the Simmons faction from the imperial palace, the latter having gained control yesterday by securing a temporary injunction against Wizard Evans and his staff. At a scheduled hearing this afternoon Judge Thomas denied a motion by counsel for Emperor Simmons to throw the modified order out of court and recessed the hearing until tomorrow.

The emperor through his attorney said he was in possession of headquarters at the time his petition yesterday was presented, but this was disputed by council for the imperial wizard, who declared that Dr. Evans had custody of the building.

Court action resulted from a break with Simmons and Evans over the organization of a woman's body along the lines of the klan.

Ben H. Sullivan, counsel for Emperor Simmons, protested against proceeding with the hearing at the time because his client had not had the ten days notice provided for by law. The court held, however, he would hear the pleading in the case before deciding on the motion to postpone.

In the petition of Colonel Simmons it was set out among allegations that as Emperor of the Ku Klux Klan he was in "actual possession" of imperial headquarters and the books and other property of the organization at the time, and that he sought an order restraining Imperial Wizard Evans and his staff from interfering with the emperor in the exercise of his duties as the active head of the klan.

Paul Etheridge, imperial klonsel, represented the klan and read the answer to the emperor's petition. In denying the claim of Emperor Simmons that he was the executive head of the klan, Mr. Etheridge set forth the action of the klonvokation of the order held in Atlanta last November, when Mr. Simmons was elected emperor and H. W. Evans of Texas as imperial wizard. The duties of the respective offices were set forth, the answer declared, the emperor to have charge of the ritualistic and historical work of the klan, create all signs and ritualistic work, design all regalia, jewels, etc., used in the work of the organization and hold the office for life.

The imperial wizard, the answer said, was to have supreme power in all administration matters, specify the duties of other officers, issue charters to klans and revoke charters, for cause.

It was denied that Emperor Simmons was in charge of the imperial headquarters at the time he sought an injunction, the imperial wizard and other officials being in charge at the palace. It was charged that the temporary restraining order by the court April 2, was obtained under a misrepresentation of facts and that Emperor Simmons had violated the order of the court in taking possession of the klan property at the imperial palace.

After both sides had presented their pleadings Judge Thomas ruled that he would proceed with the hearing on the point of who was in possession of the klan headquarters at the time the restraining order was issued. Because of the late hour court was adjourned until 2:30 tomorrow afternoon.

Dr. Evans arrived here late last night and held a conference with his staff.

He issued a statement today, saying the issue would be settled once and for all, as to whether the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is an institution to be conducted by one individual for private financial gain, or a great American fraternal order, the affairs of which are in the hands of its members.

KLAN IS A GOLD MINE FOR WIZARD, CHARGE

Gets $3 for Each New Member on the Hoof.

COURT PONDERS ON CASE

Emperor Cites Huge Profits for Officers of Invisible Empire. Battle for the Treasure Chest Remains Undecided.

(By The Associated Press.)

ATLANTA, Ga., April 5.—Taking of evidence in the hearing on the court order requiring Emperor Wm. J. Simmons, of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, to show cause why the injunction brought by him and his faction last Monday against H. W. Evans, imperial wizard and others, should not be dismissed, was concluded in the superior court late today. Judge E. W. Thomas adjourned court until tomorrow afternoon, when arguments will be made.

Commercial Appeal

4-6-23

Memphis, Tenn.

J. V. Poole, associate counsel for Emperor Simmons, introduced an amendment to the original petition, charging H. W. Evans, imperial wizard; Fred Savage, chief of staff, with appropriating funds of the Klan to their own use. It charged that last month Mr. Savage received $68,000 of Klan funds, which he deposited in his own name in a local bank, subject to his own check and for whatever purpose he desired. It also was charged that Dr. Evans as imperial wizard, received for his personal account $3 from the money paid in by each new member.

Two Released on Bond.

T. J. McKinnon, investigator, and N. M. Furney, cashier, charged with embezzlement of Klan funds, were released on bond of $1,000 each today. Their cases were set for hearing Saturday morning.

Affidavits intended to prove that Imperial Wizard Evans has been in actual possession of the imperial palace, headquarters of the Klan here, as well as all records, and other property of the order pertaining thereto, were presented by Paul Etheridge, imperial klonsel of the Klan, who contended that the Simmons faction had obtained the court order "fraudulently" by representing that Emperor Simmons was in control of the Klan. The affidavits were made by Imperial Wizard Evans, J. A. Comer, member of the Kloncilium; Paul Etheridge, imperial klonsel; Tom Akers, secretary to F. L. Savage, chief of staff; T. J. McKinnon, investigator for the Klan and N. M. Furney, cashier.

Counsel for Emperor Simmons filed objections to all evidence introduced tending to indicate that Mr. Evans had been regularly elected as head of the order at the klonvocation held last November, contending that as emperor, Col. Simmons remained the directing head of the Ku Klux Klan, which he founded. Copies of the old constitution and by-laws, as well as the new constitution adopted since the klonvocation also were introduced as evidence.

At the conclusion of the submission of evidence, Mr. Etheridge offered to submit the case without argument, but Judge Thomas informed the lawyers he desired to hear the arguments and set the time for tomorrow afternoon.

CHIEFS RALLY KLANS

Members of Order Gathering in Atlanta as Result of Court Action

SHERIFF HOLDS HEADQUARTERS

Conflicting Charges by Rival Wizards in Judge's Hands

Associated Press Report.

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Wizard's Duties.

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Seizure of Palace By Simmons Called 'Raid' by Etheridge

Arguments in Injunction Suit Hearing Completed, Judge Will Announce His Decision Today.

LEGALITY OF ELECTION OF EVANS QUESTIONED

Terrell Asks Receivership for Order—Hearing on Larceny After Trust Charge Set for Today.

Emperor William Joseph Simmons, founder of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and a contender for its control against Imperial Wizard H. W. Evans, today underwent a hot baptism of verbal fire when Paul S. Etheridge, representing Evans, charged in Fulton superior court that Simmons' assumption of authority over the imperial palace amounted to no more than a "raid" and that the emperor had deliberately concocted a scheme to deceive the court in carrying into effect his injunction coupe d'etat of Monday.

On the other hand, attorneys for Emperor Simmons contended with equal warmth that Evans is not and never has been legally chosen wizard inasmuch as his election last November did not conform to the constitution of the order. Stenographic reports of the proceedings of that occasion were produced as evidence of this contention. Simmons' counsel defended the course adopted by the emperor in the present controversy as legal in every way.

Assails Tactics.

Turning the full force of his legal batteries upon Simmons' position, counsel for Wizard Evans scathingly criticized tactics employed by the emperor's faction in the battle for supremacy, declaring that they had waited until Evans and his supporters were in New York to fraudulently seize the palace.

After hearing argument from attorneys for both factions, Judge E. D. Thomas at 5 o'clock Friday afternoon announced that he will render his decision today on his order that Simmons show cause why the injunction secured by his faction last Monday night against Evans and his faction should not be dismissed.

Attorney A. E. Etheridge made the opening argument for Evans and Attorney Paul S. Etheridge, member of the imperial kloncilium, made the closing speech for Evans. Simmons' position was stated by Attorneys Ben H. Sullivan and J. V. Poole.

Answers Illegality Charge.

Attorney Paul S. Etheridge, in replying to the contention of Attorneys Poole and Sullivan that the election of Evans to the office of imperial wizard last November was illegal, argued that Simmons should have contested the election if it was not in regular order.

In charging that Simmons had misrepresented the status of klan affairs to Judge Thomas, the attorney declared that "as an officer of this court and as a citizen I now declare that the court has been trifled with."

Attorneys Sullivan and Poole cited the constitution and by-laws which governed the procedure of the klonvocation last November and read the stenographic report of the proceedings to show that the election of Evans was not according to rules prescribed by the constitution and by-laws, which said that the imperial wizard must be elected by ballot and nominations can not be made. Counsel for Simmons showed by minutes that the election was by acclamation and that Evans was placed in nomination.

The klan controversy became three-sided Friday when Attorney W. H. Terrell, representing Harry B. Terrell and other leaders of the so-called "insurgent" faction, filed a petition seeking receivership for the klan.

Neither Simmons nor Evans are legally entitled to head the order, the petition alleges. Judge E. D. Thomas ordered Simmons and the other respondents named to show cause on April 14 why a receiver should not be appointed.

The plaintiffs, Harry B. Terrell, Z. R. Upchurch, Arthur E. Wooten and others, charge that the klonvocation last November at which Dr. Evans is said to have been chosen imperial wizard, was illegal inasmuch as it was held in violation of an injunction then in force which restrained the officers from transacting "even the ordinary business of the order, or from changing in any way its status."

Defendants Named.

The defendants named were William Joseph Simmons, H. W. Evans, F. L. Savage, Brown Harwood, Rev. Caleb A. Ridley, Nathan Bedford Forrest, Tom Akers, Fred B. Johnson, Paul F. Etheridge, T. J. McKinnon, N. N. Furney, W. J. Mahoney, J. K. Skipwith, H. C. Montgomery, H. K. Ramsey, E. J. Jones and James I. Lowry.

Next in interest to the decision of Judge Thomas will be the trial of T. J. McKinnon and N. N. Furney, officers of the Evans faction now under $1,000 bonds to answer charges of larceny after trust of klan funds aggregating $107,000. The case will be called by Judge T. O. Hathcock in municipal court at 9 o'clock.

Attorney Paul Etheridge claims that neither man is guilty of the larceny charge, and that he had advised the defendants to take possession of the money when he heard rumors that Simmons' faction would "raid" the imperial palace.

McKinnon is head of the department of investigation and Furney is cashier.

EAST POINT KLAN NO. 51 SUPPORTS COL. SIMMONS

The Constitution last night was furnished with the following announcement signed by the Exalted Cyclops of East Point Klan, No. 51, Realm of Georgia:

"At a special meeting of East Point Klan, No. 51, called by the Exalted Cyclops as a result of the controversy between Col. William Joseph Simmons and H. W. Evans, the recognized Imperial Wizard, the Klan, while going on record as regretting the disruption in the ranks of our order, further went on record as sustaining Col. Simmons as titular head and founder of the order, and unanimously voted him our confidence and support in all his efforts for the advancement and upbuilding of the order."

KLANSMEN HURRY TO AID OF WIZARD AND NEW LEADERS

Simmons Appoints San Antonio Man Chief Of Staff

ATLANTA, Ga., April 3.—Ku Klux Klansmen from all sections of the country were reported en route here tonight as William J. Simmons, founder of the order, exerted the temporary control over the organization given him by the Fulton superior court early today in appointing Dr. Fred B. Johnson of San Antonio, Texas, as chief of staff, and placing him in actual charge of the imperial palace.

The Atlanta Constitution will publish tomorrow that within the last 48 hours it has been reliably informed that approximately 6000 klansmen have gathered here to lend their influence and support to Simmons in his move against Dr. H. W. Evans, imperial wizard, and other imperial officers of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

Johnson Appoints.

The break between Simmons, who holds the rank of imperial emperor in the klan, and the imperial wizard, occurred last week when Simmons announced that he would found and sponsor an organization for women whose policies and purposes would be along the same line as those of the klan. The imperial wizard issued a proclamation forbidding klansmen to espouse such an organization. The coup d' etat of Simmons, the Constitution, will publish, seemed complete today as chief of staff Johnson, his appointee, took charge of the imperial palace. Dr. Johnson commissioned several members of the order, who are known to be friendly with Simmons, to fill the various offices temporarily and to carry on the routine affairs at headquarters.

While the new officials commanded by the Simmons faction appears at the palace to assume charge, it is said, they were told by guards and other subordinate attaches that the imperial wizard and his associates were out of the city. Dr. Evans was reported to be in New York.

Dr. Evans has been imperial wizard since the klanvocation here last year. At that time it was announced that Simmons, who held that office, would become emperor and would be in charge of the ritualistic and philosophical affairs of the order.

Hearing Saturday.

The court petition in which Simmons secured temporary control over the organization's affairs, designated Simmons as "imperial wizard" and Dr. Evans as "acting imperial wizard." Simmons claimed that under the charter of the klan, he holds as its founder supreme authority in the administration of its affairs and interpretation of its policies.

"The trouble which culminated in the petition," said the founder of the organization, "has been brewing for about three months."

The official said when he first conceived the idea of the klan while a youth it was his purpose to some day found a similar organization for women. He said that the proposed "Kamelia," the women's organization, fostered by him, would have no official connection with the klan, except that he would be founder of them both.

"Under the edict issued by Dr. Evans, which imposed on klansmen aiding women's organizations the penalty of banishment, an individual klansman could not render assistance to a woman's missionary society without fear of forfeiting his membership in the klan," the founder said.

Hearing for permanent injunction will be held here Saturday.

In addition to Dr. Evans, the petition named as respondents several local banks and officials of the klan: F. L. Savage, chief of staff, and H. C. Montgomery, H. K. Ramsey, Brown Harwood, Tom Akers, T. J. McKinnon and N. N. Furney.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923 I Georgia.

Backed by Court, Simmons Assumes Control of Klan

Klansmen Reported to Be Coming to Atlanta to Lend Support to Founder of Order.

JOHNSON IN CHARGE OF IMPERIAL PALACE

Simmons Tells of His Split With Evans—Edict Against "Kamelia" Confirmed as Cause.

The Atlanta Constitution 4-4-23

Members of the Ku Klux Klan were reported to be swarming into Atlanta from all over the United States Tuesday as Colonel William Jospeh Simmons, founder of the order, exerted the temporary control over the organization given him by Fulton superior court. He appointed Dr. Fred B. Johnson, prominent Texas surgeon, as chief of staff, and placed him in actual charge of the imperial palace on Peachtree road.

With the last 48 hours, The Constitution was informed, approximately 6,000 klansmen have gathered here to lend their influence and support to Colonel Simmons in his move against Dr. H. W. Evans, imperial wizard, and other imperial officers under the wizard.

The break between Colonel Simmons and Dr. Evans occurred last week when Simmons announced that he would found and sponsor an organization for women whose policies and purposes would be along the same line as those of the klan, and Evans, as imperial wizard, issued a proclamation forbidding klansmen to espouse such an organization.

Coup d'Etat Complete.

The coup d'etat of Colonel Simmons seemed complete Tuesday as Chief of Staff Johnson, his appointee, took charge of the imperial palace. Dr. Johnson commissioned several members of the order who are known to be friendly to Colonel Simmons to fill the various executive offices temporarily and to carry on the routine affairs at headquarters.

Several thousand dollars received at the palace daily must be properly acknowledged and deposited, and other routine at the palace made necessary the designation of temporary officers, it was stated.

When the new officials commissioned by the Simmons faction appeared at the palace to assume charge, it is said, they were told by guards and other subordinate attaches of the headquarters that Dr. Evans and his associates were out of the city, and probably would not return for eight or ten days. Dr. Evans was reported to be in New York.

Evans Is Notified.

Dr. Evans was informed by telegraph Tuesday of the order signed by Judge E. D. Thomas, of Fulton superior court, which gave Simmons control of the klan, including the handling of funds of the order.

Dr. Evans has been imperial wizard since the klavocation of the order in Atlanta last November. At that time it was announced that Colonel Simmons, who held that office, would become emperor and would have in charge the ritualistic and philosophical affairs of the order.

The petition to Judge Thomas was presented by Colonel Simmons as "imperial wizard" and designated Dr. Evans as "acting imperial wizard." The founder claimed that under the charter of the klan he possesses supreme authority in administration of its affairs and interpretation of its policies. Attorney Ben H. Sullivan represented Colonel Simmons.

A permanent order on the petition will be signed after a hearing before Judge George L Bell ir Fulton superior court next Saturday morning.

In addition to Dr. Evans, the petition named as respondents several local banks and the following officials of the klan: F. L. Savage, chief of staff, and H. C. Montgomery, H. K. Ramsey, Brown Harwood, Tom Akers, T. J. McKinnon and N. N. Furney.

Local banks which are restrained from paying out the klan's money, except on the order of Colonel Simmons, are the Lowry Bank and Trust Company of Georgia, the Citizens and Southern, the Atlanta Trust company and the Georgia Savings Bank and Trust company.

Simmons Talks Freely.

The trouble which culminated in the petition presented to Judge Thomas Monday night has been brewing for about three months. Colonel Simmons told a Constitution reporter who called to see him late Tuesday at "Klancrest," the Peachtree road home of the klan founder.

The official said that when he first conceived the idea of the klan while a youth it was his purpose to some day found a similar organization for women. He said that the proposed "Kamelia," the woman's organization, fostered by him, would have no official connection with the klan, except in that he would be founder of then both.

"Under the edict issued by Dr Evans, which imposed on klansmen aiding women's organizations the penalty of banishment, an individual klansman could not render assistance to a woman's missionary society without fear of forfeiting his membership in the klan," he said.

Dr. Johnson, the new chief of staff, is said to have a strong ollowing among klansmen in Texas. His home is in San Antonio, and he is reputed to be a millionaire.

SECRET SERVICE SYSTEM OF KLAN HIT BY SIMMONS

Atlanta Ga;

Imperial Emperor Says "Invisible Empire" Has Been Turned Into "Government by Blackmail."

Oct 6, 1923

FRAUD CHARGE MADE AGAINST COL. SIMMONS

The Atlanta Constitution

Etheridge Claims Injunction Order Was Obtained From Judge Through Misrepresentation.

Colonel William Joseph Simmons, founder and emperor of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, again swept into the vantage ground Thursday in the hectic struggle for control of the organization being waged between himself and Imperial Wizard H. W. Evans, when Nathan Bedford Forrest klan No. 1, the great Atlanta unit of the organization, voted its determination to "stand by the emperor in his administering of affairs of the klan."

At the same time that the influential mother klan swore allegiance to Simmons, it was announced that the kloncilium, inner governing council of the order, had also swung into the emperor's forces.

These feature developments were concurrent with a sensational statement from Simmons in which he openly charged that under the Evans administration "the invisible empire has become a government by blackmail;" that waste was rampant and that a great spy system cast its shadows throughout the klan.

Vote to Aid Simmons.

It was understood that a majority of the members of the kloncilium were hastily summoned Monday night and voted support of Simmons. This, it appears, was done while Wizard Evans was engaged in a conference in New York where plans were being laid to defeat the revolution from within, and it is believed to be certain that Evans will bitterly fight all efforts to put the action of the incomplete kloncilium membership on official record.

Attorney J. V. Poole, representing Simmons, declared Thursday night that a quorum was present at the session and that the action taken was perfectly legal.

Thursday's formal statement by Simmons, was the first to be made by the emperor in the present klan contest, and it proved to be the most sensational ever presented against the present administration of the organization.

Hits Espionage System.

Without mincing words, Simmons declared that "Evans' forces had turned the invisible empire into a government by blackmail; that gross mismanagement and waste of funds had governed the order since Evans assumed the reins; that a gigantic system of espionage had been secretly built up and extended to the remotest klan in the order; that every constructive plan he had advocated had been deliberately scrapped and none adopted to take their places; that junketing parties, escorted by guards the free will, the free conscience and the free conduct of man."

While these events were transpiring, the court battle for control of the klan brought numerous new and important developments to light during the course of Thursday.

Day's Developments.

Chief among them were:

Introduction of evidence before Judge E. D. Thomas, of Fulton superior court, by counsel for Simmons, purporting to show that the election of Evans as imperial wizard at the klonvocation of the invisible empire last November was illegal because the procedure as prescribed in the constitution and by-laws of the order was not followed.

Presentation of affidavits at the hearing by Paul S. Etheridge, attorney for Evans and a member of the imperial kloncillium of the klan, in support of his charge that the temporary injunction signed by Judge Thomas Monday night was obtained by Simmons on fradulent representations.

Abuse of Authority.

Issuance of a statement by Colonel Simmons to the effect that he sought to resume active control of the Ku Klux Klan to correct "the gross mismanagement of affairs on the inside and to arrest the abuse of authority," and charging the Evans regime with creating out of the "invisible empire" a "government by blackmail," with paid spies on the inside of every klan in America.

Release of N. N. Furney, cashier, and T. J. McKinnon, chief of the klan department of investigation under the Evans regime, on bonds of $1,000 each until Friday morning at 9 o'clock when they will answer charges in municipal court of larceny after trust of klan funds aggregating $107,000.

Announcement by George W. Keeling, kleagle of Texas, that Ku Klux members in that state are supporting Evans in his controversy with Simmons; and the report that the Ku Klux Klan in Lafayette, La., has disbanded and will surrender its charter.

Hearing Is Recessed.

The hearing on Evans' motion to modify Judge Thomas' restraining order was recessed at 6 o'clock Thursday evening until 2:30 o'clock Friday afternoon after all evidence had been submitted and opposing counsel announced readiness to begin arguments.

Attorney Etheridge, representing Evans and his supporters, charged while outlining his case that the restraining order was secured by Simmons on false representations as to who was in actual charge of the klan and its headquarters when the petition was presented to Judge Thomas. The restraining order enjoined Evans or his followers from interfering with Simmons in his possession of the imperial palace at 2621 Peachtree road and the exercise of the authority over klan affairs he claims to hold as imperial wizard and executive head.

To show that the election of Evans as imperial wizard after Simmons had resigned that office last November and had been designated emperor was null and void, Attorneys Ben H. Sullivan and J. V. Poole, representing Simmons, introduced in evidence, article eight of the original constitution and by-laws of the Ku Klux Klan which prescribed the method of electing the imperial wizard, and then read extracts from a stenographic report of the proceedings of the klonvocation to show that the procedure of that gathering was at variance with

the designated manner.

Simmons' Contention.

Article eight, section one, stated that the imperial wizard shall be elected by ballot, and that no nominations for the place can be made. The transcript of the klonvocation, as quoted by Attorney Sullivan, showed that Evans was nominated for the office of imperial wizard and then elect- by acclamation. The minutes presented by Attorneys Sullivan and Poole showed that E. Y. Clarke, who was presiding at the klonvocation, announced from the chair that the convention was operating under the original constitution and by-laws, and further showed that the present constitution and by-laws were not adopted until the following day.

Even if the election had occurred under the new constitution and by-laws adopted the following day, counsel for Simmons contend, the election of Evans would have been illegal because under the new regulations the imperial wizard must be elected by the grand dragons from the various realms, and not by the klonvocation.

Simmons' Statement.

In commenting on his move against Evans and his officers, Colonel Simmons said Thursday that his motives "have been impugned by certain statements in the daily press."

"It has been alleged that I have asserted my rights to govern the organization because of a lust for power, or a lust for money or for both. There is nothing in the entire history of my connection with the order to justify such charges. It has been my proud distinction to remain much of the time in obscurity and all of the time in poverty, while others became conspicuous and rich.

"The impelling motives behind my action were to correct the gross mismanagement of affairs on the inside and to arrest the abuse of authority.

"The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is an eleemosynary institution founded by myself for patriotic, fraternal and benevolent purposes. Every dollar coming into the treasury of the order is a trust fund. It was designed by me in the beginning to reinvest all funds that accumulated in the treasury of the order in a service of helpfulness to the American people. Every program that I have made for such service has been scrapped. No constructive plan has been inaugurated.

Waste Is Charged.

"The administration has been characterized by extravagance and waste. Money that should have been utilized for educational and benevolent purposes has been used to pay for junketing trips all over the country. Enormous sums have been expended in luxurious living in hotels in a number of cities, and the hotel expense accounts have been nearly or quite equalled by the expenditures for automobile service. These junkets have been organized usually with two or more imperial officers and a large company of attendants composed of clerks and body guards. They have traveled in royal splendor and have lived in royal luxury.

"An espionage system has been built up and extended until it ramifies every organization in the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Paid spies are on the inside of every organized klan in America to report on the conduct and utterances of klansmen within the klaverns. The Invisible Empire under the present administration became a government by blackmail. The cost of the system was appalling. During the month of March more than $68,000 was diverted from the treasury of the organization and went to this department. I am determined that the American citizens associated with this organization shall no longer be subjected to this system of espionage, and that the moneys coming into the treasury of the organization shall no longer be diverted to the purpose of blackmailing klansmen.

Thousand Are Used.

"The funds pouring into the Imperial Palace through regular channels have run into many hundreds of thousands of dollars. These moneys have not been placed into the treasury of the klan and made subject to the check of one responsible, bonded official, but the funds have been deposited to the credit of individual accounts in a number of banks and made subject to the personal checks of the depositors. In addition to all this, large sums of money have been stored in safety deposit vaults. Why the trust funds of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan were taken from the treasury of the organization and so distributed and so deposited and so used has not up to this time been explained to me.

"Recently a proclamation emanating from the Imperial Palace made it a capital crime, not exceeded in enormity by treason or murder, for a klansman to give aid or encouragement to any woman's organization. This was an attempted exercise of arbitrary authority without parallel. I speak reverently when I say that even Almighty God has never exercised such authority over the free will, the free conscience and the free conduct of man. Such misconception of the prerogatives of position and such abuse of authority cannot and shall not be tolerated by klansmen."

Charges Against Klansmen.

Charges that F. L. Savage and H. W. Evans had deposited large sums of klan funds to their own account, subject to check for whatever use they desired were made in an amendment filed to Simmons' original petition by Attorney J. V. Poole when the hearing before Judge Thomas was resumed at 2:30 o'clock.

During March, the amendment asserted, Savage received $68,000 as klan funds and deposited the money in his own name. Dr. Evans took for his own personal use $3 from every initiation fee collected throughout the country, it was alleged.

The amendment was filed after investigation of the fiscal affairs had been made at the palace by E. J. Jones, the new cashier appointel by Simmons, between the time Simmons took possession of headquarters and the time Sheriff Lowry and his deputies took custody, it was stated.

"When Dr. Evans took charge as imperial wizard," Jones told newspapermen, "there was upwards of $400,000 in the klan treasury, and when Colonel Simmons regained control there was less than $125,000 left.

"This is in addition to the funds that came in every week, the average weekly payments from klans over the country to the palace being about $30,000.

"Investigation revealed that Dr. Evans, F. L. Savage, his chief of staff, and H. C. Montgomery, treasurer, had individual accounts at Atlianta banks, and that funds of the klan were deposited subject to their personal checks.

"Most of the funds wasted were found to have gone for the establishment of an elaborate espionage system, inaugurated by Dr. Evans to spy upon officers and members of the klan to find out who were for him and who against him. Salaries paid members of the espionage system ranged from $17.50 a week for a telephone operator in a local hotel to $12,000 a year for an attorney.

"We found also that Dr. Evans charged up exorbitant amounts of money for expenses. On one occasion he turned in an expense account of $850 for a three-day visit to Chicago.

"On another occasion Dr. Evans, Mr. Etheridge and Mr. Savage made a five-day visit to New York and drew out of the bank in advance the following sums for expenses: Dr. Evans, $2,000; Mr. Savage, $1,200, and Mr. Etheridge, $700."

Attorney Etheridge stated to the court that he expected to show that in order to secure the restraining order Monday night Simmons had represented that he was in actual control of the organization and actual possession of the physical properties and that he anticipated interference from the Evans faction, and indicated that he would then show that Simmons had not been in charge since he was made emperor last fall. In substantiation of that he read a number of affidavits which described what he termed the "raid" on the palace by the Simmons leaders Monday night.

The first public statement from Evans since Simmons proclaimed himself supreme head of the Ku Klux Klan came Thursday afternoon in one of the affidavits introduced by Attorney Etheridge.

He described the proceedings at the klonvocation last November when he was elected imperial wizard. He said that when Simmons resigned as imperial wizard and proclaimed that office vacant and issued a proclamation creating the office of emperor, Simmons suggested to the klonvocation that "it would be a gracious thing on the part of the klonvocation if they would select himself as the emperor," and then said to the assemblage: "You may have a wizard to do the work and let your papa sit up in the corner and smoke and tell you about the war."

Under the arrangement outlined by Simmons, Evans declared, the emperor would hold no authority except over the kloranic work, or the ritualistic and philosophical work of the klan. He quoted Simmons as saying:

"I would have charge of rituals and robes and everything of that sort, and such work would be passed on when completed to the imperial wizard, who must be subservient in those matters to the emperor."

Evans Is Elected.

Evans said that after E. Y. Clarke had been elected imperial wizard and had immediately resigned, he was elected and was "anointed" imperial wizard with appropriate remarks by Simmons. After being installed, he said, he took possession of the klan's physical properties and remained in charge of them until April 2.

N. N. Furney, cashier under the Evans regime, was the author or one of the affidavits which, in substance, was as follows:

"During Monday rumors were heard at the palace that the palace would be raided and all the property seized. After I left the palace for the day and went to my home the night watchman at the palace telephoned me about 6:45 o'clock and informed me that a crowd had gathered at the palace.

"I immediately went to the palace and found what appeared to be 25 or 30 men assembled in the reception hall. Great excitement seemed to prevail. I walked back to my office and called in Rowland, the night watchman, and asked him what their business was. He stated that one Mr. Norton informed him that they had come out to take possession of the palace and had read him a paper signed by Colonel Simmons to that effect. He stated that he notified Mr. Norton that he had no authority to recognize a paper of that kind and therefore would not admit them further than the reception hall.

"I informed him, together with the rest of the employees of the palace, to let them remain in the reception hall until Colonel Simmons or some one officially connected with the organization arrived. This suggestion was followed out.

Meets Colonel Simmons.

"Shortly thereafter Colonel Simmons arrived, at which time I met him in the reception hall and asked him if he would talk with me. He informed he that he could not talk to me by myself. I told him that it was perfectly satisfactory for him to talk with me in the presence of any one he desired, and he then stated that he could not talk to me at all, and I returned to my private office.

"Then Attorney Sullivan came into my office and said that a court order was coming out that night ordering that the palace be turned over to Colonel Simmons. Later I was informed that the sheriff wanted to see me and the other agents and employees of the palace in the office of H. K. Ramsey, imperial kligrapp, and we assembled there, where Sheriff Lowry read to us what appeared to be the court paper."

Testimony of Tom Akers, private secretary to Chief of Staff Savage, offered in affidavit form, was to the effect that at no time prior to the occupancy of the palace by the sheriff's deputies had Simmons claimed possession.

Present Paper.

He said that about 7 o'clock Monday night Henry J. Norton, exalted cyclops of Nathan Bedford Forrest klan; W. J. Mahoney, Dr. Thomas E. Greene, Dr. Caleb A. Ridley, E. J. Jones and others entered the palace and Norton presented a paper to A. J. Grant, the nightwatchman. The document, signed by Simmons, was represented as authorizing Norton to take possession of the property. The nightwatchman refused to surrender custody of the palace, and was told that Simmons would arrive shortly with a court order.

Later, he said, Simmons and Attorney Sullivan, Dr. William E. Thompson and Dr. Johnson entered and demanded the use of a room for a meeting of the kloncilium. They were given the use of a room, he said. Participating in the conference were Mahoney, Dr. Greene, Dr. Ridley, T. J. Shirley and others.

Sheriff J. I. Lowry arrived during the conference and entered the meeting, Akers said.

When the sheriff entered, he said, Sullivan demanded that the court papers be read, whereupon Sheriff Lowry remarked that to him it "all seemed like a fool scheme," and recommended that nothing be done. Upon insistence of Colonel Simmons Sheriff Lowry read the prayers of Simmons' petition and the order which Judge Thomas had signed, Akers said, and advised him and the other attaches of the palace that the order gave Simmons control of the place, whereupon he and his associates withdrew.

FORREST KLAN BACKS SIMMONS.

The resolution introduced Thursday night at the meeting of the Nathan Bedford Forrest klan was adopted by a standing vote, it was announced by representatives of the local klan who furnished The Constitution with the text of the resolution. The meeting was held in the hall at 58 1-2 South Forsyth street. The text follows:

"Whereas, our emperor and imperial wizard, Colonel William Joseph Simmons, has by official proclamation assumed again the reins of authority and is actively functioning and performing his duties as imperial wizard of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan for the good or the order,

"And whereas, the imperial kloncilium has concurred in his decision and action,

"Therefore, be it resolved that the members of the Nathan Bedford Forrest klan No. 1, individually and collectively, hereby express their purpose and determination to stand by our emperor and imperial wizard, Colonel William Joseph Simmons, in his taking charge and administering of the affairs of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and we pledge to him our loyal, unqualified and undivided allegiance and support.

"Be it further resolved, that we send a copy of this resolution to every klan in the United States and supply the newspapers with copies for publication."

Lowry Put On Stand.

Sheriff James I. Lowry was placed on the witness stand to swear to an affidavit which he had declined to sign for Attorney Etheridge early Thursday. The document, read to the court by Attorney Etheridge and sworn to by the sheriff, described the serving of the court order at the klan.

Attorney Etheridge said that Sheriff Lowry had declined to sign the affidavit because he did not wish to appear as volunteering information for either side in the controversy inasmuch as he is temporary custodian of the palace and grounds, but had agreed to swear to the statements it contained if forced to do so in court.

An affidavit was presented by Attorney Etheridge bearing his own signature. He said that he was a member of the kloncilium and as such was familiar with the proceedings at the klonocation last year. He corroborated the affidavit of Evans. He disclosed that at a meeting of the kloncilium in January a salary of $1,000 a month had been designated for Simmons as

"The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan has its enemies without, but for the purpose of standing by two with malice toward none and charity employes of that city who had been for all, I, together with my official suspended from duty on the grounds family, will lead the organization that they were klansmen. I took with along the lines laid out for it. These me members of my staff who could are the development of purer Americanism and a finer and deeper sense assist me in their defense.

"The books and accounts of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan are of citizenship. To any enemies that open to the proper klan officials for we may have within, all I can say inspection at any time, and a complete audit will be given to the klonkloncilium at its meeting in July. is that this organization will survive any attempt of traitors to scuttle the ship. All these will be dealt with under klan law and in klan spirit."

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

II

Georgia

compensation for his ritualistic work.

Only Affidavits Admitted.

Attorneys Sullivan and Poole requested permission to place Simmons on the stand, but Judge Thomas held that only testimony in affidavit form was admissible. Simmon's counsel offered nothing in rebuttal except a copy of the original constitution and by-laws. Attorney Poole raised several objections to portions of the Evans' affidavits, but was overruled in almost every instance.

By this time darkness was approaching and Judge Thomas announced that inasmuch as he had foregone his lunch in order to expedite the hearing it was necessary to recess the hearing. Simmons' counsel insisted that the hearing be concluded and Attorney Etheridge offered to submit the matter without argument for the sake of time, but Judge Thomas announced adjournment for the day.

Colonel Simmons and a large delegation of his followers were present in court. Dr. Evans was not present and did not attend the Wednesday session. Attorney Etheridge told newspapermen that he did not care to "humiliate and embarras" Dr. Evans by having him present.

Many Women Present.

A number of women were among the spectators. Officials from practically every county department were present and took a keen interest in the proceedings. The jury box was filled with newspaper reporters and representatives of the local news associations. Colonel Simmons, upon his arrival, greeted them with the jocular remark, "Well, this is a pretty tough-looking jury."

T. J. McKinnon, head of the investigating department under Evans, and N. N. Furney, Evans' cashier, furnished $1,000 bond each when arraigned before Judge Hathcock Thursday afternoon on municipal court warrants sworn out by E. J. Jones, Simmons' cashier, charging larceny after trust of approximately $107,000 in klan funds.

At the hearing Saturday morning McKinnon and Furney will contend that they anticipated a "raid" on the palace by Simmons and his faction and withdrew the funds to prevent Simmons from getting them. Attorney Paul Etheridge told a Constitution reporter that Monday he had instructed the two officials by telegram from Washington to take such action and that the funds are still in possession of Furney and McKinnon.

TEXAS KLEAGLE SIDES WITH EVANS

San Antonio, Texas, April 5.—Texas is the bulwark of the Ku Klux Klan and Texas klansmen will support Dr. H. W. Evans, imperial wizard, in his fight against Colonel William J. Simmons, emperor, according to George W. Keeling, kleagle of the klan in Texas, who is in San Antonio. Mr. Keeling said that the constitution of the klan confers upon the wizard, Dr. Evans, of Dallas, Texas absolute executive authority while the emperor has no authority to administer affairs of the organization.

Mr. Keeling quoted from the constitution as follows:

"Being the supreme chief executive of this order, the imperial wizard shall have and hold supreme authority and power within this organization in all administrative matters and act in any and all matters not prescribed in this constitution when in his judgment the best interests of the order warrant."

Mr. Keeling said that it would not be practical for the klan to recognize any women's organization at this time as there were eight or ten in existence and to recognize any one of them would create friction.

He predicted that the courts would uphold Dr. Evan's contention and said that information received by him did not show that thousands of klansmen were flocking to Atlanta for a conference.

BATTLE LINES DRAWN FOR A NEW KLAN WAR

Anti-Klansmen Claim Many Chapters Dropping Out.

CITE NORFOLK AS LEADER

Gov. Hardwick Declares War on "Hooded Bands" and Places Anti-Klansmen in Office—Simmons-Evans Battle Reopens.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 14.—Peace reigns at the palace of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan here after one week of the supervision of the three-man commission appointed by the court to direct its affairs until the injunction proceedings brought by William Joseph Simmons, emperor, finally are settled. But the fight will be reopened this week when the hearing on the rule Nisi originally granted the Simmons faction, and later modified by the judge, comes up, and indications are it will be one of the bitterest ever staged in Fulton County courts.

The Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn. April 15, 1923

Meanwhile notices of numerous klans all over the country dropping out of the order because of the general row over the control of its treasury have been received in Atlanta. Local anti-klansmen point to these as the first rumblings of a general movement that will see the end of the order.

Evans Denies It.

Officials of the Evans regime who are directing plan activities pending final settlement of the litigation, under the supervision of the commission, deny that a single klan has cancelled its charter, but declare that new klans are being formed in various cities of the United States at the rate of eight a day.

However, anti-klansmen here point to the fact that the Norfolk, Va., klan said to be one of the largest in the United States, has announced that it has dropped its charter in the national organization, that the Atlanta chapter, the first ever formed, and the Marietta, Ga., chapter have announced that they will drop out of the order unless Col. Simmons is given control, as proof of their belief that the end of the Ku Klux Klan in the United States is in sight.

Both the Simmons and the Evans factions today exhibited numerous telegrams from klans in many parts of the United States pledging them support in their fight.

Gov. Hardwick's Stand.

Another feature of the past week was the appointment by Gov. Hardwick of a judge and general solicitor of the recently created Barrow County court at Winder, Ga., who have announced war on the klan. Winder recently was the sceen of several demonstrations by the members of the klan, leading up to an announcement by J. W. Woodruff, one of the most prominent and wealthiest manufacturers in the state, that he would shoot the next klansman who came by his house.

The governor, in making his appointments, declared that there was no room in Georgia for invisible government, and declared that all hooded and robed bands must get out of the state.

The hearing on the receivership petition for the klan asked by Harry B. Terrell of Atlanta and other members of the so-called insurgent faction which was to have been heard Saturday has been postponed until the Simmons-Evans row has been settled.

COUPLE KIDNAPPED; MAN GIVEN BEATING; WOMAN IS WITNESS

Unmasked Band of Macon Men Apply Lash; Victim Ordered to Leave

MACON, GA., April 4.—A band of eight unmasked men, believed by the police to be members of the Ku Klux Klan, kidnapped Mrs. Fredericka Pace, of New York and Lynwood L. Bright from the former's automobile, at Second and Arch streets at ten o'clock tonight, carried them to a lonely spot beyond Ocmulgee Park, a negro section, four miles from the city, and there beat Bright almost into insensibility. Mrs. Pace was not horse-whipped as at first reported, but was forced to look on.

Montgomery Advertiser 4-5-23

Bright was given twenty-four hours in which to leave the city, under penalty of death.

Sheriff's deputies and motorcycle police combed the highways around Macon for three hours before Deputies Hardison and Raley of the sheriff's force came upon the couple trudging along a country road, walking toward Macon. They had become lost on the lonely road and thought they were going toward Macon.

The couple were brought to police headquarters where Bright and Mrs. Pace gave their version of the affair.

According to the police Bright and Mrs. Pace were in an automobile on one of the main thoroughfares here when another automobile drove up and several men jumped on the running board of the Bright machine. A struggle is said to have taken place. When the police arrived the Bright machine was empty and eye witnesses said the other automobile made a dash for the city's outskirts.

Mrs. Pace said she was not beaten, that the men informed her that they were not going to harm her, but were going to kill Bright.

"They said they resented the testimony of a negress in Bright's suit for divorce Monday, in which charges were made that Mrs. Bright did not keep clean. The negress was a witness for Bright," said Mrs. Pace.

She begged that the affair be kept from the newspapers, saying that she was going to leave the city at once and did not want any further embarrassment.

"They tied my hands and they put a mask on my face," Mrs. Pace stated. "I tore the mask from my face and saw them drag Mr. Bright from the car and throw him down on the ground. They first tied his hands and put a gag in his mouth. Then they drew out a lash or a leather strap and beat him repeatedly over his body."

Bright confirmed the report as given by Mrs. Pace and said that the kidnapers also stated that they whipped him because he tried to take his property away from his children.

"I offered to give them the home on Second street and keep it in repair for my children for the rest of my life," said Bright, "provided it was not mortgaged or sold. They kept on beating me.

"I have done no wrong. Possibly I made a mistake by bringing the negro woman into the case. They told me that they were going from here to Montezuma and get the negro woman witness in the case tonight and kill her."

While the kidnaping and whipping scene was going on, Mrs. Lynwood L. Bright, who testified against her husband here on Monday in his suit for divorce, was in her room at a local hotel. When informed of the kidnaping, Mrs. Bright's only comment was "I am very glad to know that there are some men in the world any way."

At police headquarters after Bright and Mrs. Pace were brought in from the country road Bright appeared to be suffering from the lashes across the body. He asked that the sheriff's deputies examine his wounds. No examination was made, however, but it was understood that a doctor was called for Bright later.

Bright said that he told his kidnapers that he could not leave the city in 24 hours, as ordered to do. He asked for the rest of the week to close up his business affairs, he said. The request was refused, he declared, and the lash was again applied.

The kidnaping of Bright and Mrs. Pace occurred almost in front of the Tabernacle Baptist church on Second street, within a block from the scene of the kidnaping of Dr. Eugene Schreiber of Boston, Mass., several months ago.

Bright Given 24 Hours to Leave Town, and Woman Is Forced to Watch While Strap Is Used.

TWO VICTIMS FOUND BY DEPUTY SHERIFFS

The Atlanta Constitution

Bright Recently Divorced Wife, Who Had Sued Mrs. Pace for Alienating His Affections.

Atlanta Ga.,

Macon, Ga., April 4.—A band of eight unmasked men, believed to be members of the Ku Klux Klan, kidnapped Mrs. Fredericka Pace, of New York, and Lynwood L. Bright from the former's automobile, at Second and Arch streets at 10 o'clock tonight, carried them to a lonely spot beyond Ocmulgee Park (a negro section) four miles from the city, and there beat Bright almost into insensibility. Mrs. Pace was not horse-whipped as at first reported, but was forced to look on.

Bright was given 24 hours in which to leave the city, under penalty of death.

Deputies Find Couple.

Sheriff's deputies and motorcycle police combed the highways around Macon for three hours before Deputies Hardison and Raley, of the sheriff's force, came upon the couple trudging along a country road, walking toward Atlanta. They had become lost on the lonely road and thought they were going toward Macan. April 5, 1923.

The couple were brought to police headquarters, where Bright and Mrs. Pace gave their version of the affair.

Mrs. Pace said she was not beaten, that the men informed her that they were not going to harm her, but were going to kill Bright. "They said they resented the testimony of a negress in Bright's suit for divorce Monday, in which charges were made that Mrs. Bright did not keep clean. The negress was a witness for Bright," said

Mrs. Pace.

Woman Badly Scared.

"They didn't harm me, but they scared me most to death," said Mrs. Pace. She begged that the affair be kept from the newspaper, saying that she was going to leave the city at once and did not want further embarrassment.

"They tied my hands and they put a mask on my face," said Mrs. Pace. "I tore the mask from my face and saw them drag Mr. Bright from the car and throw him down on the ground. They first tied his hands and put a gag in his mouth. Then they drew out a lash or a leather strap and beat him repeatedly over the body."

Bright confirmed the report as given by Mrs. Pace and said that the kidnapers also stated that they whipped him because he tried to take his property away from his children.

Bright's Story.

"I offered to give them the home on Second street and keep it in repair for my children for the rest of my life," said Bright, "provided it was not mortgaged or sold. They kept on beating me."

"I have done no wrong," insisted Bright. "Possibly I made a mistake by bringing the negro woman into the case. They told me that they were going from here to Montezuma and get the negro woman witness in the case tonight and kill her."

While the kidnaping and whipping scene was going on Mrs. Lynwood L. Bright, who testified against her husband here on Monday in his suit for divorce, was in her room at a local hotel.

She had occupied a seat in the lobby until 9:30 p. m. writing letters. Then she went to her room. At 1 o'clock this morning a Telegraph reporter informed her of the kidnaping.

Did Not Seem Surprised.

Mrs. Bright didn't appear to be surprised. But her only comment was, "I am very glad to know that there are some men in the world anyway."

At police headquarters, after Bright and Mrs. Pace were brought in from the country road, Bright appeared to be suffering from the lashes across the body. He asked that the sheriff's deputies examine his wounds. No examination was made, however, but it was understood that a doctor was called for Bright later.

Bright said that he told his kidnapers that he couldn't leave the city in twenty-four hours, as ordered to do. He asked for the rest of the week to close up his business affairs, he said. The request was refused, he declared, and the lash was again applied.

Chases Mrs. Pace

Late this afternoon, according to R. Douglas Feagin, attorney for Bright, Mrs. Pace was sitting in her automobile on the principal business street of Macon when Mrs. Bright, walking down the street, noticed her. Mrs. Pace told Mr. Feagin, he said, that Mrs. Bright made a face at her and then reached for her bag as if to get something. Mrs. Pace did not wait, however, she is quoted as saying, and immediately jumped from the automobile and started across the street in a run, followed by Mrs. Bright.

Mrs. Pace was only a short distance from her hotel, but before she reached the hotel, she said, Mrs. Bright stopped and spoke to a tall man, who looked at Mrs. Pace and then went across the street to a Cadillac automobile.

Mrs. Bright gave up the chase, so Mrs. Pace told, and turned from her course as if to go into a motion picture theatre. A few minutes later Bright returned to the automobile Mrs. Pace had left at the curbing, and joined Mrs. Pace.

Later in the afternoon Bright and Mrs. Pace were out riding, it was related and they noticed an automobile following closely behind them. Every turn Bright and Mrs. Pace would make, the car still followed, she told Mr. Feagin. Bright managed to get the license number of the automobile. Mr. Feagin said, but could not identify any of the occupants of the machine.

Mr. Feagin said Bright and Mrs Pace came to his home in a fashionable suburb of Macon late this afternoon and appeared to be in great distress over the incident. Mrs. Pace was in tears he said as she related the episode.

Bright Given Divorce

Mrs. Pace, accompanied by her mother, came here last week from West Palm Beach, Fla., and they were here on Monday when Bright's suit for divorce from his wife was tried in superior court. On Tuesday he was granted a first decree divorce without the privilege of remarrying.

Settlement "Satisfactory."

In a suit for damages begun by Mrs. Bright in New York, against Mrs. Pace, a settlement was made recently which Mrs. Bright said was "satisfactory." Mrs. Bright had charged Mrs. Pace with winning the affection of her husband.

The two women met on the street here last Saturday, but there was no scene. Mrs. Pace did not testify at the divorce trial.

Mrs. Bright was at her room in a downtown hotel at a late hour tonight. Apparently she had no knowledge of the reported kidnaping of her husband.

Mrs. Pace's mother left her hotel here this morning. Mrs. Pace left the hotel early in the evening and had not been seen since.

Indicted in Atlanta.

Lynwood Bright and Mrs. Frederica Pace were indicted by the Fulton grand jury on a statutory charge on complaint of Mrs. Bright, but before the cases ever came to trial Mrs. Bright, as the principal prosecuting witness, requested that the indictments be nol prossed, and in view of the fact that Mrs. Bright was the only person who had pushed the charge the true bills were nol prossed by Solicitor Boykin.

The indictments alleged that Bright and Mrs. Pace committed a statutory offense while stopping at a local hotel. Evidence on which the true bills were found was secured by Mrs. Bright, it is said.

KLAN RULE PLACED IN HANDS OF BODY CHOSEN BY COURT

Simmons, Evans and Court Marshal Named To Reign Temporarily

DISMISS CHARGES AGAINST LEADERS

Associated Press Report.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 7.—After a week of legal bickerings between supporters of William Joseph Simmons, emperor and H. W. Evans, imperial wizard, the affairs of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan today were placed in the hands of a commission of three men to be administered by them pending further orders from the court.

Superior Judge E. D. Thomas in announcing his decision today named Mr. Simmons, Mr. Evans and J. M. George, marshal of the municipal court, as the committee to carry on the operations of the klan. Sheriff James I. Lowry, who has been custodian under previous court orders for the past four days, is relieved when he receives the receipt of the commission for the headquarters of the klan, its monies, records and other properties.

Following the action in Judge Thomas' court, T. J. McKinnon, chief investigator for the klan, and N. N. Furney, cashier for the order, were placed on trial in Municipal Judge T. O. Hathcock's court on charges of larceny after trust. Both were dismissed for lack of sufficient evidence. McKinnon was alleged to have removed checks for approximately $20,000 belonging to the klan, while Furney was charged with removing $100,000 of the organization's money.

Hearing April 14.

It now remains for the courts to act upon the original petition of the Simmons faction for a temporary injunction directed against H. E. Evans as imperial wizard, and other officers of the klan, restraining them from interfering with Colonel Simmons as emperor and imperial wizard of the order he founded. This case is expected to reach a hearing within the next ten days, attorneys stated today. There is also pending a petition for a receivership for the Ku Klux Klan, filed by attorneys for Mr. Terrell, and others of what is known as the "insurgent faction," hearing on which has been set for April 14.

Judge Thomas' final ruling was the second he made today in the case. The original order he made dissolved the temporary restraining order except in that Dr. Evans was restrained from interfering with Colonel Simmons as emperor of the klan. It meant that the imperial palace or national headquarters were restored to Dr. Evans and his adherents were jubilant. It was issued by Judge Thomas after he had declined to entertain an amendment to the original petition by counsel for the emperor making the Ku Klux Klan as a corporation a plaintiff in the litigation.

Commission in Charge.

Just as the judge was preparing to sign his order, J. V. Poole, as counsel for Colonel Simmons, offered another amendment to the original petition proposing to make the Ku Klux Klan a defendant in the case. Over the strenuous objection of Paul Etheridge, imperial klonsel of the klan, representing the Evans faction, the court accepted the amendment and announced his order placing the affairs of the klan in the hands of a three-man commission.

To prevent any change in the affairs of the organization until it is decided who is actually the legal imperial wizard, the court's order provided that the commission should "take charge of all affairs of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, monies, properties and records whatsoever, with full and complete authority to operate the affairs of the corporation as they were being operated and the corporation conducted immediately prior to April 2, 1923." Each member of the commission was instructed to give bond of $5000.

Recover Valuables.

In the trial of McKinnon and Furney for alleged larceny after trust of funds belonging to the klan, it developed that the checks and money had been removed by the klan officials to prevent its falling into the hands of Emperor Simmons and his adherents when they obtained control of imperial headquarters early in the week. The money and papers now are in the custody of the court, it was brought out.

Details of the visit to the palace were given by E. H. McElry, a member of the klan and one of the Simmons adherents. He testified that "working under instructions" on the night of April 2, he obtained the keys to McKinnon's desk and the combination to the safe. He said the papers were missing when he opened the safe. He said his instructions were obtained from H. J. Norton, king kleagle of Georgia, and Colonel Simmons' personal representative that night.

A question by counsel for McKinnon as to what he would do if he were in charge of approximately $60,000 and "you heard that a raid was going to be made on your place of business" was ruled out on objection of opposing counsel.

Simmons Testifies.

Emperor Simmons was placed on the stand in the Furney hearing and testified that on the night of April 1 he called on Mr. Furney to advance him a total of $9000, which was his salary as emperor, in order to meet personal obligations, and that Furney refused to give it to him. On cross-examination he could not recall that he had told Furney he was going to "rule the Ku Klux Klan or ruin it." He declared he had not outlined to Furney his plans for taking over the klan.

Furney, in an unsworn statement, stated that Colonel Simmons came to him the night preceding the issuance of the temporary injunction placing the Simmons faction in control of headquarters and said he had to have $9000, and "if it wasn't coming to him immediately he would get 500 men if necessary and raid the palace."

Colonel Simmons was the only one of the leading officials of the klan present throughout the various court proceedings. He appeared satisfied with the court order placing the affairs of the organization temporarily in the hands of a commission, but his

KLANSMEN SHOULD WITHHOLD JUDGMENT

Atlanta, Ga.—Another charge has been laid against Edward Young Clarke and a bench warrant has been issued for his arrest by Federal District Attorney Clint Hager, in which the former Klan official is accused of using the mails to defraud.

The issuing of the warrant followed Clarke's failure to appear in court to answer the charge and his bail of $500 was declared forfeited.

This is the fourth time that charges have been made against Clarke and his friends lay it at the door of persecution. Whatever the cause, Klansmen in recognition of his efforts in organizing the Klan should withhold judgment until he is tried. The making of charges does not convict a man, as witness the Mer Rouge example.

Clarke's counsel in explaining his absence declared that a physician's certificate stated that Clarke's health would not permit his appearance at the present time.

The case is the outcome of Clarke's work while in the Klan and is centered about the bonding of officials. It is charged that Clarke sent out circulars to subordinate officers telling them that they would have to be bonded in the sum of $1,000 for which bond the premium would be $5 and that the $5 should be sent to him. It is further charged that several officers sent in their $5 but were not bonded.

The outcome of the trial will be awaited with interest, but his friends declare that the country will again be shown the difference between a charge and the proving of the charge.

Ku Klux Klan-1923 I General

The Kool Koin.

Klonciliums, kleegles, klommanders and merely klansmen together with Kamelias and all other ko-ordinated bodies need not fear the warmth being produced by the friction between Emperor Simmons and Imperial Wizard Evans. Under the fiery cross the fire of words rages over things that have passed out of the hands of the mere klansmen. The latter once held a proprietary interest in the subject matter of the dispute but that interest seems to have been surrendered to the higher ups, together with the right of kontinuous kontest koncerning it. For any disregard of or disrespect to the law and the machinery of the law that may have been shown in the past it is now evident that in the future kourt defendants and kourt attorneys will be more than amply kompensated.

If Emperor Simmons speaks the truth koncerning Wizard Evans, and if Wizard Evans speaks the truth koncerning Emperior Simmons, then is it beyond preadventure that both are pretty fat Turkeys financially.

But even fat Turkeys still krave provender. The wizard says that the emperor is trying to organize an auxiliary for no other purpose than his own financial profits and the emperor responds with the allegation that this organization of the auxiliary has angered the wizard because it beat the latter to it by some 24 hours. When and where the fields are ripe for the reaper he has to work fast in making hay while the sun shines.

Furthermore the emperor insists that the wizard received more than $100,000 in fees during six months. This should make it evident that a not inconsiderable element of the people is still as 100 per cent American as it was in the days when the late Phineas T. Barnum was taking toll from the ones that are born every minute. If Emperor Simmons be right the $100,000 that accrued to Wizard Evans kame in the form of lagniappe as he was enjoying koncurrently a salary of $15,000 per annum and was charging to the Klan every solitary item of his living expenses including house rent, grocery bills, light and fuel bills and automobile maintenance. Surely is this a wizardy in self protection.

With the pickings so fat no wonder the words are so fiery as between the ins and the outs among the pickers. But the rank and file of the klan need not be disturbed further than to seek the means to make their kontributions. When klansmen fall out then is it certain that kourts will kollect their dues. Ko-operation, konfidence and komradeship may be burned away in the krucible of keen and kaustic comment, but the koin will always remain kool and kompanionable. So, therefore, let everyone from kligraph to kleegle kick in.

THE OATH OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

Read It Over And Ask Yourself Why The Opposition Has Not Published It In Full

Much has been said by the press and by persons opposed to the Ku Klux Klan about its members being oath bound to protect each other in the violations of the laws of the country. The opposition press all over the country, has published what they claim is a part of the oath of a Klansman as follows: "I swear that I will keep secure to myself a secret of a Klansman when same is committed to me in the sacred bond of Klansmanship, the crime of violating THIS solemn oath, treason against the United States of America, rape and malicious murder alone excepted."

This paragraph has been repeated by the opposition thousands of times as conclusive proof of their charge that Klansmen are bound to protect each other in the violation of any law except treason, rape and murder.

Great has been the cry that the Ku Klux Klan is a very dangerous organization; that its members are oath bound to perjure themselves if necessary to protect a brother Klansman in the violation of law and that this will thwart justice; make it impossible for the courts to convict criminals who are Klansmen and plunge the country into mob rule and anarchy.

Now, those who claim to be in possession of the Klan oath and claim that the paragraph quoted above is taken verbatum from the official oath of the Klan, are certainly in possession of the two paragraphs immediately following it and if they wanted to be fair would have given them also. Dr. G. C. Minor published these two paragraphs in his recent address in Plainview and we reproduce them here verbatum as he gave them:

"I most solemnly assert and affirm that to the government of the United States of America, and any state thereof of which I may become a resident, I sacredly swear and unqualified allegiance above any other and every kind of government in the whole world. I here and now pledge my life, my property, my vote and my sacred honor to uphold its flag, its constitution and constitutional laws, and will protect defend and enforce same unto death."

I swear that I will most zealously and vallantly shield and preserve, by any and all justificable means and methods, the sacred constitutional rights and privileges of free public schools, free speech, free press, separation of church and state, liberty, white supremacy, just laws and the pursuit of happiness, against any encrouchment of any nature, by any person or persons, political party or parties, religious sect or people native, naturalized or foreign, of any race, color, creed lineage or tongue whatsoever."

Stop and read the above paragraphs again and ask yourself why the opposition has not published them in connection with the one they have given so much publiciy to. The answer to your question is that they know it would destroy their argument. They know each Klansman is sworn to protect, defend and enforce laws of the country even unto death and that any Klansman who violates the laws of the country also violates his oath as a Klansman and that every other Klansman is sworn to prosecute him by all lawful methods for the violation of law, instead of protecting him.

If you will carefully study the above quotations you will see that the Ku Klux Klan is an organization of native born, gentile, white American men, who are sworn to uphold, defend and enforce the constitution and laws of the land against violations of the same by its own members or any other person. So we see the greatest alleged menace of the Ku Klux Klan vanishes like a fairies gift.

For the information of any who desire authentic information, the secret work of the Ku Klux Klan is recorded in the copyright office in Washington, D. C. and is open to the inspection of any person, attorney, district attorney, judge, governor or any other person interested in reading it.

If you are interested in a further investigation of this Great American organization, make your wish known by addressing a letter to—

P. O. Box 775
San Antonio, Texas.

An Impartial Threshing Out Of Misunderstandings Among Officials Results in Perfect Harmony

Telegrams Announcing the Settlement Received by Outside Officials and Laymen, Creates Intense Satisfaction

The American Farmer

There has never been a human organization on earth, that has not had its internecine troubles—differences of opinion, among its members. In many instances, these difficulties have caused the destruction, or serious injury to worthy propositions. But as a rule, when men are sane, fairminded, and reasonable, such interruptions have been beneficial, and the work went forward, to better, and grander results.

This happy ending followed, what the enemies of the Ku Klux Klan vainly hoped, would result in irreparable injury to that 100 per cent patriotic order—for every tiny wrinkle has been carefully, and harmoniously **ironed out**—and you have **heard the last of it.** 5-5-23. San Antonio

In an admirable, fair, and open manner, the affair has been gone over, by that peerless Klan paper—the **Dallas American**—and I want to compliment the management upon the favor it has conferred upon every loyal member of the organization, in giving them the opportunity to read, and understand the entire matter. It settles the question, and also puts the eternal muffler upon every meddlesome clacker, who would delight in anything, that would injure the organization.

No real red-blooded Klansman will fail to read every word of explanation, for it will encourage him to press onward, and upward, to nobler and grander achievements.

Colonel William Joseph Simmons and fifteen other men eight years ago petitioned the Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia, for a charter for the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and the Court thereafter issued the charter making the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan a legal entity. After the charter was issued these fifteen men met and elected themselves Imperial Officers of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, selecting Colonel William Joseph Simmons as Imperial Wizard and Emperor.

Later these same men drafted and caused to be printed in booklet form a constitution and by-laws governing the organization. This status remained until about seven months prior to November 27th, when Colonel Simmons' health became impaired and he was no longer able to transact the business of the Klan and he appointed E. Y. Clarke as Imperial Wizard PRO TEM Mr. Clark at once assumed the duties of Imperial Wizard and acted as such until the 10th day of November, 1922.

In the latter part of April or the first part of May, 1922, the Imperial Wizard issued a call for a delegated provisional Klonvokation which met on May 6th, 1922, in Atlanta, Ga., at which provisional Klonvokation committees were appointed for the setting up of a convention to be held sometime the latter part of 1922. Sometime during October, 1922, the Imperial Wizard issued a call for a delegated initial Klonvocation to be held November 27th to 30th, 1922. On November 27th, 1922, the delegates to said convention met in Atlanta on the University Grounds and Colonel William Joseph Simmons convenced the delegates, and after a lengthy speech, Colonel Simmons declared the convention open.

Many speeches were then made by delegates. On the second day of the convention Colonel Simmons again called the meeting to order and after a short talk stated that he had been occupying the office of Imperial Wizard and Emperor of the Knights of the Ku Kluz Klan and he thought it altogether fifting and proper that the two offices be seperated and that he would appreciate it if the delegates would elect him to the office of Emperor. This was accordingly done, and Colonel Simmons resigned from the office of Imperial Wizard and declared the office vacant.

When the time came for the election of Imperial Wizard Dr. H. W. Evans was nominated by Col. Wm. Joseph Simmons for this office. The motion was duly seconded by a number of Klansmen, but before the vote was taken Dr. H. W. Evans asked that his name be withdrawn. The name of E. Y. Clarke was put in nomination for Imperial Wizard, and Dr. H. W. Evans seconded this nomination. E. Y. Clarke was elected Imperial Wizard, but refused to accept the office, making a speech nominating Dr. H. W. Evans and declaring that Colonel Simmons wanted Dr. Evans elected. Dr. Evans was then elected by the unanimous vote of the Klonvokation.

Colonel Simmons thereafter installed Dr. Evans as Imperial Wizard and turned over to him as such the office of Imperial Wizard, formerly occupied by Colonel William Joseph Simmons, together with the superintending control and possession of the Imperial Palace and all personal property, records books, files and other properties, and Dr. Evans in turn accepted the office and took possession of these properties.

This was immediately after the adjournment of the Klonvokation, and he remained in full possession and control of all the properties, both real and personal, which belonged to the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, including the records, books files, etc., until April 2nd, 1923.

The committee on constitution and by-laws appointed at the provisional Klonvokation held on May 6, 1922 prepared a draft of a new constitution and by-laws, and this was reduced to type and copies thereof were placed in the hands of all of the Cyclops of each Klan throughout the country in order that they might study it and be able to offer suggestions and comments when the delegated official Klonvokation was convened. When the convention met, copies of the proposed constitution and by-laws were distributed among the delegates in order that they might have opportunity to study them and make such amendments or corrections as they might think meet and proper.

After the election of Dr. H. W. Evans as Imperial Wizard, constitution and by-laws was submitted to the convention for its adoption or rejection and after it had been carefully considered it was unanimously adopted.

By reference to the constitution and by-laws it will be seen that the duties, powers and perogratives of the Emperor of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan are defined and also that the duties, powers and perogatives of the Imperial Wizard are defined.

Colonel Simmons was familiar with the terms of the constitution and by-laws, having studied same to his entire satisfaction, and they were accepted by him as being satisfactory. The Convention, among other things, by proper resolution, authorized and delegated the Imperial Wizard to select a committee, with E. Y. Clarke as chairman, to investigate the advisability of the organization of a Woman's Department of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and make its report to the Imperial Wizard or the Imperial Klonicilium on or before May 1st, 1923.

On February 27th, 1923, E. Y. Clarke convened this committee in Atlanta for the purpose of discussing the advisability of the organization of a Woman's Department of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. After much discussion the committee thought it wise and proper that such an organization should exist, but not having fully investigated the methds of the operation of such a department, adjourned to meet again in Atlanta March 25th, 1923.

At this date the committee further discussed a Woman's Department, but not having sufficient information and data adjourned to April 2nd, 1923, at which time the committee again convened for the further consideration of the Woman's division of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

Thereupon Colonel William Joseph Simmons and certain of his supporters brought suit in the Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia, averring that the plaintiff was in full possession and control of all the properties of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, including the Imperial Palace, together with the records, books and files of said organization and had been since the charter of said Klan, and that the defendant H. W. Evans and his staff, were undertaking to molest and were molesting the plaintiff, Colonel William Joseph Simmons and the free management and control of the affairs of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, plaintiff prayed that Dr. H. W. Evans and staff be enjoined and presented the petition to said Court and was heard in chambers ex-parte.

The court issued an order enjoining and restraining Dr. H. W. Evans and staff from interfering with the free management and control of the properties and affairs of the Knights of the Ku Klux. The order referred to was placed in the hands of James I. Lowry, Sheriff of Fulton County, Georgia, for service and the Sheriff proceeded to the Imperial Palace or offices of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, situated on Peachtree Road, and ordered the employees and officers of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, who were in possession of the properties under the direction of the defendant, H. W. Evans, as Imperial Wizard, to vacate the premises.

He exceeded the authority vested in him under the order of the court, and ordered the officers and employees to surrender the possession of the Imperial Palace and the offices and other properties of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan to Colonel William Joseph Simmons and associates.

At the time of rendering the order and the placing of it in the hands of the Sheriff and the service of the order upon the employees and officers of the Klan who were in control of the properties under the direction of H. W. Evans as Imperial Wizard, Dr. H. W. Evans and staff were in the City of Washington, D. C., and they returned to the city of Atlanta on the afternoon of April 3rd.

Finding what had transpired Dr. H. W. Evans and staff prepared an answer to the petition denying the averments therein contained and presented the facts in relation to the true status at the time of service of the order. They asked the Court to modify its order made on the previous day and place the property, etc., in the hands of the Sheriff of Fulton County until hearing could be had on the complaints and answer. This was accordingly done.

Thereafter, on April 7th, 1923, Judge E. D. Thomas of the Superior

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Georgia

GEORGIA'S CONSCIENCE
HARTFORD CONN COURANT
JANUARY 6, 1923

Recently the attention of the country was called to the fact that only one state saw more lynching in 1922 than did Georgia and, for some time, the country has known that the headquarters of the Ku Klux Klan are in the same state. Now and then the country hears of tales not exactly to the credit of the commonwealth and Georgia has not gained in reputation thereby.

On Tuesday of this week the "Atlanta Constitution," speaking for the good of the order, called attention to a recent incident in Screven County. Therein lived an aged negro, decrepit but enjoying the confidence and respect of his white neighbors. Near the home in which he lay crippled by rheumatism an automobile occupied by two white men became mired. The men demanded that the negro should aid them in starting the car and when he refused because of his infirmities they killed him. They then hacked his body into fragments and mingled them with the mud in the road and went on their way as soon as they were able to move their car. No arrests were made.

The "Constitution" asks that the "trend toward barbarism" be checked and tells its readers to act before the state suffers further disgrace. At least one resident of Atlanta, John A. Manget, responded the next morning by offering a reward of $500 for the apprehension and conviction of the Screven County murderers, adding that he hoped the governor of the state would offer an equal sum. He then told of an outrage at Marietta where a small Syrian colony is situated. Some of their neighbors recently dynamited the house in which one or more of the families lived and notice was served upon all of them to leave town. Mr. Manget offers $500 reward for the arrest and conviction of the perpetrators of this outrage and expresses himself as follows:—

You write of our 'trend toward barbarism.' The outside world thinks Georgia has already 'arrived,' and if these two terrible crimes are passed up as was the crime of breaking into the state penitentiary and lynching a prisoner, and the brutes perpetrating them do not receive the penalty of the law, I shall feel as the outside world does, that Georgia has already arrived at the barbaric stage.

The language is not that of the various imperial wizards who occupy the imperial castle on Peachtree street, but it has the merit of being understood at a glance and upon reading it one has the right to be optimistic as to the future of Georgia. Its great newspaper has spoken in protest and it secures a prompt approval. We hope that the governor of the state will be heard from and, with that beginning, it should be possible to prove that Georgia is civilized.

LAW ENFORCEMENT URGED BY CIVITANS

Action Follows Address by John Manget, in Which He Deplores Disregard for Law.

Atlanta Constitution

"The ever-increasing disregard for law" was declared Georgia's greatest danger by John A. Manget, Atlanta capitalist, addressing the Civitan club Friday on "Lawlessness in Georgia." He assailed the Ku Klux Klan as being responsible, directly or indirectly, for many of the criminal activities throughout Georgia and the southern states.

1/13/23

Resolutions placing the Civitan club on record as being in favor of strict enforcement of every law on the statute books and in favor of revision of any laws that are shown to be bad, and commending Mr. Manget for his stand, were introduced by Norman C. Miller and adopted by the club.

"Disregard for Law."

"The outstanding danger to the future welfare of our great state is the ever-increasing disregard for the law," Mr. Manget declared. "Failure to enforce certain laws is breeding contempt for all law and we are speeding rapidly—yet almost unconsciously—toward anarchy."

Mr. Manget said that for a quarter of a century Georgia has led the world in lynching, and that until twelve months ago there had never been one effort to punish the perpetrators of the mob crimes. Since the organization of the inter-racial commission lynching has fallen off about 33 1-3 per cent, he said.

"I am not here to say anything to hurt any one's feelings, and yet if I were to remain silent on a most important matter I would be untrue to my subject," he said. "It is my opinion that the Ku Klux Klan is responsible, directly or indirectly, for many of the awful crimes that are disgracing Georgia and other southern states.

Attacks "Hooded Mob."

"Good men everywhere should rise up and demand that no hooded and disguised mob should be tolerated on the streets or roads of this state and that any violation should be justification for shooting to kill by any citizen whose person or property was imperiled. Georgia must no longer tolerate 'invisible government,' that proposes to take away from its citizens the right to worship God according to the dictates of one's own conscience, and the right to happiness and peace regardless of race or creed.

Lives Are Unsafe.

"There are whole groups of counties where the lives of negroes are unsafe even while passing through such sections, and it is as well known, though not muchly advertised fact, that the boll weevil is not all to blame for Georgia's cotton crop falling from 2,000,000 bales down to 800,000 bales, for thousands of negro cabins in Georgia are empty, and it is due to the fact that life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness' guaranteed by the constitution is, so far as the negroes of Georgia are concerned, a hollow mockery and a farce.

"Georgia is not giving the negro a fair deal. They are in a panic in many sections of the state, and therefore are fleeing constantly to places where they may live in peace. The negro is not the only part of Georgia's citizenship that is suffering from injustice and lack of law enforcement," he said.

"In Marietta, despite a great mass meeting last Sunday those foreigners are still unsettled and undecided as to whether or not their lives are safe, and they may yet flee to some city or refuge in another state. Not one arrest has been made."

IF YOU DON'T KNOW THE TRUTH, KEEP YOUR MOUTH SHUT.

Atlanta Constitution

We have just read an article in the Supreme Circle News, a weekly Negro publication in Albany, Georgia, in which the editor or associate editor undertook to defend the Ku Klux Klan. 1-18-23

The editor of this paper is Joe H. Watson, supreme ruler of the Supreme Circle, and the associate editor is J. H. Martin, a mail carrier in the Albany post office, and we want to say to these men, which ever one is guilty, and we rather think the defense is the mouthings of the associate editor, that if you do not want the public to know you are a fool, you had better keep your mouth shut; and when you do not know the truth, you had better keep your mouth shut; if you have a case, you had better study it before you go into court; that if you do not want to be made ashamed when you are trying to tell a story about which you know nothing, you had better let the story alone; that it is always better to tell the truth than it is to tell a lie; that no defense is better than a poor defense; that if you do not know anything about the Ku Klux Klan or any other organization, you had better let it alone; that it is always better to keep your mouth shut than to make a fool of yourself. The comparison between the Negroes and the K. K. K., undertaken by the Supreme Circle News is one of the most ridiculous pieces of cowardly truckling that we ever read.

In Albany the city government refused to let the K. K. K. use the city hall to hold one of its meetings, because it believed that their propaganda was a menace to the public safety and injurious to good government.

In the teeth of this a little Negro paper, edited very largely by a mail carrier, who has no right to engage in any work outside of his regular employment, comes out and makes a defense for the Klan; takes issue with the Albany Daily Herald which refuses to carry any matter for the Klan, because it believes that the intstitution was illadvised and a menace to good government. Now, here is a little Negro who is not a member of the Klan and says he does not know anything about it, who undertakes to make a defense by saying that the Negroes have been accused of many crimes of which they are not guilty, and in like manner, many things are charged to the Klan of which it is not guilty. In defending the Klan this little mail carrier says it is no more fair to let the hand of accusation fall upon the Klan without the proper exercise of legal judgment, than it is to lay everything that happens to be committed under the guise of a robe or mask to the Klan. And further remarks, "Let us be broad-minded towards our own selves, and in being fair and broad-minded toward our own selves, we will likewise be fair in our accusations, especially to the Negro and to the Klan."

Now, the race objects to Brother Martin linking it with the Klan. If he thinks it will help him with his job to distribute mail among the Ku Klux in Albany or elsewhere, that is all right; that is his personal right to have his belief, but the race needs no comparative defense along with the Klan. Our little brother must not be reading what is happening in a Louisiana Parish, what is happening in Texas, and the burning of Negro citizens of a Florida town. But possibly Brother Martin has his job in mind, and he is afraid if he does not defend something he does not know anything about, if he does not impress the white people he is a good Negro, he will be strung up to a limb or ordered to move.

But let us again admonish you, Brother Martin or Brother Watson, if Brother Martin is not guilty, it matters not which, that it is better not to talk about things you know nothing of, and that you make a fool of yourself every time you publicly state that you do not know anything about a subject and then proceed to discuss it. You say you know nothing about the Klan, and in the next breath you say there have been many things written and said about the Klan that are not true. If you have been employed by the Klan to defend it, we suggest that they get a better lawyer—one who will show intelligence and a knowledge of the law in the discussion of its case, rather than ignorance of the facts.

THIRD SUIT AGAINST CLARKE IS DISMISSED

1-20-23

Judge Sibley Sustains Motion That Non-Suit Be Declared.

Atlanta Constitution

Holding that the plaintiff had not made out a case, the $50,000 damage suit of Lloyd Hooper against E. Y. Clarke, former imperial wizard pro tem of the Ku Klux Klan and now imperial giant, was dismissed in United States district court Friday.

The suit was the last of three similar proceedings brought against Mr. Clarke by three former grand goblins of the Ku Klux Klan. The other two were dismissed Thursday at the request of counsel.

Counsel for defendant in the Hooper case moved that a non-suit be declared, and Judge Samuel H. Sibley sustained the motion.

A REMARKABLE DOCUMENT

Atlanta Independent

By reason of the mischief the document propagates, we received the most remarkable communication a few days ago our eyes ever fell upon. This document appears to be from the N. A. A. C. P., but gave as its signers: Harry H. Pace, G. W. Harris, et al. Atlanta Ga.

This communication was addressed to the Attorney General of the United States, and had for its purpose the prosecution and annihilation of Marcus Garvey and his followers. This communication is fraught with much danger and is calculated to stir up more strife and bitterness between the races than even the Ku Klux Klan. The document was sent to many Negro papers throughout the country, and marked "released February first."

The Independent refused to carry the communication; first, because of its dangerous and treasonable character; second, because it was libelous and criminal; third, because it was a piece of cowardly meanness; fourth, because it was a criminal attempt to prejudice public opinion against a man presumed to be innocent until convicted.

In this discussion, we do not wish to be understood as defending Garvey; but standing for the fundamental principle of fair play, giving every man an opportunity to be heard before a jury of his peers. We hold no brief for Garvey or his propaganda, and are making no defense for him, but are standing up for the principle of free speech and a free press as we have the light to see it.

These men ask the Attorney General to advance the case of Garvey in the court to try, convict and put him in the Federal Prison to get him out of their way. They do not ask for him a constitutional investigation, but a legalized lynching. They tell the white folk that Garvey is a dangerous negro and that he teaches negroes to hate white folk, and in consequence of which, he should be suppressed or exiled. They charge him with the death of J. W. H. Eason, who was assassinated in Louisiana a few weeks ago.

The plot of these Negro men resolves itself into a conspiracy to get rid of a man whom they cannot control or haven't sense enough to handle. We do not believe in Garvey or his propaganda, but are willing that he have an opportunity that the people may find out whether he is a statesman or a faker. If these men are afraid of Garvey, and he is not in their way, why call on a great government to supress him? If he is a humbug and a knave, why not give him rope and let him hang himself? Give the people time and they will take his measure, just like they will find out the animus of the men who are calling upon the great government to do what they find themselves unable to do. If the men who have failed in their fight to put Garvey down are so anxious that law and order should prevail, why not call on the Attorney General to suppress the Ku Klux Klan? Why not ask him to indict convict and hang the thousands of murders who constitute the mobs? Why are these men so much interested in the conviction of one Negro who has already been indicted for using the mails for fraudulent purposes, and so little concerned about the indictment, conviction and punishment of the lynchers throughout the country? No, these angels of peace present a striking example of the white folk "nigger" trying to get the white folks to run a decent and manly Negro man out of the community, because they can not control him.

We do not know whether the N. A. A. C. P. is responsible for this dangerous document supposed to be issued from 2305 Seventh Avenue, New York, but it bears the earmarks of its propaganda, and is supposed to be signed by four of the active members and supporters of this organization. And we are loath to believe that sane business men like Harry Pace, Robert Abbott, John Nail and George Harris, would be parties to so foolish and mischief making document as the one in question. These Negroes address the Attorney General as the chief law enforcement officer, to suppress a menace to harmonious race relations, and in the light of all the mobs, Klu Klux Klan, night riders and lawless gangs who spare neither life nor property, these angels of peace could not point out to the Honorable Attorney General but one menace—Marcus Garvey. They love law and order so much they could not see the Klu Klux Klan, the Tulsa, Florida or Indiana outrages, where bands of Negro families were expelled from the towns and their homes burned and property confiscated.

The N. A. A. C. P. was organized for the purpose of advancing the cause of freedom and to establish equal opportunity to all men and to guarantee free speech and free press. The Institution was organized to suppress mob law and to put down lawlessness, not to instigate mob violence and to encourage lawlessness. If the U. N. I. A. or the Negro can help solve our problems, why not accept their good offices? Why try to put the white folk against the Garveyites by raising the cry of race hatred? Why turn "white folks nigger" or adopt the propaganda of traitors, in order to best your competitor in open combat? If your cause is right and Garvey's is wrong, your cause will live and Garvey's will die, and you will not need the assistance of the white folk or the federal courts to put your program over.

Truth is eternal and error is short lived. Stand your cause upon its merits and it will live because of its merits, or die for the lack of merit. There could be nothing meaner or so far reaching in mischief than for any set of Negro men in the teeth of the strained race relations, to array white folks against black folks, by telling the white folk that a certain group of Negroes hated all white folks and were teaching all Negroes to hate all white folks. Such conduct is race treason, race treachery and is fulminated only by cowards, who find themselves unable to meet their opponents in equal combat.

But we are not willing to believe that Harry Pace, John Nail, George Harris and Robert Abbott are responsible for this cowardly appeal to the Attorney General to destroy Garvey until they admit it.

TRIED IN VAIN TO BAN ATLANTA KLAN PARADE

Louisville Courier Journal, Louisville, Ky.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 8.—(Crusader Service) John A. Manget disclosed today his unavailing efforts to persuade Mayor Sims to ccancel per- which marched through the streets last Wednesday. 2/10/23

"This cowardly aggregation hid behind masks," Mr. Manget said, in giving out his correspondence, "and were advertised as Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, which organization was born in this city of dreamers and grafters. At the haed of this bunch of Invisible Empire champions, who hide their names and faces, rode mounted police of our visible city government by order of the Mayor."

Chicago Defender 1-20-23

Klan Posts Warning on 7 Churches

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 19.—In an effort to intimidate voters of our Race who rallied to the support of Judge Paul E. Seabrook, mayoralty candidate, a skull and crossbones, crudely drawn in ink, was posted on the door of every church and lodge hall in the city. Under the picture were the words:

"This is a white man's fight. Keep away."

In some cases the words were lettered by hand. In others they were stenciled. Large churches were placarded with two signs.

Members of the Race considered it as an unwarrantable attempt to frighten them away from the polls and retarding them from exercising their constitutional right of franchise, while others considered it a threat of violence coming from the headquarters of the local Ku Klux Klan.

The warning only served to consolidate the Race in throwing their full support to Judge Seabrook. He was elected by an overwhelming majority.

In addition to the posters, warnings in the form of a slip of paper were found under the doors of individual citizens bearing the words: "Cast your ballot right—for Stewart— by order of——" Below these words a picture of the Ku Klux Klan was pinned. Churches on which the warnings were placed are as follows:

Zion Baptist church, West Broad street.

St. Phillip's church, Charles and West Broad street.

Masonic temple, West Gwinnett street.

St. Phillip's Monumental church, New street.

Bryan Baptist church, Bryan street, west.

First African Baptist church, Franklin square.

Bethel A. M. E. church, East Broad street.

Ezra Presbyterian church, East Broad street.

The signs were on heavy beaver board and are being preserved by Mayor Seabrook.

KU KLUX PARADE

Atlanta Constitution

Klan's Drum Corps to Head Procession.

Several thousand Knights of the Ku Klux Klan will parade through the streets of Atlanta tonight at 8 o'clock, according to information from that organization, the occasion marking initiation of a large class of new members. Atlanta Ga.

According to the statement, the parade will be headed by the big drum and bugle corps of the klan. Those in the parade, it is understood, will be attired in the full regalia of their organization.

Klan Headquarters Will Now Direct Propagation Work

Atlanta Constitution 2-24-23

Fred L. Savage, imperial klailiff of the Ku Klux Klan, Friday announced that E. Y. Clarke, imperial giant, has formally turned over to the imperial headquarters of the klan the propagation department of the order.

It was announced last November by Mr. Clarke that he was preparing to relinquish control of the propagation work of the klan.

The statement given out by Mr. Savage and signed by H. W. Evans, imperial wizard, was as follows:

"In conformity with general plans announced to the press in November last year, Edward Young Clarke today formally turned over to imperial headquarters of the Ku Klux Klan the entire machinery and control of the propagation department of the order, which department he organized and of which he has been head. Effective today, all propagation activities of the Ku Klux Klan will be under the guidance and direction of imperial headquaters."

Ku Klux Klan — 1923. Georgia.

Klansmen Gather On Mountain Top For Ceremonial

About Ten Thousand Members of Order Convene Here For Annual Exercises.

Approximately ten thousand Klansmen, members of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, last night made their annual pilgrimage to Stone Mountain where, at the hour of midnight, under the light of the fiery cross, rededicated themselves to the obligations they have taken.

The Atlanta Constitution 5-7-23

The annual celebration this year, on the seventh anniversary of the founding of the order, was much smaller than in several years, because settlement of the recent internal litigation came too late for the consummation of the elaborate program originally planned

Because of the anniversary coming on Sunday the usual parade of Klansmen through the principal streets of Atlanta clad in their white robes and helmets was dispensed with, as were other regular entertainment features.

5-7-23

Leave for Stone Mountain.

The advance guard of the Klansmen left the Auditorium-Armory about 8:30 o'clock at night for Stone mountain. Arriving there they stationed a cordon of Klavaliers around the base, while others searched the mountain for any Sunday excursionists who might have delayed their departure in an effort to be present at the ceremony.

The main body of Klansmen left the Auditorium in automobiles shortly after 9 o'clock, arriving at the mountain about 10:30 o'clock. They immediately began the long ascent, guided up the treacherous paths by flaming torches held by Klavaliers.

Completing the ascent in less than an hour, the Klansmen spent the remaining time before midnight in silent prayer.

Promptly at midnight the enormous fiery cross which had been erected on the pinnacle of the mountain burst into flames, revealing an American flag floating in the breeze nearby. As "Old Glory" burst into view the tune "America" was softly sung by the Klansmen.

Lead in Prayers.

After the song, imperial officers of the klan, standing beneath the fiery cross, led the Klansmen in a series of prayers, in which thanks to God for the many blessings bestowed was given, and supplications for a continuance of these blessings.

After the settlement of the internal litigation about ten days ago, a proclamation was sent out by Hiram Wesley Evans, imperial wizard of the klan, in which he gave instructions to the klans to meet on the anniversary night in their own klaverns, and there to give thanks to God for the amicable settlement of all differences among the leaders of the organization.

Many Klansmen from all sections of the nation, however, came to Atlanta in order to make the pilgrimage to the mountain with the klans in the Atlanta province.

Devotional Ceremony.

The ceremony on the top of Stone mountain was of a devotional nature, and was in commemoration of the re-founding of the order on the same spot, when at the hour of midnight 15 men assembled with Colonel William Joseph Simmons and there pledged their allegiance to the ideals set forth by Colonel Simmons.

Since that time, it is estimated by officials of the organization, that more than two million men have affiliated with the order.

After completing the devotional exercises about 1 o'clock Monday morning, the Klansmen, with one hand at the charred remains of the fiery cross and the other on the American flag, rededicated their "lives" to the principles of their order.

The rededication service finished, the Klansmen returned to the base of the mountain, where they entered the waiting automobiles for the return trip to Atlanta.

More than 2,500 automobiles were paarked on the roads near the mountain.

KLAN TO INVESTIGATE VIENNA WARNING NOTE

5-15-23

Negroes Told to Move, But Paper Does Not Bear Official Seal.

The Atlanta Constitution

A thorough investigation of typewritten warnings signed "K. K. K." which are said to have been recently placed under the doors of three leading negroes in Vienna, Ga., was promised Friday by officials of the Knights of Ku Klux Klan in Atlanta, who emphatically denied that the klan had been responsible for the warnings.

Nathan Bedford Forrest, grand dragon for the state of Georgia, informed The Constitution that there is no klan in Vienna or at any other point in Dooly county.

F. L. Savage, chief of staff, declared that the imperial palace would exert every effort to ascertain the identity of the author or authors of the letters

Warnings Typewritten.

One of the warnings, neatly typewritten on a blank sheet of paper, was furnished The Constitution by Dr. C. T. Stovall, its correspondent at Vienna, who stated that the note had been placed under the door of a leading negro business man at Vienna by an unidentified person. Two other negroes there have received similar notices, he said.

Accompanying the document was a letter from Dr. Stovall, revealing a shortage of farm labor in Dooly county that he described as "alarming." Approximately 650 negroes have left the county, he said.

Exodus of Blacks.

"The reported exodus of negroes in Dooly county is regrettable," Mr. Savage stated Friday night. "It is our intention to exhaust every means to learn the identity of the party or parties who are operating under the guise of the Ku Klux Klan in Vienna. The Ku Klux Klan will not let such an incident pass without a thorough investigation."

The warning, which notified the recipient to vacate the premises he occupied, because they were needed for other purposes, and stating that it would be unwise to ignore the note, was immediately referred to the imperial officers of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

Letter Puzzling.

Had the klansmen in Vienna been responsible for the communications, Mr. Savage stated, the documents would have borne the official seal of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. In view of the fact that the warning which Dr. Stovall sent to Atlanta was written on plain paper, bearing no seal of the order, he was positive that the organization was in no way a party to the incident.

Dr. Stovall is a prominent physician of Vienna and has been The Constitution's correspondent at that point for more than a quarter of a century.

The warning read as follows:

"The ground on which this building is located is needed for other purposes; you are, therefore, notified to move to other quarters before May 1. Notify the party from whom you rent at once and do not wait for another notice.

"We have no ill feelings toward you but wish these buildings vacated at once. K. K. K."

Dr. Stovall's Letter.

Following is the letter of Dr. Stovall:

"Editor Constitution: As your correspondent I deem it my duty to submit the enclosed to you to do with it as you please. The enclosed slip and two others like it were placed under the doors of the most prominent negro places of business in this city a few nights ago, by an unknown person. Of course it stampeded them.

"It is admitted that these negroes are law-abiding, that their business is carried on in an orderly manner, etc. They are having the indorsement and protection of the mayor and police, backed by the public sentiment of white people, so far as is expressed, as well as by the owner of the buildings.

"The general belief is that the 'K. K. K.' had nothing to do with it. There is no lodge of them here, and but a very few members, so far as is known.

"Not long ago, you had me to investigate and report on the size and importance of the negro exodus in sofar as it affected this county. I then estimated that 600 had left the county, including Vienna. Since that time, at least 50 more have gone.

"There is an alarming farm labor shortage in this county, the negro tenants in some instances deserting the fields after the crops are planted and growing, and supplies furnished by the owners.

"And, it is plain that the approaching summer will witness this movement on a larger scale than ever.

"So far, not more than a dozen of those leaving have returned, and two or three of them were dead.

"And yet, a few seem to think this 'exodus' a good thing, as evidenced by the incident mentioned in the beginning of this letter."

KAMELIA ORDER WILL HONOR HEROINE

5-4-23

Public Service at Auditorium to Pay Tribute to Miss Emma Sanson.

The Atlanta Georgian. The Atlanta Constitution

Breathing anew the devotion of the South of today to the traditions wrought by the Old South, a solemn memorial will be held in the Atlanta City Auditorium at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon alike to the old Knights of the White Kamelia of reconstruction times and to a Southern heroine of the Civil War.

The girl, Emma Sanson, of near Gadsden, Ala., guided the daring cavalry of General Nathan Bedford Forrest to safety in a moment of great peril. It is for her that Emma Sanson Court, of the Kamelia of Atanta, which will hold the memorial service, has been named.

Among those participating will be Emperor William Joseph Simmons, of the Ku-Klux Klan; Dr. W. E. Thompson and Dr. Caleb A. Ridley imperial kludd of the Ku-Klux Klan. Robed members of the Kamelia will attend, although the occasion will be public with thousands of Atlantans, it is expected, present.

As a link between the Kamelia of the present and the Knights of the White Kamelia of the Sixties, General A. B. Booth, of New Orleans, at one time a commander of the old order, is in Atlanta. He has been given a special invitation to attend as guest of honor.

From authentic records of General Forrest's campaigns, the story of the heroism of Emma Sanson has been revealed. Hard-pressed by federal troops, Forrest and his members faced grave danger at Black Creek, three miles from Gadsden. The bridge—the only known means of advance—was in flames.

The young woman, described as "a tall, comely girl of about 18 years," approached Forrest and offered to guide him to a ford half-mile away, unknown to the enemy. The gallant cavalryman assisted her to his horse and together they rode, despite constant rifle fire, to the ford.

WITHOUT FEAR.

Undismayed by the whistling bullets, she pointed out the approaches through which the cavalry could advance. Although several bullets pierced her clothing her one comment was: "They have only wounded my crinoline." Upon the return she waved her sunbonnet at the federal troops, causing them to cease firing and to cheer.

"The artillery was sent forward," the campaign records relate," and with a few shells, well thrown, quickly drove away the federal guard at the ford, and the passage was successfully effected in less than two hours."

In repayment for her aid, Forrest later in the day recaptured her brother from the federals. At the next session of the Alabama Legislature Miss Sanson was granted a tract of land and the Governor was instructed "to provide and present her with a gold medal, inscribed with suitable devices commemorative of her conduct."

Hundreds of klansmen, in Atlanta to attend the anniversary of its foundation, will attend the memorial, and there will be appropriate music

KAMELIA TO HONOR WOMAN HEROINE

The Atlanta Constitution

Dr. W. E. Thompson, Col. William J. Simmons and Dr. Caleb Ridley to Address Women.

5-6-23

Emma Sanson court of the Kamelia of Atlanta, the local unit of the woman's organization founded by Col. William Joseph Simmons, will hold its first public meeting at the city auditorium at 3 o'clock this afternoon when it honors the memory of Emma Sanson, the brave Alabama girl who during the Civil war guided the daring cavalry of General Nathan Bedford Forrest to safety during a crucial moment.

All Atlanta has been invited to be present. A musical program will be provided by Charles A. Sheldon, Jr., city organist.

Dr. W. E. Thompson, former United States commissioner to the Balkans, will preside. Principal speakers will be William Joseph Simmons, el magus of the Kamelia and emperor of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan; and Dr. Caleb A. Ridley, imperial kludd of the latter organization. Members of the Kamelia will wear white robes.

FIRST PHOTO OF KAMELIA INITIATION

Presented here is the first picture published of an initiation ceremony of the Emma Sanson Kourt, No. 1, of Atlanta, of the Kamelia, a secret order for women, founded on the principles of the Ku-Klux Klan. The above picture was made at the rededication ceremony to "God, Home and Country," similar to which will be the services Sunday afternoon at the Auditorium, when members of the order will gather to pay tribute to the memory of the heroines of the Civil War. High officials of the Klan will take part in the exercises, which will be open to the public.

KLANSMEN MEET IN ATLANTA TODAY

Seventh Annual Anniversary Celebration Will Be Held at Midnight on Stone Mountain.

The Atlanta Constitution

Klansmen from all parts of the United States are assembling in Atlanta for the seventh annual anniversary celebration of the refounding of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Seven years ago sixteen men gathered with Colonel William Joseph Simmons on the top of Stone mountain and there, under the flickering rays from the fiery cross, pledged their best efforts for the success of this organization.

Tonight, at the hour of midnight, these sixteen men, or as many of them as can be in Atlanta, will re-assemble on the mountain top in company with others who have joined with them in the past seven years.

Smallest Celebration.

The celebration this year will be the smallest in years, because the settlement of the recent litigation came too late for preparation and fulfillment of the elaborate program which originally was planned.

After the final settlement of the litigation ten days ago, a proclamation was sent to all klans in the country by Hiram Wesley Evans, imperial wizard of the klan, instructing them to hold celebrations in their home klaverns. Many klansmen, however, notified the imperial palace of their intention to attend the ceremony to be staged in Atlanta.

The usual parade will not be held, because of the anniversary coming on Sunday, nor will the barbecue and other features of entertainment be held, for the same reason.

The exercises Sunday will be mainly of a devotional nature, several meetings to be held in Atlanta during the day and early evening hours, while the annual pilgrimage to the mountain will begin about 9 o'clock at night.

Will Ascend Mountain.

Arriving at Stone Mountain about 10 o'clock, the Klansmen will ascend the mountain by easy stages and will spend the time after reaching the summit until midnight in silent prayer.

Promptly at the hour of midnight official services will start with lighting of the huge fiery cross, one of the main symbols of the order. As the flames mount skyward, each Klansman will kneel and be led in a series of prayers by various imperial officers of the order. Floating beside the fiery cross will be the Stars and Stripes.

A strict guard will be kept around all accessible portions of the mountain, that none but Klansmen approach the "shrine," but hundreds of people are expected to line the roads around the mountain for a glimpse of this ceremony.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Request For Receivership Is Feature of Development in Ku Klux Klan Fight

ATLANTA, GA., April 6.—Litigation between the Simmons and Evans factions in the Ku Klux Klan resulting from the temporary injunction obtained by Emperor William Joseph Simmons, restraining Imperial Wizard H. W. Evans and others from interfering with him in control of the klan, advanced a step further today when arguments were concluded before Superior Judge E. D. Thomas. The court announced a decision would be given in the case tomorrow.

Montgomery Advertiser 4-7-23

Another development of the day came with the filing of a petition seeking a receivership for the Ku Klux Klan by Attorney W. H. Terrell, representing Harry P. Narrell and other leaders of the so-called "insurgent faction." The petition, signed by Terrell, Z. R. Upchurch, Arthur E. Woodward and others, asked that a receiver be appointed on the grounds that the klan now is without a duly elected head.

Montgomery Ala

The application further set forth newspaper reports of alleged waste of klan funds by officials of the organization. The defendants named were H. W. Evans, F. L. Savage, Brown Harwood, Rev. Caleb A. Ridley, Nathan Bedford Forrest, Tom Akers, Fred B. Johnson, Paul F. Etheridge, T. J. McKinnon, N. N. Furney, J. K. Skipwith, H. C. Montgomery, S. K. Ramsey, E. J. Jones and James I. Lowry.

Charges that the injunction order obtained by the Simmons faction was obtained by fraud and that Evans never had been legally elected imperial wizard of the organization, were repeated in arguments of opposing counsel in the klan fight late today. Ben H. Sullivan, representing Emperor Simmons, made the first speech, while Imperial Klonsel Paul Etheridge, although entitled to the first and last speeches, made only the closing argument.

Attorney Sullivan contended that the charter of the klan was its fundamental law and that the klonvocation last November failed to follow the provisions of the charter providing for the election of its officials, in that nominations were made and viva voce vote taken instead of a "ballot." He declared Colonel Simmons was emperor and imperial wizard until a wizard had been properly elected.

Denying charges that fraud had been practiced in obtaining the temporary injunction against the Evans faction, Mr. Sullivan contended that Emperor Simmons was in actual possession of the imperial palace and that a meeting of the kloncilium, or supreme executive committee, was in session at the time the court order was served. A quorum of the kloncilium was obtained by the appointment by Simmons of three new members.

J. V. Poole, associate counsel for Colonel Simmons, also presented a brief argument contending that Simmons was in actual possession of the palace and property of the klan in a legal sense.

Fraud, "pre-arranged, concocted, concerted, premeditated," was charged against the Simmons faction by Imperial Klonsel Etheridge in his speech closing the case. He asserted that Simmons had called a meeting of the kloncilium in a downtown office building, at which arrangements were made for a quorum; that this meeting was adjourned to the imperial palace; that the emperor and his party went to the palace at a time when he knew the Imperial Wizard Evans and other officers were not present. He declared the emperor was admitted to the imperial wizard's office as a personal courtesy by an employe of the palace and that Simmons took advantage of this to hold the kloncilium meeting there.

He pointed out the fact that Sheriff J. I. Lowry was a member of the Simmons kloncilium and that he also interpreted the order of the court as dispossessing the Evans faction in favor of the Simmons faction, when such was not the intention of the court in issuing the order.

Referring to the action of the klonvocation, Mr. Etheridge contended that Mr. Evans had been properly elected imperial wizard. Colonel Simmons had vacated the office of wizard, he said, and had proposed Mr. Evans for the place; Mr. Evans was elected and later "annointed" into office by Emperor Simmons; that "since that meeting Simmons has served as emperor and has been accepting $1,000 a month salary for the position."

Imperial Wizard Evans has been "wizarding rigth along" since the November meeting, Mr. Etheridge said, without any disturbance of his authority until April 2, when the court action was taken by the Simmons faction.

Charges of larceny after trust against T. J. McKinnon, klan investigator, and N. N. Furney, cashier, will be taken up before Municipal Judge Hathaway tomorrow. The two klan officials are alleged to have removed funds of the order to prevent the Simmons faction from obtaining control of them.

CASHIER AND HEAD OF INVESTIGATING BUREAU ACCUSED

Warrants Are Issued for N. N. Furney and T. J. McKinnon on Complaint Made by Simmons Agent

Atlanta Ga.

TWO MEN DEFENDED

Georgia

BY PAUL ETHERIDGE

April 5, 1923

Hearing on Petition to Dissolve Enjoining Order Granted to Simmons to Be Resumed Today

The Atlanta Constitution

With the two chief figures of the order openly arrayed against each other and with every indication pointing to a gathering of the forces of the two factions for a death struggle for supremacy, developments in the contest between Emperor William J. Simmons, founder of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and Imperial Wizard H. W. Evans, who occupied the stragetic position of executive chieftain of the order, came with startling rapidity Wednesday.

Late in the afternoon E. J. Jones, acting cashier of the klan and an ally of Simmons, secured in municipal court criminal warrants against N. N. Furney, cashier, and T. J. McKinnon, head of the klan espionage bureau, charging them with larceny after trust of approximately $107,000 in klan funds.

When deputy marshals of Chief Judge Luther Z. Rosser instituted a search for the two men, Paul S. Etheridge, attorney for the Evans faction, announced that Furney and McKinnon would present themselves in court Thursday morning and will be prepared to make bond in any sum. The attorney admitted that the funds in question were in possession of the two men, but added that they were holding it merely as protection to the klan itself in order that Simmons be prevented from securing possession of them.

Gives Fake Combination.

The story of how Simmons' brilliant legal coupe d'etat of Tuesday failed to gain him possession of the funds of the klan came to light when it was found that Furney, when Simmons seized the imperial palace, gave a fake combination and walked out with an $80,000 klan check made payable to himself, which had been prepared in advance. Simmons discovered this when locksmiths were called in and opened the vault. McKinnon is said to have in his possession $27,000 in recent initiation fees.

Representatives of the imperial emperor Wednesday charged that the two men took this course upon secretly telegraphed orders of Wizard Evans, whom they said was in New York at the time.

Hearing on a petition of Wizard Evans, filed at 2 o'clock Wednesday morning immediately after his return, was begun Wednesday afternoon before Judge E. D. Thomas. Evans petition was for modification of an order previously signed by Judge Thomas, which restrained Evans and leaders of his faction from interfering with Simmons in his control of the klan.

Filing of this petition, and favorable action upon it by Judge Thomas, dispossessed the Simmons regime at the imperial palace and threw the physical holdings of the order into the custody of Sheriff James I. Lowry, of Fulton county, who was appointed by the court to take charge pending the outcome of the litigation.

Recess Is Taken.

Attempt on the part of Simmon's attorney to delay the hearing resulted in a ruling by Judge Thomas that the case proceed immediately. The attorney immediately served notice he would take exception to this decision, and the hearing was thereupon recessed until Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

While the two factions were exhausting every resource of the courts, klansmen from all sections of the country were reported to be flocking into Atlanta to take their stand with one of the two chieftains. The controversy is the outgrowth of Colonel Simmons' recent announcement that the Kamelia, a woman's organization formed by him, would be allied with the klan.

Evans retaliated by making public an edict of the kloncilum, inner council of the klan, which forbade klansmen to affiliate with any woman's organization. The next development came in Simmons' successful move for an injunction restraining Evans and his faction from interfering in the former's administration of the klan. The wizard in turn struck back by appealing for a modification of this order, which automatically placed the klan's holdings in the hands of a custodian pending the court's final decision.

First Real Break.

The Evans-Simmons struggle marks the first real break among the chief men of the klan. For several years smaller officials and members have launched attacks upon the organization, but hitherto the real heads of the klan have met opposition with a solid front.

Dissension between the two chieftains has just come to light. About a year ago Simmons, suffering from ill health, retired from active administration of the klan, and was given the title of emperor, Evans being named imperial wizard. Affairs of the order were apparently working smoothly so far as the inner circle was concerned, when Simmons' announcement of the formation of the Kamelia brought quick strife to the surface.

After the two leaders had openly broken, Simmons announced that the rupture had been brewing for several months.

Commenting upon the warrants for embezzlement issued Wednesday, Attorney Etheridge stated that he is fully informed as to the circumstances which resulted in the issuance of the warrants, and that the men named in the warrants now have the funds mentioned in their possession, having taken charge of them to prevent Colonel William Joseph Simmons from securing them.

Men Are Under Bond.

"If I heard some one was trying to steal the klan's money I would try to get there first and protect it if I could," he said. He pointed out that Furney and McKinnon are under bond to handle the klan's funds and that Simmons and the officers appointed to handle the order's affairs after Simmons assumed control of the order and its headquarters Monday night are not bonded.

It is learned that when Colonel Simmons and his associates took charge of the imperial palace on Peachtree road Monday night they asked Furney for the combination to the safe. Furney gave them a fictitious combination, it is charged, and Simons' officers found it necessary Tuesday to employ a locksmith to open the vault.

Upon opening the safe, it is claimed, it was found that Furney had drawn a $80,000 check payable to himself, the check having been indorsed in blank by H. C. Montgomery, klan treasurer, before Montgomery left the city several days ago.

Tuesday morning, it is said, inquiry at the Fulton National bank brought the information that Furney had exchanged the $80,000 check for New York exchange for that amount. Furney's home is on Howell Mill road.

Money for Initiation Fees.

The $27,000 alleged to be in possession of McKinnon is said to have consisted of initiation fees taken in at the palace during the last week from field workers, or organizers, throughout the United States.

McKinnon lives at Norcross, Ga. He is said to have been in Atlanta Wednesday, but was reported to be at his home Wednesday night.

Pending outcome of the hearing before Judge Thomas, the palace will be in charge of deputy sheriffs. Wednesday night Deputy Sheriffs Milam and Nelms were assigned by Sheriff Lowry to guard the headquarters and grounds. The men slept and watched alternately.

Ben H. Sullivan, attorney for Colonel William Joseph Simmons, lost the first round in the hearing when Judge Thomas overruled his motion to postpone the hearing for ten days.

The hearing was on a petition of H. W. Evans, imperial wizard, filed through Attorney Etheridge, to dissolve the order previously signed by Judge Thomas, which restrained Evans and other members of his faction from interfering with Simmons in his control of klan affairs.

Simmons Loses Point.

Attorney Sullivan cited a section of the code which he said required that Simmons be given 10 days' notice before the hearing could proceed. Judge Thomas held that the section referred to applied only to general interlocutory orders. He expressed the opinion that an interlocutory order is at all times under absolute control of the court and may be dissolved by the judge without any notice whatever being given.

Simmons' attorney then gave notice that he would file an exception to the ruling. At that point court was recessed.

Dr. Evans was not present, although he arrived in the city late Tuesday

night. Tom Akers, private secretary to F. L. Savage, Dr. Evans' chief of staff, seemed to be the principal representative of the Evans faction present, excepting Attorney Etheridge.

Colonel Simmons arrival in the courtroom was greeted with prolonged applause by 100 or more spectators. The courtroom was more than half filled, and when the emperor entered the room practically every man present arose and applauded.

The hearing on the petition of Evans to dissolve the temporary restraining order was originally set for 2 o'clock, but opposing counsel met in Judge Thomas' chambers at that time and conferred until nearly 3 o'clock in an effort to agree as to a temporary order which would eliminate the necessity of a hearing until Saturday morning, when Judge Bell will either dissolve or make permanent the restraining order secured by Simmons. No agreement could be reached, so Judge Thomas convened court and called the case.

KLAN DISBANDS, TO GIVE UP CHARTER

Lafayette, La., April 4.—The Lafayette Ku Klux Klan has disbanded and will give up its charter, it was officially announced in a published statement appearing in a local newspaper today, signed by the secretary of the organization and other members.

The decision to disband the local klan was reached at a meeting of members of the organization today, following numerous conferences between klan leaders and prominent men opposed to the organization.

A list purporting to contain the names of the charter members of the Lafayette klan was circulated here recently which brought about strained relations between the klan and anti-klan element, the immediate result of which was to threaten the social and commercial life of the city.

The bitterness between the two elements was increased when the captain of the Lafayette military company was attacked following a court-martial he had instituted against certain guardsmen who are said to have resisted his authority because of his alleged membership in the klan.

These incidents and other evidences of ill feeling are said to have brought leading men together in an effort to restore harmony.

The resignation of members of the klan and the intention to surrender its charter were made known in today's published statement.

MOTHER KLAN IN ATLANTA PLEDGES AID TO SIMMONS

Governing Council Also Reported to Be Behind Emperor

EVANS EXPECTED TO STAGE FIGHT

Associated Press Report.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 5.—The invisible empire under the present administration of the Ku Klux Klan became a government [illegible] declared Emperor William J. Simmons, founder of the organization, in a statement issued tonight. He said he intended to see to it that "the moneys coming into the treasury of the organization shall no longer be diverted to the purpose of blackmail-ink klansmen."

About the same time as the emperor was making this statement, 3000 to 5000 klansmen assembled in the lodge rooms of the Nathan Bedford Forest Klan No. 1, the first klan to be organized, proclaimed him imperial wizard of the order.

Council Backs Emperor.

At the same time that the influential mother klan swore allegiance to Simmons, it was announced that the kloncilium, inner governing council of the order, had also swung into the emperor's forces.

It became known through the announcement of the mother klan that a convention had been secretly held here Monday night, attended by the majority of the members of the kloncilium, and had voted support of Simmons.

This, it appears, was done while Imperial Wizard H. W. Evans was engaged in a conference in New York where plans were being laid to defeat the revolution from within and it is believed to be certain that Evans will bitterly fight all efforts to put the action of the incomplete kloncilium membership on official record.

Attorney J. V. Poole representing Simmons de[illegible] was present at the session and that the action ta[illegible] was legal.

Great Demonstration.

Simmons did not attend the meeting held tonight by the mother klan, but at first mention of his name a huge demonstration was staged. It was several minutes before order could be restored.

A brief proclamation was issued after the meeting, saying "We intend to stand by our emperor and imperial wizard, Colonel William J. Simmons, in his taking charge and administering of the affairs of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and we pledge to him our loyal, unqualified and individual support."

In his statement the emperor said "It has been alleged that I have asserted my rights to govern the organization because of a lust for power or a lust for money or for both. There is nothing in the entire history of my connection with the order to justify such charges."

"It has been my distinction to remain much of the time in obscurity and all of the time in poverty, while others became conspicuous and rich," he added.

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Rival Factions Present Claims in Court

Associated Press Report.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 5.—Taking of evidence in the hearing on the court order requiring Emperor Wm. J. Simmons, of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan to show cause why the injunction brought by him and his faction last Monday against H. W. Evans, imperial wizard and others, should not be dismissed, was concluded in the superior court late today. Judge E. W. Thomas adjourned court until tomorrow afternoon, when arguments will be made.

Affidavits intended to prove that Imperial Wizard Evans has been in actual possession of the imperial palace, headquarters of the klan here, as well as all records, and other property of the order pertaining thereto, were presented by Paul Etheridge, imperial klonsel for the klan who contended that the Simmons' faction had obtained the court order "fraudulently" by representing that Emperor Simmons was in control of the klan.

Affidavits Made.

The affidavits were made by Imperial Wizard Evans, J. A. Comer, member of the kloncilium, Paul Etheridge, imperial klonsel; Tom Akers, secretary to F. L. Savage, chief of staff; T. J. McKinnon, investigator for the klan, and N. M. Furney, cashier.

Counsel for Emperor Simmons filed objections to all evidence introduced tending to indicate that Mr. Evans had been regularly elected as head of the order at the klonvocation held last November, contending, that as emperor, Colonel Simmons, remained the directing head of the Ku Klux Klan, which he founded. Copies of the old constitution and by laws as well as the new constitution adopted since the klonvocation also were introduced in evidence.

At the conclusion of the submission of evidence Mr. Etheridge offered to submit the case without argument, but Judge Thomas informed the lawyers he desired to hear the arguments and set the time for tomorrow afternoon.

Misappropriation Charged.

J. V. Poole, associate counsel for Emperor Simmons, introduced an amendment to the original petition, charging H. W. Evans, imperial wizard, Fred Savage, chief of staff, with appropriating funds of the klan to their own use. It charged that last month Mr. Savage received $68,000 of klan funds, which he deposited in his own name in a local bank, subject to his own check and for whatever purpose he desired. It also was charged that Dr. Evans as imperial wizard, received for his personal account $3 from the money paid in by each new member.

T. J. McKinnon, investigator and N. M. Furney, cashier, charged with embezzlement of klan funds, were released on bond of $1000 each today. Their cases were set for hearing Saturday morning.

Klan Chaplain Attacks Evans; Clears Clarke

Houston Post

Dr. Ridley's Sick Bed Sermon Goes Into Details of Fight

ATLANTA, Ga., April 8.—In a statement dictated from his sick bed and read to his congregation in the Central Baptist church here tonight by J. O. Wood, Dr. Caleb A. Ridley, imperial kludd (national chaplain) of the Ku Klux Klan, denied that E. Y. Clarke or Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler Grow were in any way responsible for the movement to restore W. J. Simmons to the office of imperial wizard of the klan.

Dr. Ridley's statement was made in answer to one issued yesterday by H. W. Evans, imperial wizard, who charged that Clarke and Mrs. Grow were responsible for the attempt of Simmons to displace Dr. Evans, and which attempt, through the courts, yesterday resulted in an order by Judge E. D. Thomas placing Simmons, Evans and J. M. George, municipal court marshal, in charge of the organization as a governing tribunal until further settlement could be made.

Dr. Ridley, associating his close friendship with Mrs. Grow and Clarke, who both were connected with the propagation department of the klan, declared they neither "nearly nor remotely" were implicated in the recent upheaval of the klan's affairs. He attacked the personal and professional record of Dr. Evans and declared that after the election of Evans to be imperial wizard he went to Mrs. Grow, embraced her and baptized her with his tears of gratitude for contributing to his advancement and elevation in life.

Reciting the part Clarke played in asking the klonvocation to confer the imperial wizardship on Dr. Evans, refusing it himself, Dr. Ridley concluded by settng forth that "there is no darker page of perfidity in the record of human relations than the conspiracy of H. W. Evans to crush E. Y. Clarke and to drive him out of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and make him an exile and a wanderer on the face of the earth."

"The statement of H. W. Evans," Dr. Ridley set forth, "is a gratuitous fling at Clarke and Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler Grow, and is deliberate and malicious falsehood given to the public for the purpose of diverting the thought of the nation from the real issue. He evidently hopes to sustain himself in an untenable position by putting E. Y. Clarke in the attitude of traitor and of seeking to destroy what he could not control. By bringing the name of Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler Grow into the controversy he has made an assault upon a woman who is my friend, and whom I know to be absolutely free of any counsel, suggestion or intimidation concerning this fight for control and supremacy of the klan. * * *

"Who is this man who, by intrigue and blackmail, has elevated himself to the position where he claims to be the supreme head of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan? H. W. Evans is a man who grew to the meridian of his life without having recorded a single success.

"In his profession he was unethical; in his finances he was irresponsible; in his social life he was unrecognized. Up to the time he became identified with the Ku Klux Klan there was nothing in his entire career to merit the distinction or the honor of leadership in a great movement. It is true that he was identified with the Masonic fraternity in the State of Texas, and he introduced in the Scottish Rite Masonry what may be termed 'fraternal politics' and by his practices, split and disrupted that organization in Texas.

"His political methods in the Masonic fraternity were the same as the methods which have characterized him in the Ku Klux Klan. It was a distribution of what he always terms 'poison meat.' This phrase of his means his undertakings to gain his own ends by the alienation of friendships among men who have always trusted each other."

Two court actions in the klan's affairs are now pending. One is a hearing to make permanent the Simmons injunction to displace Dr. Evans, and the other is the request for receivership.

KLAN INJUNCTION HEARING DATE SET

Houston Post

Associated Press Report.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 15.—The injunction suit of William J. Simmons, emperor, against Dr. H. W. Evans, imperial wizard, and others, involving control of the Ku Klux Klan, has been put on the regular calendar in Fulton county superior court. It is said that the case will not be reached before two weeks, at the earliest.

Meanwhile the affairs of the klan are being conducted as they were prior to April 2, when Emperor Simmons filed injunction proceedings, except that a committee consisting of Imperial Wizard Evans, Emperor Simmons and J. M. George, marshal of the municipal court, are in control under orders of the court. The committee is said to meet each day at the imperial palace, the general headquaretrs of the klan.

Dr. Evans and the officials under him are occupying their offices at the general headquarters.

N. Y. WOMAN AND MAN WHIPPED BY KLAN

New York Amsterdam News

MACON, Ga., April 4.—Mrs. Fredericka Pace of New York and Lynwood L. Bright were horsewhipped by kidnappers, believed by the police to be members of the Ku Klux Klan, on a country road, near here, late tonight. They were picked up by Sheriff's Deputies who were scouring the roads and taken to Police Headquarters at midnight.

The kidnapping occurred in front of the Tabernacle Baptist Church.

Klan Plans Parade And Public Initiation In Fitzgerald Soon

Atlanta Constitution

Fitzgerald, Ga., April 9.—(Special.) A Ku Klux Klan parade and public initiation is extensively advertised here to be held in the ball park of this city next Thursday night. It is said that leading officials of the organization's headquarters from Atlanta will participate in this initial public appearance of the klan in this city.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Georgia.

READY TO FIGHT FLOGGERS TO DEATH, SAYS MACON POLICEMAN

The Montgomery Advertiser

Lieutenant Griffin Receives Threatening Letter and Defies "Writer or His Gang to Face Him"; Man Whipped in Pitiable Condition From Tuberculosis; Two Make Hasty Retreat

8-15-23

MACON, GA., Aug. 14.—Receipt of a threatening letter by G. R. Griffin, lieutenant of police, marks the latest development here in connection with the recent whipping of four white men by a gang of unmasked men. No arrests have yet been made. Lieutenant Griffin's reply to the letter was that he defied "the writer or his gang to face me."

Lieutenant Griffin said: 'I should gladly give up my life in doing my duty if it is necessary in rounding up this gang."

R. E. Bobo and Gus Roberts, two of the men who were whipped and ordered to leave town, have already complied with the command. Bobo left the city Sunday and Roberts yesterday.

In Serious Condition

Ollie M. Perry, a third member of the quartet flogged and summarily ordered to leave the city within 36 hours, is still in a serious condition at his home, as a result of the whipping. According to his physician, he is suffering with tuberculosis. He is now helpless in bed and it will be a week, his doctors state, before he can be carried to a tubercular camp in North Carolina, where he was preparing to go for his health at the time he was flogged.

Perry yesterday gave the first details of the attack last Thursday night.

"I did not know the member of the gang," he said. "They drove up to my place of business in automobiles. One of them thrust a pistol into my face, another pushed a pistol into Gus Roberts' face, and a third man struck a customer over the head with a bottle, felling him to the floor, where I understand he was left unconscious."

Beaten Most to Death

Perry said he and Roberts were handcuffed, blindfolded, pushed into automobiles and carried to the outskirts of the city, where they were beaten "most to death."

"I asked them why they were beating me and I got the reply: 'We're cleaning up.' They gave both of us 36 hours in which to leave Macon or they said they would return and kill us. Roberts was in better shape and he has gone. He left the city, but I do not know where he went.

"I was just fixing to leave for the mountains of North Carolina. Doctors had told me I would have to go, or die."

Doctors who took newspaper men to Perry's home removed bandages from his back to reveal the raw wounds left by the lash of the floggers.

Machine Gunner on Duty

A machine gunner at the Georgia Training School for Boys at Milledgeville, which was visited by a mob several nights ago in an attempt to whip two negro employees, was still on duty today, although no further trouble had been reported and the situation appeared quiet.

Macon Floggings Cease Since Arrests

Atlanta Ga.

MACON, Ga., August 23.—No floggings have been reported here since the arrest of the three Hudson brothers Sunday night. County officials believe that the capture of these three men has dampened the spirit of zealous floggers in this section.

8-24-23

County and city officials resumed their search this morning for the second negro alleged to have been whipped by the Hudson brothers Sunday night. They believe that the same mysterious fear which has seized other victims is also holding back the identity of this one. Motorcycle policemen continue to patrol the county at night.

SEIZE 3 AS GEORGIA FLOGGERS

Atlanta News.

Sheriff's Officers Take Men When in Act of Beating Two Negroes.

[By The Associated Press.]

Macon, Ga., Aug. 20.—City and county officials to-day plan to commence a roundup of all automobiles not carrying state license tags in an effort to get at the bottom of the facts surrounding a series of floggings which have taken place here in recent weeks. In nearly all cases where kidnapers have borne away their victims in motor cars their automobiles have carried no tags.

Chicago Ill.

Sheriff's forces last night captured three alleged kidnapers and floggers while in the act of flogging two negroes The capture of the three men, who gave their names as S. R. Hudson, C. F. Hudson and J. C. Hudson, brothers and all residents of East Macon, are the first arrests to be made in connection with the recent "flogging wave."

Arrests for Perjury Forecast.

[By The Associated Press.]

Tulsa, Okla., Aug. 20.—Arrests for perjury in connection with information given before a military investigating committee seeking perpetrators of floggings which have occurred near Tulsa during the last fifteen months were expected to-day as Tulsa entered its seventh day of martial law.

Simultaneously with Adjt.-Gen. Markham's forecast of perjury arrests he announced that whippings being investigated numbered between fifteen and twenty.

Daring of Negro Leads to Capture of 3 Ku Klux

The Atlanta Constitution

Macon, Ga., Aug. 25.—The first gang of alleged kidnappers and floggers which have been terrorizing Macon for six months was captured by Sheriff's officers. Three white men, brothers, were taken to jail after they had been captured, while in the act of flogging two Negroes.

8-18-23

The capture of the trio is said to be due to the daring work of a Negro Emory Roberts, whom the gang tried to pull from an automobile for the purpose of whipping. Another Negro was whipped by the same gang a few minutes before, it was stated.

Adjutant Gen. Cox was ordered to Macon by the Governor after police engaged in a running pistol battle with alleged floggers, and J. B. Hartley, a World War veteran, reported to the police he had been flogged by a gang of men. The Hartley flogging was the last of about a score of whippings reported to the police in the last ten days.

LOCAL KLAN ASKS COURT TO PREVENT OUSTING OF BODY

Atlanta Constitution

Requesting that the imperial officers of nights of Ku Klux Klan be restrained from ousting Klan No. 1, the original body of the order, for alleged refusal to pay its dues, a petition was filed in Fulton superior court Friday, by the Atlanta post. Imperial Wizard H. W. Evans, Grand Dragon Nathan Bedford Forrest, and Great Titan B. H. Sullivan were specifically named in the petition.

This action followed adoption of resolutions Thursday night by members of the Atlanta post severing relations with the national order under the present regime.

7-21-23

The old controversy over the illegal election of officers was reopened in the petition. The post claimed that Evans was elected by especially selected delegates, whereas the charter of the klan asserts that officers must be elected by delegates named at state conventions.

The post offered the klan a certified check for $5,000, it was stated, to cover any indebtedness due the imperial palace, but the check was rejected by the officials named in the petition. The post also claims that the imperial palace is indebted to it to the extent of $7,042, of which $500 is an over payment in December, 1922, of per capita tax levied by the klan on the posts. More than $6,000 is due the post by the klan through an agreement to give the posts a bonus on new members signed by the post, it is claimed.

SIMMONS OFFERS-CLARKE SUPREME POST OF KU KLUX

The Houston Post

Must Assume Control Of Kamelia Also, Says Emperor

8-19-23

Houston, Tex.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 18.—William J. Simmons, emperor of the Ku Klux Klan, today telegraphed Edward Young Clarke, at Indianapolis, an offer of "full and complete executive authority over all matters pertaining to the klan and Kamelia" if Clarke would return to Atlanta and assume control of the two organizations, according to a story printed in the Atlanta Journal today. The story said Emperor Simmons offered Mr. Clarke the title of sir knight supreme of the order of Knights of Kamelia.

Mr. Simmons issued a statement, the Journal says, in which he declared that "the development and progress of the Ku Klux Klan is stopped and disintegration is setting in throughout the entire bounds of the invisible empire, due to the lack of leadership and want of constructive programs of activity."

He declared further, the story relates, that "men of largest influence have either become indifferent or have withdrawn from the order."

KLAN IS BLAMED FOR LAWLESSNESS

The Constitution

8-30-23

Macon, Ga., August 29.—Charles H. Hall, an attorney, today charged before a local civic club that "lawlessness in Macon is an organized effort of the Ku Klux Klan and that a local dentist is the whipping boss of the organization," according to a story published tonight in early editions of The Macon Telegraph.

Hall, according to The Telegraph, mentioned no names but he presented resolutions, which were adopted, calling upon "the officers of the city and county to put an end to such depredation."

Atlanta Ga.

"If rumors of a prominent dentist's connection with flogging activities are true, law enforcement officers should take immediate action," Mr. Hall is quoted as saying.

Reign of Terror.

A reign of terror existed here a fortnight ago when organized flogging parties, according to the police, kidnaped a score or more of men, carried them into nearby woods and severely flogged them. Three brothers are now being held in jail in connection with flogging cases after, the police charge, they were caught whipping a negro, and also identified as being members of a party that flogged Ollie M. Perry.

The arrest of the trio and Governor Walker's threats of placing Macon under martial law resulted in placing a check on the floggers' activities.

While Mr. Hall was addressing one civic club, George S. Jones appeared before another civic body which, like the first, is composed of the most prominent business and professional men in Macon. Mr. Jones called upon the chief of police to resign, and urged that the police department be reorganized at once.

The Telegraph declared the details of the operation of the alleged whipping boss were not disclosed.

Klan Denies Knowledge.

The Ku Klux Klan, however, according to the newspaper, denies any knowledge of the whippings as an organization, and in conference here a few days ago with Sheriff Hicks a reward of $1,500 was offered by the Ku Klux Klan for capture and conviction of the floggers.

The three brothers who are in jail will be placed on trial on September 10.

Much activity was displayed by city and county authorities tonight when they received information that there would be more whippings, according to them.

Mrs. Ollie M. Parry tonight notified the police that she had received two anonymous messages informing her that her husband would again be taken out and whipped. Parry has not recovered from the last whipping and doctors say that he is in a dying condition from tuberculosis and the whipping. The police are guarding his home.

RAID MEETING OF KLANSMEN

The Daily News.

Deputy Sheriffs Visit Loop Meeting and Serve Injunction.

On petition of the Ku-Klux klan headquarters of Atlanta deputy sheriffs last night raided a meeting of klansmen at 19 West Adams street and served an injunction prohibiting further sessions until the quarrel between the Simmons faction and national headquarters of the society is settled. Copies of the restraining order were served on William J. Simmons, founder of the klan; Franklin C. Browne, James C. Stockwell and Millard Roberts.

Imperial Wizard Evans, who succeeded Simmons as head of the organization, set forth in his petition that the

defendants had been suspended from the klan and had been active in a secessionist movement in behalf of the Knights of the Kamelia, a similar society.

From klan sources last night also came the announcement that the organization had completed the purchase of Valparaiso university at Valparaiso, Ind., for "more than $500,000." In the future the school will be known as the National university.

MILLER TO PRESS FLOGGING CASES

Macon, Ga., August 23.—Wallace Miller, formerly assistant United States district attorney, was today designated by Judge H. A. Matthews as special solicitor general to handle the flogging cases in Bibb county until the return of Solicitor General Charles H. Garrett, who is on a vacation.

Shortly after 6 o'clock tonight the sheriff obtained three warrants against S. R. Hudson, J. C. Hudson and C. F. Hudson, charging each of them with rioting, assault and battery and with being drunk on a public highway.

Mr. Miller suggested to the sheriff that the warrants be returnable to the city court of Macon, which means that the cases may come up on Saturday morning before Judge Will Gunn.

W. A. McClellan and Judge John P. Ross, lawyers for the Hudsons, will apply for bond for the prisoners tomorrow morning. They have been in conference with the prisoners during the day.

Ollie M. Pery, whipped two weeks ago, was carried before the three Hudsons last night, it developed today, to ascertain if he could identify the Hudsons as members of the gang that whipped him. The sheriff's office said that he failed to identify them. Perry was unable to leave his bed today.

WALKER DECLARES WAR ON FLOGGING

Offers Heavy Rewards for Men Implicated in State Reformatory and Macon Affairs.

The "full power of the executive department will be used" to stop the "series of floggings in Bibb county and other mob outrages in the state," Governor Walker stated last night in announcing rewards for the arrest, with evidence to convict, of persons connected with the recent whippings in Macon and an invasion of the state reformatory at Milledgeville.

The governor offered a reward of $500 for the leader of the Macon flogging party and $100 for each member. He offered similar rewards for the leader and members of the mob that invaded the state reformatory.

"I am going to the limit of my authority to put a stop to these whippings in Bibb county," the governor stated. "The mob outrages in other parts of the state also must come to an end. The law of the state will be upheld."

The governor's action came after he had investigated both the Bibb county floggings and the occurrence at Milledgeville. In his proclamation offering the rewards, the governor charged the Baldwin county mob with committing the offense of rioting and later assaulting Jim Douglas, negro janitor at the state reformatory.

The Bibb county floggings began several months ago, when whippings were administered Dr. Eugene Schrieber, formerly of Boston; Dr. R. N. Mills, Lynwood L. Bright and others. Mrs. Fredericks Pace, of New York, was taken captive by the party when Bright was whipped, but the woman was not flogged.

Thursday night, four men were flogged and left in the woods near Macon, according to reports given police. R. F. Bobo, proprietor of a small grocery store; Ollie M. Perry, under indictment for alleged illicit liquor traffic; Gus Roberts, a reported friend of Perry, and J. B. Goodyear, were the men said to have been whipped.

No arrests have been made in any of the cases.

FORMER GUARD ARRESTED; MACHINE GUN IS READY.

Milledgeville, Ga., August 11.—The first arrest in connection with whippings in middle Georgia took place here at 5 o'clock this afternoon, when J. J. Nolan, former guard at the Training School for Boys, was taken into custody, on a charge of inciting to riot.

The arrest was made by Sheriff S. L. Terry. Preliminary hearing will take place next Saturday.

Mrs. Orion Manson, superintendent of the Boys' Training school, announced tonight upon her return here that a machine gun with an experienced operator had been set up at the school for the purpose of protecting the inmates and the people employed there. She also said that other means had been taken to protect the institution from any possible attack.

Nolan is accused of being the moving spirit in a visit to the reformatory of a band of 25 or 30 men who sought to seize Tom and Mary Thomas, negro attendants, for the purpose of flogging them. Nolan is said to have had a grudge against the negroes because of his dismissal from the institution where he had been a guard for 15 years.

The band failed to get the negroes because of armed resistance.

Earlier the same night the mob seized Jim Douglas, brother of Thomas, and administered a severe lashing, because he would not tell

EVANS, SIX KLAN LEADERS CITED IN CONTEMPT

Failure to Answer Receivership Suit Brings Request for Bench Warrants.

Bench warrants were asked of Judge John D. Humphries in Fulton Superior Court Monday for the arrest of H. W. Evans, imperial wizard of the Ku-Klux Klan, and six members of his official staff at the imperial palace upon their failure to appear upon citation as respondents in the suit of David Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia, and other klansmen for a receivership for the organization. Judge Humphries adjudged the seven officers of the klan to be in contempt of court, and the motion for warrants followed.

The seven members of the official group were made the objects of the receivership suit, which charged mismanagement and gross squandering of klan funds, and which was returnable July 10. At that time continuance was granted until August 13, upon which date the seven officers were ordered to appear in court with books and records of the organization.

When the case was called on schedule Monday, and the seven respondents did not appear in accordance with the agreement said to have been exacted of them and their attorney, Paul Etheridge, July 10, Attorneys W. S. Coburn and Colquitt & Conyers asked that they be cited for contempt and that bench warrants for their arrest be issued.

The six klan officers cited besides Evans are N. M. Furney, H. K. Ramsey, A. C. Montgomery, Tom Akers, Don Harwood and T. J. McKinnon.

If Judge Humphries issues bench warrants for arrest of the seven klansmen who failed to appear Monday, the order is expected also to include seizure of records of the imperial palace.

"The court will recall," said W. S. Coburn, of counsel for the plaintiffs, "that when continuance of this case was granted, agreement was made that no questions would be raised by the respondents when the case was called on the date agreed upon. However, the imperial wizard and his officers come now with an eleventh-hour move, which is in violation of the agreement."

Instead of Paul Etheridge, who appeared as counsel for the klansmen July 10, there appeared Monday his associate, Augustin Sams, who announced that appeal had been taken.

W. T. Colquitt, of the firm of Colquitt & Conyers, took the witness stand to testify to circumstances of the alleged agreement by Mr. Etheridge and his clients july 10 to have records and witnesses in court August 13. Following this, the citation for contempt was made by Judge Humphries.

MACON FLOGGERS FOILED BY NEGRO; THREE CAPTURED

Victim Resists; Battle Brings Help.

Macon, Ga., Aug. 19.—Three alleged floggers were captured here early tonight, according to a report received at the sheriff's office.

The prisoners are brothers. S. R. Hudson gave his age as 35 years, C. F. as 27, and J. C. as 24. The county jailer was instructed not to accept bond for the men in the event any be offered during the night, pending a decision as to the other charges to be placed against the men.

The capture of the trio is said to be due to the daring work of a Negro, Emory Roberts, whom the gang tried to pull from an automobile for the purpose of whipping.

Another Negro was whipped by the same gang a few minutes before, it was stated.

Anti-Flogging Squad Responds.

When one of the men jumped onto the running board of the Negro's automobile and commanded him to stop, the Negro stepped on the gas and left the two brothers at the roadside. The white man in the car whistled for his brothers to join him, but before they could do so the big automobile was plunged into an embankment.

Persons passing the scene in other cars phoned the sheriff's office and immediately twenty men were rushing to the scene. The whole city and county anti-flogging squad was on the way. Three miles out the sheriff's force claims to have come upon the members of the gang, struggling with the Negro. Farther back on the same road was an untagged seven passenger automobile.

In the tonneau the sheriff's deputies found three leather masks and one cloth mask. Another mask was said to have been worn by one of the Hudsons as he jumped on to the running board of the Negro's machine. He still wore the mask, the officers said, when they reached the scene. There also was a small sledge hammer.

Brothers Trouble Makers.

The sheriff's force reported that the Hudsons had given them considerable trouble in recent years. It was the officers' opinion that the Hudsons were not attached to any organized flogging band, but were operating on their own hook.

During the days of old Camp Wheeler, according to the sheriff's office, the Hudsons figured in numerous difficulties. Some of them were taxicab drivers, it was stated, and one of them killed another taxicab driver, the sheriff said.

Because of the record of the Hudsons, it was learned at the sheriff's office an hour after the arrests, an investigation is being made to determine if they are paid gangsters.

Adjt. Gen .Charles H. Cox, after a confernce with local police authorities, the sheriff, and Gen. H. D. Russell, commander of the Georgia National Guard, left for Atlanta this evening before the arrests, with the intention of recommending to Gov. Walker that there be no martial law in Macon at this time, growing out of flogging conditions.

Ku Klux Klan—1923 Georgia.

Statement Is Read From Pulpit of Central Baptist Church at Sunday Night Service.

Atlanta Constitution

Charges by Dr. H. W. Evans, imperial wizard of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Saturday, that Edward Young Clarke, former acting imperial wizard, and Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler Grow, formerly connected with the propagation department, were responsible for the movement to restore Colonel W. J. Simmons, imperial emperor, to control of the order, were warmly denied Sunday night by Dr. Caleb A. Ridley, imperial kludd (national chaplain) of the klan, who from his sickbed dictated a statement, which was read at the Central Baptist church night service by J. O. Wood, editor of The Searchlight. 4-9-23

The statement was in reply to one given out by Dr. Evans, following order of the court which placed affairs of the organization in charge of a commission of three, composed of Evans, Simmons and Marshall J. M. George, of the municipal court.

In it Dr. Evans defended his administration, denied Simmons' charges of wanton waste of money, and asserted that Clarke and Mrs. Grow had planned a revolution in the organization in an effort to regain control of the propagation department and the income the office brings.

Ridley Scores Evans.

Dr. Ridley, in his statement, attacked the personal and professional record of Dr. Evans and declared that after his election as imperial wizard, Evans went to Mrs. Grow, embraced her, and "baptized her with his tears of gratitude for contribution to his advancement and elevation in life."

Asserting his warm friendship for Clarke and Mrs. Grow, the minister asserted that they had been in no way connected with the fight against Evans for control of klan affairs.

He said that Evans owed Clarke an immense debt of gratitude for his part in the election of the imperial wizard, adding "there is no darker page of perfidy in the record of human relations than the conspiracy of H. W. Evans to crush E. Y. Clarke and to drive him out of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and make him an exile and a wanderer on the face of the earth."

Dr. Ridley's Statement.

Dr. Ridley's statement follows:

"From a sick bed I am dictating a denial and a repudiation of the statement of H. W. Evans that E. Y. Clarke, or Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler Grow, are in any way, either nearly or remotely, connected with the movement to put W. J. Simmons in absolute control of the affairs of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan; as he has a right to be, in fact and in law.

"The statement of H. W. Evans is a gratuitous fling at E. Y. Clarke and Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler Grow and is a deliberate, and malicious falsehood given to the public for the purpose of diverting the thought of the nation from the real issue. He evidently hopes to sustain himself in an untenable position by putting E. Y. Clarke in the attitude of traitor and of seeking to destroy what he could not control.

"By bringing the name of Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler Grow into the controversy he made an assault upon a woman who is my friend and whom I know to be absolutely free of any counsel, suggestion, or intimation concerning this fight for control and supremacy of the Ku Klux Klan. In fact Mrs. Grow is so broken in health that she has practically taken leave of the world and all of its concerns and on Tuesday next will go into a hospital for a capital operation from which there is small hope of her ever emerging. It is my certain knowledge that Mrs. Grow has not been approached from the outside and that she has not communicated with the outside for days together except through her nurse and by and with the consent of her physician.

Identified With Clarke.

"From the beginning of this organization and through its rise and expansion into a nation power I have been intimately and actively identified with E. Y. Clarke. The time came when through the machinations of men who feared his power or were jealous of the exercise of that power, he has broken in health, dispossessed of the position that he had earned in this organization and driven away from the association, the fellowship, and the confidence of his friends. From the day that he became the hunted of his despoilers down to the present hour he has not been in communication with any men connected with this movement to restore the government of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan to William J. Simmons.

"When Prometheus was chained to the Tarpeon rocks and the thunderbolts were breaking about his defenseless head, it was a carrion crow that pecked at his eyes and clawed at his vitals.

"Who is this man who by intrigue and blackmail has elevated himself to the position where he claims to be the supreme head of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan? H. W. Evans is a man who grew to the meridian of life without having recorded a single success. In his profession he was unethical.

Record in Texas.

"Up to the time he became identified with the Ku Klux Klan there was nothing in his entire career to merit either the distinction or the honor of leadership in a great movement. It is true that he was identified with the Masonic fraternity in the state of Texas and he introduced into Scottish Rite Masonry what may be termed 'fraternal politics' and by his practices split and disrupted that organization in Texas.

"His political methods in the Masonic fraternity were the same as the methods which have characterized him in the Ku Klux Klan. It was a disposition of what he always terms 'poison meat.' This phrase of his means that he undertakes to exploit further and to gain his own ends by the alienation of friendships among men who have always trusted each other.

"When through an abortive attempt to put himself in control of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan he was proclaimed imperial wizard, his elevation from obscurity to such a dizzy eminence evidently for a brief period unsettled his reason. He hastily left the hall of the klonvocation and entered his automobile and drove with great haste to the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler Grow and there embraced her with his tears of gratitude for contribution to his advancement and elevation in life.

"And to what and in what way had Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler Grow contributed to this man's sudden rise to such a conspicuous position and such power? Why, Mrs. Grow had supplied him with a considerable sum of money in the day of his poverty and obscurity with which to meet the demands and necessities of life. 'Ingratitude is sharper than a serpent's tooth.' Life is capable of startling dualities and transformations. But never in the history of mankind has there been a more striking example of the rapid alternations between Uriah Heep and Nero.

Turns Down Office.

"E. Y. Clarke was tendered by the imperial klonvocation the office of imperial wizard and there is not a man living who could have been designated to that office until it had first been offered to Clarke.

"In his big generosity—in his unbounded unselfishness—when he was unanimously proclaimed the choice of the convention he, without hesitation, returned the office to the klonvocation and said that in keeping with his promise to the klan and to the American people that he was retiring from all official connection with the organization. He stated that the klan had kept faith with him and that he had kept faith with the klan and that there were no considerations that would cause him to break a promise with the organization or to recede from the position he had taken with the American people. He went further and requested that the klonvocation which had undertaken to thrust upon him the leadership of the organization should confer that honor and distinction upon his trusted friend, H. W. Evans.

Feared Clarke's Power.

"From the time that Evans entered the office of imperial wizard down to the present time, he has feared E. Y. Clarke's power and hated his popularity with the organization and nothing has been left undone by him and his henchmen to break the genius and to discredit the ability of E. Y. Clarke.

"There is no darker page of perfidy in the record of human relations than the conspiracy of H. W. Evans to break E. Y. Clarke and to drive him out of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and make him an exile and a wanderer on the face of the earth.

"The final court of arbitriment is the bar of public opinion and when the case is stated and the evidence is submitted I know that E. Y. Clarke is going to be disclosed as white as the driven snow as compared with the men who have plotted his downfall and have for the time being branded him with disgrace.

"C. A. RIDLEY,
"Imperial Kludd, K. K. K. K.,
"National Chaplain."

Evans' Statement.

Following the order of the court Saturday, Dr. Evans gave out a statement in which he accused Edward Young Clarke, former acting imperial wizard, of responsibility for the fight now being waged to take control of the order out of the hands of the present administration. The imperial wizard also announced that steps were now being taken by the order preliminary to the formation of a woman's auxiliary.

"So far as I know, I have no personal enemies within the klan," Dr. Evans said. "The present opposition to my continuing as active head of the organization has developed because I canceled a contract for propagating the order throughout the country held by Edward Young Clarke, under the terms of which he received $3 for each new member.

Dr. Evans stated that Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler Grow, who was formerly connected with the propagation department, was also one of those "behind the so called revolution," and that both Clarke and Mrs. Grow were influenced by the desire to regain control of a big profit-making machine. He asserted that he held that these funds should be collected directly by the klan and used for its advancement and for this reason he had cancelled the contract.

Call for Convention.

In discussing the decision to call a convention of klansmen here to consider the formation of a woman's organization Dr. Evans declared he felt that the time had come when the women of the country should be formed into a body coporate similar to the men's organization, and that after conferring with a number of leaders of the organization, he decided to call the conference.

Declaring the allegation that he had wasted funds of the klan was entirely untrue and absurd, Dr. Evans said:

"The charge that the treasury has been looted under my administration is wholly without basis. The resources of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan have increased 50 per cent during the four months that I have been in charge and never has the klan had as large a bank account as at the present moment. This money belongs to the klansmen of the nation and will be used in their behalf. Our records show that the organization has never shown such numerical development as in the four months I have been in charge, and today there are more men being naturalized into the invisible empire than ever before in its history.

"Every one in the executive offices, charged with the handling of funds, is under bond, and every man handling klan money in various parts of the country is similarly amply bonded. No money has been spent foolishly or recklessly while the affairs of the klan were in my control, and certainly not in pleasure jaunts, as has been so maliciously charged through the newspapers."

Purpose of Chicago Trip.

"Specific allusion has been made to the expenditure of klan money for a trip to Chicago. I went to Chicago

NO KLAN PROTEST AT HEARING ON BILL TO UNMASK THEM

EVENING WORLD
MARCH 22, 1923

Attack on Knights of Columbus Brings Sharp Reply by Labor Man.

ALBANY, March 22.—There was no protest from Ku Klux Klan officials before the Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday on the Walker bill, aimed to tear the mask from the "Invisible Empire," but there was a sharp exchange of words when Jay W. Forrest of Albany, representing the Sons and Daughters of Washington, urged the measure because it would force the Knights of Columbus and other fraternal bodies to file statements of membership, oath, &c., with the Secretary of State.

Mr. Forrest mentioned only this one group, although the legislation would affect Masonic bodies, Elks, Moose, or, as Senator Salvatore A. Cotillo of New York pointed out, "all existing membership corporations, as well as unincorporated associations, for it would not stand a court test if we merely single out the Ku Klux Klan."

Mr. Forrest charged that more than $5,000,000 contributed to the Knights of Columbus for the "boys in France during the war" was being used by the order for other purposes.

Former Mayor John F. Fitzgibbons of Oswego, representing the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, shook his fist at Mr. Forrest and shouted:

"Are you a member of the Ku Klux Klan?"

Forrest replied: "I certainly am not."

"Of course not," Fitzgibbons flashed back, "you have an organization of your own and it's of the same type as the Ku Klux Klan."

Recognition by the chairman of John M. O'Hanlon of Troy, representing the New York State Federation of Labor, ended the verbal warfare. O'Hanlon urged the exemption of labor unions from the provisions of the bill, adding:

"It's time the State of New York put a crimp in the Ku Klux Klan. Organized labor wants to see the

State of New York do it and do it quickly."

Herbert J. Seligman, representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the secrecy of the Klan was of the same type as that invoked by burglars, murderers, pickpockets and others engaged in nefarious business.

Numerous organizations like the City Club of New York, the Citizens' Union and Y. M. C. A. asked for exemption from the bill, but supported the principle. These amendments will be made. No other opposition was recorded.

EVANS POLICY IN KLAN FIGHT EXPLAINED

Atlanta Georgian 4-10-23

Question Is Whether Institutions or Individuals Are to Control, He Says.

Only one issue is involved in the present litigation in the Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan organization and that is whether the klans of the country are to control their own institution or whether the institution is to be controlled by a few individuals among whom are the founders, according to Dr. H. W. Evans, imperial wizard of the klan, in a statement issued Monday.

Dr. Evans made this declaration following the publication of a statement made by Dr. Caleb A. Ridley, imperial kludd or chaplain, in which Dr. Ridley defended Edward Young Clarke, Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler Grow and Colonel William J. Simmons against charges made by Dr. Evans in a statement issued Saturday night.

The three members of the commission named by Judge E. D. Thomas, of the Fulton Superior Court, to conduct the affairs of the klan held their meeting at 10 o'clock, as agreed. Following the conference all employes of the klan at the imperial palace were called before the commission. Dr. Evans, speaking for the commission, told the employes that they should return to their desks and take up the same duties they were discharging prior to the first legal proceedings brought April 2, by Colonel Simmons and associates.

Dr. Evans told the employes that the klan affairs will be conducted on the same status as they were conducted prior to April 2, until a hearing is held on the original injunction proceedings brought by Colonel Simmons. The original injunction named Judge George L. Bell as the judge to preside at the hearing, but it is possible that when the case comes up it will be heard before Judge Thomas. Judge Bell stated he would not hear the case, as it would be taken over by Judge Thomas when it comes up on the regular court calendar.

This statement was made by Dr. Evans a few minutes before he joined Colonel Simmons and Marshal J. M. George, other two members of the commission appointed to take over klan affairs, in a conference held at the imperial palace at 10 o'clock. At this conference the funds of the klan were audited and were turned over to Marshal George. After the conference the commissioners planned a visit to all banks where klan funds are deposited to obtain a final audit.

ISSUE NOT PERSONAL.

Dr. Evans in his statement declined to discuss the charges made by Dr. Ridley in any manner except to state the position he has occupied in the dispute since its inception.

"To begin with I would like to say that I have been the friend and hope to continue to be the friend, of Edward Young Clarke, Mrs. Eliza beth Tyler Grow, Dr. Caleb A. Ridley and Colonel William Joseph Simmons," he said. "There is no personal issue in this dispute. The real question involved is whether the klans of the country are to control their institution or whether it is to be controled by a few individuals."

Dr. Evans declared that he has no bitterness of any kind in his heart over the matter, but said he is working in a spirit of "peace and charity and love to all" to enunciate a program which will be beneficial to the country and which will work no harm on any individual.

"The only thing I am insisting upon is that the Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan is not a personally owned organization or a personally managed organization, but is an organization that belongs to the klans of the nation. My attitude from the start has been based on this position. It is not my intention or desire to work any harm on Colonel Simmons, Mr. Clarke, Mrs. Grow or Dr. Ridley. It is my intention to continue to work in the movement to see that control of the klan affairs is vested in the klans of the nation and not in individuals. There is no personal equation in the matter at all. It is simply a question of principle."

READ AT CHURCH.

The statement of Dr. Ridley was read before the congregation at the Central Baptist Church Sunday night by J. O. Wood, editor of The Searchlight, unofficial klan publication. The statement was read by Mr. Wood because of the inability of Dr. Ridley to appear because of illness.

In Dr. Ridley's statement he charged that Dr. Evans was elected imperial wizard of the klan largely because of the work in his behalf done by Mr. Clarke and Mrs. Grow, and that after his election he was profuse in his thanks to Mrs. Grow and Mr. Clarke for their aid. He charged that Dr. Evans had manifested ingratitude in his present fight and defended both Mr. Clarke and Mrs. Grow against charges made by Dr. Evans that they were behind the present movement to win control of the klan for Colonel W. J. Simmons and associates.

Klan to Survive Despite Battles, Says Dr. Ridley

Imperial Kludd Presented With Check by Three White-Robed Klansmen.

"For an emperor and wizard to fly at each, others throats, looks dangerous in the extreme, but is quite possible that both will live over it; and ceertain it is the klan will survive.'

The Atlanta Constitution 4/16/23

The above words were spoken last night by Rev. Caleb A. Ridley, pastor of Central Baptist church and Imperial Kludd or chaplain of the Ku Klux Klan, in making a statement to a large congregation relative to the sensational battle that is being waged in Fulton county courts between the founder, Colonel William Joseph Simmons, emperor and Dr. H. W. Evans, wizard, for control of the "Invisible Empire.'

"Wizards may come," contiued the speaker, following an outbreak of applause that lasted for several minutes, "and wizards may go, but the Ku Klux Klan goes on forever!"

Give Ridley Check.

A dramatic episode, occurring just previous to Dr. Ridley's statement, which added perceptibly to the interest of his sensational remarks, was the appearance of three klansmen, hooder and white-robed, who marched silently down the aisle of the large church.

Reaching the platform one of the klansmen handed Dr. Ridley an envelope, after which they seated themselves at the foot of the rostrum. Opening the big envelope Dr. Ridley read a letter from Nathan Bedford Forrest Klan No. 1, which offered sympathy to the preacher over the recent loss of his home, by fire, and which stated that a check had been enclosed which would aid him in restoring some of the treasures that he had lost. The amount of the check was not stated. The three klansmen, after reading of the letter, marched silently from the church, and as they reached the doorway the audience burst into applause. Dr. Ridley was much affected by the dramatic incident, saying simply, "thank you," as the hooded figures left the audience.

Says Klan Will Survive.

The statement, which was read by Dr. Ridley, in which he declared that God must have intended for the Ku Klux Klan to survive, despite "a dozen assasinations, two or three attempts at suicide, a trip to the hospital, another to a convent, and a visit to congress," was heard with interest by the big congregation. "Real Americans," said he, "whether they be klansmen or not, desire that our principles shall never fail and our standards never hit the dust. All others long to see the day when the Ku Klux Klan is dead.

"If the Ku Klux Klan as a great national organization, by some strange fate, should be blotted out forever, klansmen would still remain and so long as klansmen rule, America is safe."

Statement by Ridley.

The written statement read by Dr. Ridley follows below:

"The theory of sentimental sobbers on the one hand and aspirants for mongrel suffrage on the other, that America is to be the great melting pot purifier for the semi-heathen peoples of all of the world, is a lie; but the idea has so taken root in the soil of our national life that we are already paying a terrible price for the birth of such a theory.

"There are today in this country many conflicting theories as to just what 'government' means—what it is and what it is for—but all these divergent ideas may be classified in one of two classes: American or un-American. This fact is more and more coming to the front as men study statecraft in its biggest sense. The lines of demarkation are bing more clearly drawn every day. He who is not for us is against us, and we are learning how to locate him.

"These two contending forces in our body politic have very different hopes and emotions regarding the future of the Ku Klux Klan. On the one hand there is the fear that outside attacks or internal dissensions, or both, may in some way destroy this great fraternity. On the other hand there is a painful fear that these things will not destroy us. Real Americans, whether they be klansmen or not, desire that our principles shall never fail and our standards never hit the dust. All others long to see the day when the Ku Klux Klan is dead.

Intends It to Live.

"But surely God intends for it to live, else He would have permitted it to pass out long ago. It has had such wonderful opportunities to die! It has been assassinated at least a dozen times and two or three times has attempted suicide; and yet it still lives. It has been in the hospital, the convent, and at last in congress; and yet it still lives. It has had goblins and dragons and hydras and wizards and yet it still lives. Wizards may come and wizards may go, but the Ku Klux Klan goes on forever.

"If the Ku Klux Klan, as a great national organization, by some strange stroke of fate should be blotted out forever, klansmen would still remain and so long as klansmen rule, America is safe.

"Of course, all internal troubles are more or less serious. It is not so difficult to operate on a stone-bruise as to operate for cramp-colic, but neither need necessarily prove fatal. For an emperor and a wizard to fly at each others throats, looks dangerous in the extreme, but it is quite possible both will live over it, and certain it is the klan will survive. Let us hold our heads, hold on to God and watch the clouds drift away to the music of their own silence."

Letter Sent Ridley

The letter received by Dr. Ridley, expressing sympathy over the loss of his home and its effects, and enclosing a check to aid him in securing another home is published below:

Nathan B. Forrest,
Klan No. 1 Realm of Georgia,
Atlanta, Ga., April 14, 1923.
Rev. Caleb A. Ridley, Pastor,
Central Baptist Church,
Atlanta, Ga.

GREETINGS:

It is with fond recollections that we, the Klansmen of Nathan Bedford Forrest Kno-1-Ga., recall the many noble deeds and the many acts of thoughtful kindness in times of stress and sorrow, that you, our beloved friend and fellow Klansman have rendered to us.

We learn with sincere regret of the recent loss of your home and its effects, and we take this means of tendering to you a slight token that will in some manner convey to you a KLANSMAN, our love, our sympathy and our desire to express the same in some substantial manner.

Therefore, we are handing you herewith, a check that we hope will aid you in restoring some of your lost treasures, with the prayers of Nathan Bedford Forrest Kno-1-Ga., that your years of service to our God, Our Country and Klansmen, may be extended into many spans.

Nathan Bedford Forrest Kno-1-Ga.
By Order of the Exalted Cyclops, by Kligrapp.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

KLAN CLASH QUIET AWAITING HEARING

Simmons and Evans Motor Together on Business—Both Claim Support From Other States.

Atlanta Constitution 4-10-23

While the principals in the litigation between Colonel William Joseph Simmons and Dr. H. W. Evans for the office of imperial wizard Monday awaited announcement of the date of the superior court hearing on the injunction proceedings brought against Evans by Simmons, serenity marked local activities in Ku Klux Klan circles.

Colonel Simmons and Dr. Evans, although engaged in a finish fight in the courts for the klan leadership, rode about the city during the afternoon in the same automobile. They visited various banks which are depositories of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Marshal J. M. George, of the municipal court, third member of the commission appointed to manage klan affairs pending the outcome of the court fight, sat between the two.

The calls at the banks were merely to verify the financial status of the organization, it was stated, and to give the banks formal notice that no klan funds are to be withdrawn unless sanctioned by all three men.

Thomas to Hear Plea.

The hearing on the injunction petition probably will be heard before Judge Thomas, who issued the temporary injunction, it was stated at the courthouse, and probably will begin early next week.

Texas klansmen are "solidly behind" Dr. Evans, according to H. C. McCall, of Houston, grand dragon for the state of Texas, and as such, head of the klan in the Lone Star state. He is in Atlanta to support Dr. Evans.

"Texas has 140,000 klansmen," he said, "and all the 275 klans in this state are solidly behind Dr. Evans and will vigorously contest any attempt to usurp his authority.

"The biggest realm of the invisible empire recognizes the fact that Dr. Evans was duly and legally elected imperial wizard at the November klonvocation. Texas delegates were there and voted for him and they are determined that their properly expressed opinion shall not be set aside.

"Our state opinion was expressed at a meeting of Texas klansmen held in Dallas last week to the effect that Texas klansmen were proud of Dr. Evans in his determination to safeguard the order from personal exploitation and Texans would have been ashame of Dr. Evans had he chosen any other course of action."

Evans Claims Oregon.

Headquarters of Dr. Evans announced receipt of a telegram from Portland, Ore., that the klans of the realm of Oregon are solidly supporting him. He also announced that a telegram from the grand dragon of Arkansas stated that the klans of that state held special meetings Friday and a state meeting of Arkansas klans had been held in Little Rock and that Arkansas "gave its full support to Imperial Wizard Dr. H. W. Evans and commended his administration of klan affairs."

Indiana klan headquarters, it was announced, wired Dr. Evans that the klans of that state "unqualifiedly indorsed him and were with him to the limit." Indiana, the announcement said, is one of the largest of the klan states.

Similar messages were declared to have been received by Dr. Evans from the heads of the klans in the states of New York, Illinois and Ohio.

Simmons Claims Support.

Meanwhile the Simmons camp claims to be receiving telegrams hourly from klans throughout the nation pledging their support to the emperor and founder. He is said to regard the indorsement of his action by the Nathan Bedford Forrest klan, No. 1, the local klan, as indicative of the position of other large klans whose members are acquainted with the situation.

Dr. Fred B. Johnson, of San Antonio, who was appointed by Simmons last week to serve as chief of staff, exhibited a number of telegrams, which were in contradiction of the statement issued by McCall. Dr. Johnson was informed by Simmons adherents in Texas that Evans claims of support in that state are exaggerated.

Imperial Wizard Evans took cognizance Monday of the statement issued Sunday night by Rev. Ridley, issuing the following statement:

"I am not now and never have been the enemy of Mrs. Grow, Mr. Clarke, Colonel Simmons nor Dr. Ridley," he declared. "I never have had personal differences with any one of them and I am the friend of all, particularly Mr. Clarke, for whom I would do any favor I could.

"All the actions taken and statements given in connection with the litigation over klan affairs have been purely impersonal. They have to do with the question of who is in control of the klan as its officers and my efforts are all directed to bring harmony within the organization."

Dr. Evans declined to make any comment on Dr. Ridley's charges against him regarding his connection with Masonic affairs in Texas before he became a klan official.

Georgia.

Marietta Klan Parade Favors Leader Simmons

Atlanta Constitution 4-10-23

Float Declares "Klan Not Tottering, Just House Cleaning."

Marietta, Ga., April 9.—(Special.) Displaying floats which proclaimed to the world that "real klansmen follow Leader William Joseph Simmons," and that "the klan is not tottering, just house-cleaning," more than 500 klansmen, members of the local branch of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and a few visitors from Atlanta, held a parade through the principal streets here tonight.

What is said to be the largest throng ever assembled in Cobb county lined the streets, afoot and in automobiles, along the line of march of the parade.

The parade was led by a squad of local policemen, who were followed by a single klansman riding a white-robed horse. Following the horseman was an automobile in which were seated four klansmen. They were carrying an immense fiery cross, one of the main symbols of the order, and a large American flag.

Next came the large and well-trained drum and bugle corps of Nathan Bedford Forrest Klan No. 1, Realm of Georgia, from Atlanta.

Behind the drum and bugle corps was the long line of klansmen, marching single file and evenly spaced. They passed a given point at the rate of 25 per minute, and the entire line passed in 22 minutes.

Call Simmons "Leader."

Two large floats and three smaller ones were carried by the klansmen. The first float read: "REAL KLANSMEN FOLLOW LEADER COLONEL WILLIAM JOSEPH SIMMONS." The next one read: "THE KLAN IS NOT TOTTERING, JUST HOUSE-CLEANING." Then followed three smaller floats seen in most klan parades throughout the country. These read: "We Are Here Today," "We Were Here Yesterday," and "We Will Be Here Tomorrow."

Very little comment was heard from those along the line of march, most of the people standing in silence as the klansmen passed.

After the parade the klansmen disappeared.

KLAN WAR ENDED WITH COMPROMISE

Kamelia to Be Authorized by Klan — Supreme Authority of Order Is Vested in Kloncilium.

Atlanta Constitution 4-15-23

Hostilities over control of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan ended Tuesday with the signing of an armistice between the opposing factions, under the terms of which the kloncilium, or supreme council of fifteen men, assumes full charge of the organization. Colonel William J. Simmons, emperor, and Dr H. W. Evans, imperial wizard, will retain their present offices.

Under the new arrangement Imperial Wizard Evans will be subject to the kloncilium in all the duties of his office, including the expenditure of funds, it was stated.

Authority to direct the organization will be vested by the kloncilium in an executive committee of five members, none of whom shall draw compensation from the klan. The entire kloncilium will meet quarterly, while the executive committee will hold more frequent sessions.

Kamelia Is Authorized.

Full right to proceed with the formation of the kamelia, an organization of women proposed by Colonel Simmons along the same lines as the klan, is conceded to Colonel Simmons, it was announced.

The controversy was brought to an end through the efforts of a commission of klansmen, aided, it was said, by independent counsel, Arthur G. Powell and Hollins N. Randolph, who are not members of the order.

On motion for counsel for both sides, Judge E. D. Thomas, of Fulton superior court, dissolved the commission of three which had been directing the affairs of the klan. This commission was composed of Emperor Simmons, Imperial Wizard Evans and J. M. George, marshal of the municipal court. The court's order dismissed all pending litigation involving control of the organization.

The contest originated over the Kamelia, the women's organization formed and founded by Colonel Simmons along the lines of the klan. According to Fred B. Johnson, who has been acting as chief of staff for Emperor Simmons, the agreement reached with Dr. Evans calls for the imperial wizard to remove his objections to the Kamelia.

Emperor Simmons, on his part, it was declared, agreed to cancel his court action for absolute control of the klan, and work in absolute harmony with Imperial Wizard Evans, and both will bend their efforts to establish friendly relations between the factions.

Declaration of Peace.

The following statement was issued and signed "Knights of the Ku Klux Klan:"

"We are gratified to say that the litigation pending within the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan has been adjusted on an amicable basis acceptable to all parties. This adjustment has been brought about through the kindly offices of a commission of klansmen co-operating with the attorneys who have been directing the litigation.

"Naturally the terms of the adjustment cannot be made public, but will be communicated in due course to the membership of the klan. It can be said, however, that the charter and the constitution and by-laws as adopted by the klan vocation are made the basic and controlling instruments of government of the organization. William Joseph Simmons is recognized as emperor and H. W. Evans as imperial wizard.—Knights of the Ku Klux Klan."

Simmons' Statement.

Emperor Simmons Tuesday night issued the following statement in connection with the compromise:

"The litigation over the control of the affairs of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan has been settled out of court by a board of arbitration. All matters entering into the controversy were carefully considered by the board and the findings of the board will be made a court decree by consent. It is not at this time proper to make a statement to the public concerning all the questions that were settled by the board, but it may be stated that this one thing of paramount importance was done: The original charter and the constitution and by-laws of the order were harmonized and the organization was reestablished upon the charter foundation.

"My supreme concern, however, was to have clearly defined and established my rights and the rights of all other klansmen to participate in the organization of Protestant, patriotic, white American women. Such rights were clearly established by the board of arbitration. Any klansman under the finding of that board, and the finding of which is now the law governing the conduct of klansmen in this particular matter, may in his personal and individual capacity, but not in his official capacity, found promote, aid and comfort any woman's organization with purposes and ideals similar to those of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. But a klansman of whatever station, rank or degree may not, under the finding of the board, identify himself in any way as a klansman and in his official capacity, with a woman's organization.

"The proclamation issued on the 29 day of March making it a capital offense for a klansman to identify himself with an organization of women by giving encouragement, aid or

comfort to such organization, was by order of the board of arbitration rescinded, and in lieu of that proclamation the board wrote another proclamation to be sent to all klans and klansmen by the imperial wizard vouchsafing the rights of klansmen to co-operate with organizations of women whose purposes and principles are similar or parallel to those of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

"My rights, therefore, to establish the order of Kamelia, free from interferenceo r control, of any authority or power vested or inhering in the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, have been thoroughly vindicated. For the order of American women, espousing the principles of the constitution of the United States, and holding to the tenets of Protestant Christianity there is an open field and I anticipate for the Kamelia a rapid rise and extension to every state in the union. To the consecrated women of this order, I send my greetings of hope and encouragement, with the assurance that their fathers, their husbands, their brothers and their sweethearts may co-operate with them in preserving the foundations of our great government and in safeguarding our great American institutions.

"WILLIAM JOSEPH SIMMONS,
"Emperor of the Invisible Empire,
Knights of the Ku Klux Klan."

Commission Government Checks Funds of Klan

ATLANTA, April 9.—A date for the hearing on the original injunction petition filed by Colonel William J. Simons as the opening gun in the present legal battle over control of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is expected to be set some time this week by Judge George L. Bell, before whom it will be argued.

Meanwhile, the three-man commission appointed Saturday by Judge E. D. Thomas to direct the affairs of the order, is presiding over the organization. Emperor Simmons, Imperial Wizard Evans, accompanied by Marshal J. M. George of John Thomas' court, visited the Atlanta banks today having on deposit funds of the klan. They carried with them the order of Judge Thomas appointing the commission and arranged for the handling of klan moneys in accordance with the order.

Imperial Wizard Evans took cognizance today of the statement issued Sunday night by Rev. Caleb Ridley, imperial kludd of the klan, by issuing a statement denying that he is now or ever has been the enemy of Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler Grow, E. Y. Clarke, former imperial wizard pro tem, or Colonel Simmons.

Wizard Evans declared that he had never had any personal differences with any of them and that he is now a friend of all, particularly Mr. Clarke.

Dr. Evans declined, however, to comment on Dr. Ridley's charges against him regarding his connections with Masonic affairs in Texas before he became a klan official.

COMMISSION BEGINS OPERATION OF KLAN

Men Named by Atlanta Court Take Active Control Over K. K. K.

ATLANTA, GA., April 9.—A date for the hearing on the original injunction petition filed by Col. William J. Simmons as the opening gun in the present legal battle over control of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is expected to be set some time this week by Judge George L. Bell, before whom it will be argued.

Counsel for both sides said today that they expect the hearing to be held within ten days or two weeks, and that both sides would be ready.

Meanwhile, the three-man commission appointed Saturday by Judge E. D. Thomas to direct the affairs of the order, is running the affairs of the organization. Emperor Simmons, the imperial wizard, Evans, accompanied by Marshal J. M. George, of Judge Thomas' court, visited the Atlanta banks today having on deposit funds of the klan. They carried with them the order of Judge Thomas appointing the commission, and arranged for the handling of klan moneys in accordance with the order.

Imperial Wizard Evans took cognizance today of the statement issued Sunday night by Rev. Caleb Ridley, imperial kludd of the klan, by issuing a statement denying that he is now or ever has been the enemy of Mrs. Elizabeth Grow, E. Y. Clarke, former imperial wizard pro tem, or Colonel Simmons.

Wizard Evans declared that he had never had any personal differences with any one of them and that he is now a friend of all, particularly Mr. Clarke.

Dr. Evans declined, however, to comment on Dr. Ridley's charges against him regarding his connections with Masonic affairs in Texas before he became a klan official.

The Texas klansmen are solidly behind Dr. H. W. Evans, imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, according to a statement issued today by H. C. McCall of Houston, grand dragon for the state of Texas and head of the klan in that state. Mr. McCall is in Atlanta to support Imperial Wizard Evans.

"Texas has 140,000 klansmen," said Mr. McCall, "and all of the 275 klans in this state are solidly behind Dr. Evans and will vigorously contest any attempt to usurp his authority.

"The biggest realm of the Invisible Empire recognizes the fact that Dr. H. W. Evans was duly and legally elected imperial wizard at the November klonvocation. Texas delegates were there and voted for him and they are determined that their properly expressed opinion shall not be set aside.

"Our state opinion was expressed at a meeting of Texas klans held in Dallas last week to the effect that Texas klansmen were proud of Dr. Evans in his determination to safeguard the order from personal exploitation and Texans would have been ashamed of Dr. Evans had he chosen any other course of action."

Winder People Witness K. K. K. Initiation Work

Winder, Ga., June 27.—(Special.) The local membership of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan put on a public ceremonial at the Winder baseball park in the initiation of new members into the order.

It had been announced a few days beforehand that the public was invited to this special ceremony, and a number of people from Winder and the country around here came, also people from nearby towns. Many strangers were among the visiting audience.

During the afternoon two klansmen in the regalia of the order rode through the principal streets of the city, but were silent as they rode. The ceremony began at 8:30 o'clock at the ball park and these two same horsemen were the first to ride into the open space where the ceremony took place, leading about three hundred klansmen who appeared at the same time in automobiles.

The spectators, who were estimated at about two thousand, had already assembled when the ceremony began, many of them long before. The klansmen had assembled before they came to the ball park, and rode there in cars, parking their cars around the enclosure across from the spectators.

Ropes had been placed near the grandstand and klansmen patrolled the space between the crowd and those taking part in the ceremony. They asked that all be as quiet as possible while the ceremony was going on and that none pass beyond the ropes.

There were about fifty new men to be initiated. These came in from the rear of the park as soon as the klansmen were assembled. The ceremony was carried on so silently that nothing was understood. The crowd stayed throughout the ceremony which lasted about two hours.

When it was over, the klansmen together with the new members, who were masked with white cloth over their faces, got into their cars and rode away.

It was said that there were large numbers of klansmen from the towns within a radius of twenty-five miles of Winder. There were more than a hundred cars to leave the ball park carrying from two to five klansmen each.

Georgia Judge Blames Ku Klux for the Exodus

Athens, Ga., June 29.—Responsibility for the exodus from the South has placed upon the Ku Klux Klan by Judge Samuel Adams in an address before the graduating class of the University of Georgia without calling the Klan's name he scored it, declaring "There is no place in Georgia for an invisible empire."

Extending his remarks, he continued:

"One of your solemn duties, young men and women, is to uphold the law, but do it in the open. Don't try men in the hidden secrets of an organization without a hearing. There is no room for an invisible empire in Georgia. I do not know much about the working of the organization, because the truth is not told us, but the fact that its name is used to cloak so much that is objectionable is enough to convince me that we have no place for such an organization. I do not object to any organization, Protestant, Jew, Catholic or what not or secret orders which confine their activities to their own members. They do not try to regulate the affairs of the public, state or nation. The Negro exodus is largely caused, I believe, by the use of the name of this organization, though the labor agent is carrying the brunt of the blame."

ANSWERS ATTACK MADE ON K. K. K.

Charging that an "invisible government" in the state of Georgia, had its headquarters in "a room in a well known Atlanta hotel," and not in the imperial palace of the Ku Klux Klan, Representative J. O. Wood, of Fulton county, arising to a point of personal privilege in the house Monday answered that portion of former governor Hardwick's recent message to the legislature which dealt with the klan.

Mr. Wood asserted that at one time, operatives of the klan, aided by members of the Atlanta police and detective forces, had kept a watch on this room and had found the governor and the editor of a newspaper in conference there. He added that at one time he persuaded the police not to raid this room in a search for liquor, because the governor of the state was in it at the time and he did not want the unfavorable publicity which would follow.

Mr. Wood also charged Mr. Hardwick with inconsistency, stating that attacks made on the klan by the ex-governor did not come well from a man who had, in a previous campaign, made klan speeches over the state and who had "ridden into office on the bandwagon of the greatest klansman of them all."

Portions of the oath of the klan were read by Mr. Wood and he asked the members of the legislature if they could find anything therein not favorable to God, Home and Country.

Concluding, he said "whether or not the people of Georgia endorsed the Ku Klux Klan at the recent state election, they at least went on record as being opposed to office holders of the type the former governor represented."

NEGROES FLOGGED

Near Royston, Ga., is the Report to N. A. A. C. P.

"White-capping" and flogging of Negroes near Royston, Ga., is reported in a letter received by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The letter states that Negroes have not only left their farms because of night-riding and intimidation in that section o fbGr,oe ajrugsta mhtsetm section of Georgia, but are beginning to leave the towns also. The letter says in part:

"It is hard here. The colored people are afraid to do what they can. They are white-capping colored people every chance they can get. I know of two cases recntly. Thy whippd a boy about running away. He did not owe them a penny.. Whipped a colored preacher last night for nothing. The police arrest the colored peole and turn them over to the mob. Is there any remedy for it?

"The colored people are leaving here fast. They have all just left the farms and now they are leaving their towns."

KLAN KLONCILIUM EXONERATES EVANS

Associated Press Report.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 20.—Resolutions expressing confidence in H. W. Evans as imperial wizard and his officers were adopted at the meeting of the klonclium of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan here late yesterday, it was announced by officers of the klan today. The resolution, it was stated, declared charges of extravagance and waste and maladministration, signed by Dr. W. E. Thompson of Atlanta and Minor Meriwether of Tulsa, Okla., were thoroughly investigated and held to be unfounded in fact.

Evidence to show that the charge that the imperial wizard had spent $50,000 in a Chicago political campaign was unfounded was introduced, officers stated, and it was shown that klan officials had not spent any money in the Chicago campaign.

Other allegations that Mr. Evans was charging all his personal and household expenses to the klan and was engaged in fee splitting with other imperial officers also were refuted, according to the klan officials.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Georgia.

SERVE KLAN HEADS WITH COURT ORDER

Superior Court Again Assumes Control of Klan Affairs Pending Hearing on Receivership Petition.

Service of papers of receivership proceedings against the Ku Klux Klan, which were signed by Judge John D. Humphries of the Fulton superior court Thursday, was executed Friday morning by Deputy Sheriff Milam. Papers against the organization were served to Tom Akers, head of the department of intelligence. Individual papers were also served against Akers and T. B. McKinnon, head of the extension department. This announcement was issued from the sheriff's office, where it was declared they were unable to locate any more of the officials, other than McKennon and Akers, who are involved by the injunction order.

Control of the organization, all Klan funds, and all records are now officially in the hands of the Fulton superior court. This state of affairs was brought about Thursday when Judge Humphries granted a petition presented by David M. Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia, and others, which alleged gross mismanagement of the Klan's affairs and funds and charged that Imperial Wizard H. W. Evans and Emperor William Joseph Simmons had used the Klan for personal enrichment and aggrandizement, and that certain realms had threatened to secede and establish independent orders.

Klan Officials Meet.

The leading officials of the Klan, said to be sixteen in number, gathered in Washington Friday for a conference. The nature of this meeting could not be learned, although it was said by Evans to have no bearing upon the receivership proceedings filed here Thursday.

Unless the defense requests an earlier hearing, both sides will appear before Judge Humphries on June 9, according to the order of the court, at which time the defense will be called upon to show why the restraining order against use of Klan funds by Klan officials should not be made permanent and a receiver appointed.

W. S. Coburn, attorney for the petitioners, issued the following statement Friday relative to the position of Colonel Simmons:

"Colonel Simmons knew of the mismanagement and of the unfitness for office of the other officials of the Imperial Palace, and also knew of the approaching litigation which has been in evidence since the settlement of the controversy between Colonel Simmons and H. W. Evans.

Simmons Innocent Party.

"The attack or allegation that Colonel Simmons, in collusion with H. W. Evans, made a settlement whereby he was to receive $1,000 a month for the rest of his life, etc., is set out, not that Colonel Simmons in any sense whatsoever was offensively in collusion with H. W. Evans. This attack was made upon Evans in the colonel's suit and was to straighten out and correct the very things that the attack in the present suit is intended to strike. In asking the court to set aside that settlement we allege that Colonel Simmons was a party to the collusion—which is true; but the colonel was an innocent party, the settlement having been put over on him in a way which does not morally affect the colonel in any sense."

Simmons, press dispatches say, admitted the present klan administration was extravagant, but declared that there were no facts to justify an accusation that he had used the order for personal enrichment or aggrandizement.

Atlanta Supports Petition.

Attorney Coburn stated Friday that the Atlanta klan chapter was 100 per cent behind the petition. He also said that the names published on the petition were just a "few out of thousands."

He also explained that David M. Rittenhouse, whose name headed the list of klansmen bringing the suit, is an official in klan No. 1, Philadelphia. B. F. Graham, another of the petitioners, also is a Philadelphian, and a prominent lawyer, according to Attorney Coburn.

M. O. Dunning, of Sanford, Fla., also a petitioner, was in conference Friday with Mr. Coburn. Mr. Dunning is a kleagle in the realm of Georgia and a life member in the klan.

Mr. Coburn said that he did not want to discuss his evidence at the present but that he was fully prepared to make a full showing on all charges set out in the petition.

SIMMONS CREATES ORDER

"Knights of Kamelia" Hailed as Higher Order In "Empire"

TO PRESERVE ORIGINAL IDEALS

Associated Press Report.

Atlanta Ga. June 15 — 1923

ATLANTA, Ga., June 15.—Establishment of the order of Knights of Kamelia, as the "primary order of knighthood," with a government "separate and distinct from the government now controlling and directing the affairs of the first or the probationary order of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan," was proclaimed tonight by William Joseph Simmons, "in the exercise of the authority vested in me only as emperor of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc."

"Everything that I have striven to build during the years gone by is in peril of being subverted to personal, political and sordid ends," Emperor Simmons said in a statement. "To save the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan from spoilation and destruction, I have determined to establish Knights Kamelia and thereby give the klansmen of the invisible empire at least the opportunity to transfer to this primary order of knighthood and establish themselves upon the foundation as laid in the beginning."

Simmons Scores Kloncilium.

Referring to the action of the Imperial Kloncilium in leaving out the "Kamelia" among the women's organization authorized to become affiliated with the klan under the title of Women of The Ku Klux Klan, "Emperor Simmons" statement said:

"This action on the part of the imperial kloncilium in repudiating by explicit designation the Kamelia and by adopting other numerous organizations of women, was not only in violation of the contract between H. W. Evans and myself, but was also in violation of a decree entered in the superior court of Fulton county, Georgia, and further still was a violation of the original charter, which defines that male members only shall be admitted to the order."

The establishment of the "primary order Knights Kamelia" means, the statement declared, "that the members of the Ku Klux Klan are under the administration of the imperial wizard and the imperial kloncilium, while the order Knights Kamelia will be under my control and direction, with such men as I may designate as members of my cabinet. The order Knights Kamelia will therefore be absolutely free to inaugurate its policies, to establish its principles and to release its ideals under my supervision and direction and free from interference from any source or hostility within or without the invisible empire.

"I am impelled to promulgate the Knights Kamelia because of the restiveness that obtains among probationary klansmen throughout the country. There has been no way opened to advancement—no progress has been made—no construction work has been done. Klansmen identified with the organization from its foundation, have been held in a state of probation for years. They have not been indoctrinated with the principles or the philosophies of the order. They are unfamiliar with the purposes of the great order. They have been given no definite objects to be attained. Meanwhile there has been a continuous demand for another and higher order, that the worthy American citizens, might pass from the probationary stage into actual Knighthood and into active service in the invisible empire. These citizens can not be detained longer upon the threshold of the order, but must be admitted and elevated to another realm in which they may find exercise for their restrained and abated forces.

Klan Ideals in Peril.

"Another motive for forming the Knights Kamelia at this particular time is that my original plans, purposes and principles in founding the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan may be observed and consummated. Everything that I have striven to build during the years gone by is in peril of being subverted to personal, political and sordid ends. To save the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan from spoliation and destruction I have determined to establish the Knights Kamelia and thereby give the klansmen of the Invisible Empire at least the opportunity to tarnsfer to this primary order of knighthood and establish themselves upon the foundation so laid in the beginning.

"This order of Knights Kamelia will also afford a refuge to klansmen who are exposed to the exercise of arbitrary and capricious power. A large number of excellent klansmen of the probationary order have already been banished without trial and without defense simply because they did not yield in subserviency to authority running mad or lend themselves without protest to policies of tyranny."

The statement of Emperor Simmons then refers to his founding the Kamelia, "an organization to be composed of native born, white, Protestant Christian women," and says this "met with the instantaneous disapproval of the imperial wizard, and with the recent disfavor of a majority of the kloncilium." He declared this order is present in 20 States. He declares the Kamelia is "as much my child" as the klan and that his purpose is to see the two orders are kept separate but working along parallel lines for the accomplishment of the same "great ends." In addition, therefore, he continues, "I am establishing a new and separate order of klansmen with which the order of Kamelia may co-work and from which the order of Kamelia may expect and receive protection and co-operation."

WOOD HITS HARDWICK IN HOUSE

Fulton Legislator Replies to Former Governor on Invisible Government.

Atlanta Georgian 7-3-23

Rising to a point of personal privilege in the House of Representatives Monday morning, J. O. Wood, representative from Fulton County, and editor of The Searchlight, official Ku-Klux Klan organ, launched a verbal attack on former Governor Thomas W. Hardwick.

Representative Wood said:

Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: In rising to a point of personal privilege in this House, because of an attack made on me through an organization to which I belong, I shall state succinctly the reasons for the attack having been made. The retiring chief executive of this state, in his swan-song message, stigmatized some of the flower of Georgia's manhood, and incidentally cast aspersions on a goodly number of the members of this House. To set up a statement of facts that would reflect to the discredit and dishonor of the person who made the attack, would in no wise justify the existence of the organization, and I would not do so except that in so doing I may show why the attack was made.

"INVISIBLE" RULE. 7-3-23

The people of Georgia have a right to know why one who purported to speak for a great commonwealth takes occasion to speak in disparaging terms of an organization. This person would have you believe that the term "Invisible Empire" frightens him; although he knows, as does every klansman in the nation know, that when we speak of the "Invisible Empire", we mean the "Invisible Empire" of the soul. In his message he referred to "invisible government" and so connected up the phrase that he who runs may read and know that he meant, and intended that the people should understand him to mean, the Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan.

There has been for many years—long before the advent of the klan—an invisible empire in Georgia. The visible government, legislated and administered through the General Assembly, is supposed to be divided into two houses, the upper and the lower; but the affairs of the State of Georgia were for many years influenced by the invisible government, or third, or invisible house

of the General Assembly. The Constitution states plainly where the General Assembly shall meet, and so far as the people know, this General Assembly has always met in the Capitol, but in a large measure, the affairs of state were governed by the "Invisible House," in a certain room in a certain hotel.

Some of us well remember and can never forget the inconsistencies of the gentleman under discussion, when in one of his late campaigns, he made klan speeches all over Georgia and rode into office on the band wagon of the greatest Knight of them all. At a flag-raising at the home of Colonel William Joseph Simmons, soon after his election as Governor, he delivered himself in no unmistakeable language on the principles of the klan. One listening to him would have thought him a recognized lecturer for the organization. He told of having been interviewed by a reporter from The New York World, and he boasted of the replies made therein, which replies, as quoted by him, would have done credit to the emperor of this organization.

Immediately after that he formed a political coalition with a certain newspaper and a certain notorious lobbyist, who led him to believe that his only political salvation lay in his cutting absolutely loose from the klan and the men who put him in office.

Then why the change of front on the part of the person under discussion? I will tell you. That part of the coalition represented by the newspapers, in attacking this organization of men, assailed the only woman connected in any way with the organization and sought to drag her character into the mire of the streets. Because of the high position occupied by womanhood and motherhood in the minds and hearts of klansmen, the klans of the nation resented the attack, not so much on their organization, as on the only woman connected therewith.

WATCH KEPT ON ROOM.

The local klan quite naturally shared in this feeling and knowing the character at the head of the newspaper making the attack, determined to draw him into the courts and there show him in his true

Consequently, a watch was set by the local klansmen, acting in conjunction with the police and detective forces of Atlanta, and a certain room at the Kimball House was kept under surveillance until the newspaper man was known to be in the room engaged in swigging hooch and demonstrating generally the Darwinian theory—by reversal of the process. Klansmen who were assisting the officers, being opposed to dragging the name of our state in the dirt, were at a loss to know what to do when they found the chief executive sitting in on the party; they phoned me at my office and asked me what should be done under the circumstances. Thinking that our state had had enough of bad publicity, perpetrated by and through and because of chiefs executive, I advised against raiding the room while he was present. Three nights later, at about 6 o'clock, the room was raided. The notorious lobbyist and boon companion of the newspaper man and of the person under discussion, was arrested. In the room was found a quantity of moonshine whisky. The lobbyist assumed full responsibility for all the whisky and the other evidences of disorder in the room, and was placed under arrest by the officers.

CHARGE IS CHANGED.

It was immediately after this that the gentleman under discussion changed front, impelled no doubt by the fact that there had come a split, absolute and unconditional, between the klansmen of Georgia and the nation, and the newspaper represented by the whisky-swigging editor. This person who later made the attack on the klan and repeated it on the floor of this House, evidently felt that if he stayed in favor with this powerful newspaper, together with other organizations of a secret and absolutely anti-Catholic nature, that he could, notwithstanding the strength of the klan, maintain his political supremacy. Therefore, by logical reasoning and deduction, one arrives at this conclusion: "His opinion of the klan, and the members thereof, is based upon political exigencies and not upon his belief or disbelief in its principles or personnel.

His first public anti-klan speech was delivered at a meeting on the roof of a local hotel, which was a self-called and self-appointed body of men who came together for the purpose of attacking the klan for its stand on law enforcement; and at the same time styled itself an organization for that very purpose. The speech delivered by him at this self-styled "Law Enforcement League" was so mean and so contrary to the speeches delivered in his campaign, that it cost him his political head. In that speech he howled about "Invisible Government" and the indorsement of law through the regularly constituted authorities of the law. In his speech delivered at Klankrest, he paid tribute to the klansmen for their stand on law enforcement; because he knew then, and knows now, that on the one point of law enforcement every klansman has taken a solemn oath that he will see it is done through the regularly constituted authorities for law enforcement.

LIST OF KLAN QUESTIONS.

How did he know? Because at about that time he was making preparations to come into the klan and he was handed a list containing the following, which it is necessary that every klansman shall subscribe to:

I will at once seek information as to when my taxes are due and will pay them when due.

I will register as a voter.

I will use my ballot and influence in every election.

I will vote for the most honorable and capable candidate.

I will cheerfully accept my share of jury duty.

I will assist, whenever possible, in the apprehension and conviction of criminals.

I will interest myself in the public schools and in the election of competent teachers.

I will further the cause of education whenever possible.

I will read the Constitution of the United States at least once each year.

I will insist on the separation of church and state.

I will preserve the sanctity of my home.

I will obey the laws of my country, my state and my community.

I will familiarize myself with the history of my country and my state.

I will regard American citizenship as a life lived in conformity to the American ideals.

I will honor and protect virtuous womanhood, knowing that no nation can rise higher than its womanhood.

I will study the plan of government under which my community functions.

I will strive, through the constituted authorities to correct prevailing evils in my community, particularly vices tending to the destruction of the home, family, childhood and womanhood.

I will regard tax dodgers, jury dodgers and others, unwilling to accept their share of the burdens of co-operative government, as slackers.

I will in every way, try to live up to the high standards of American citizenship.

PLEDGE OF KLANSMAN.

"I will read the Constitution of the United States at least once each year," promises every klansman; and the first oath taken by a Klansman in a klavern is an unqualified allegiance to the government of the United States, to its Constitution and the laws made thereunder.

A canvass will show that outside of Klansmen, eight adults out of 10 have never even seen the Constitution of the United States or of the state. As an evidence of the lack of this knowledge on the part of our citizenry, there was introduced on the floor of this House the past week, a bill making the reading of the Constitution of the United States compulsory in all schools. Every Klansman in the world indorses that bill, for the simple reason that one of the four oaths taken by him as a Klansman is absolutely occupied with the reaffirmation of his allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. In his swan song, this person asked that legislation along all lines discussed by him be enacted by this body. In that part in which was couched the attack on me and my fellow Klansmen in the nation, he said "invisible government must go." He would have you believe that he meant, and he did mean, the Order of the Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan.

KLAN AND MASK.

Some time ago the Klansmen of Georgia said that invisible government, as represented by the type of men composing the coalition, should go—and it did, as evidenced by the occasion of the swan song argued to. Because of his affiliation with organizations of an absolute secret nature, he made no reference to the klan's secret membership, but centered his attack on the mask.

The klan uses a mask, as do many other organizations, in its ritualistic rites within the klavern. It uses the mask in its ceremonies, because the organization, in addition to its fraternal and benevolent nature, is a living memorial to the Klansmen of the sixties—that valiant, unconquerable body of men who reclaimed and saved, after the Civil War, that which was lost on the battlefield; and saved to the South and the nation that Anglo-Saxon civilization that we enjoy today. The mask is not worn outside of the Klavern, except when permission has been obtained from the duly constituted authorities of the municipality or county in which they wish to parade; and such parades are always held in conjunction with their ceremonies.

The last campaign of the gentleman under discussion was based almost wholly upon his opposition to the klan, asserting in every speech that he made that the klan must go.

Whether or not the people declared themselves in favor of the klan by their votes at the ballot box, they most certainly did unequivocally place themselves on record as being opposed to office holders of his stripe.

RELIGIOUS QUESTION.

In an aside and in language which does not appear in his written message, he referred to religious intolerance, as represented by persons who would oppose the religion of others. I say to you here and now, and defy him to successfully contradict what I say, that of all the anti-Catholic speeches that I have ever heard delivered, the most vitriolic and intolerable was delivered by the person under discussion.

The organization of the Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan restricts its membership to white, Protestant, Gentile, native-born Americans of good character; for the reason that we believe that persons of kindred thought and kindred ideals can best work in harmony to accomplish their purpose. Reasoning from the same prremise, we grant to every other creed or color the right to organize, and have never, by word or pen or act, sought to deny that right. The only organization of which I have any knowledge whose right to existence has been challenged is this organization of white, native-born Protestant, Gentile Americans .The oaths assumed by Klansmen al ltend toward an unqualified alelgiance to God, to home and to country, for we believe that—

"He who saves his country, saves all things
And all things living bless him;
He who destroys his country, kills all things
And all things dying curse him."

Klan to Fight Use of Its Name By Labor Agents

Action against labor agents who use the name of the Ku Klux Klan to frighten the negro into migrating north was announced today by J. O. Wood, editor of The Searchlight, "the official voice of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan."

"The Ku Klux Klan is the friend not the enemy of the negro," Mr. Wood declared. "Our policy is to help him, not to frighten or intimidate him. Southern Klansmen want the negro to remain in the south, and they want to give him justice and a square deal at all times. They want him to report all threats made against his life and home in order that they can co-operate with the legal authorities in giving him full protection.

"Reports from all parts of Georgia tell how negroes have received threatening letters warning them to leave the community at once, and signed in red ink with the letters 'K. K. K.' The labor agents have also chalked the letters 'K. K. K.' on negro cabins in order to frighten the darkeys into going north.

"When any negro receives such a letter or threat signed 'K. K. K.' we want him to report it to the local lodge of the klansmen or to the imperial palace of the Ku Klux Klan in Atlanta, and we will make an investigation in order to bring the labor agents who used this trick into the courts of justice. And it will be the labor agents, not the negro, who will suffer because of the threat."

LOCAL KLAN INDORSES RECEIVERSHIP PLAN

Resolutions approving the filing of receivership proceedings against the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan several days ago were passed Thursday night at a meeting of Nathan Bedford Forrest Klan No. 1, according to official announcement.

The resolutions, it was stated, set forth that imperial headquarters had been accused of misuse of funds and mismanagement, and that a receivership seemed advisable, in view of the probability that this action would result in a sound reorganization of the national organization.

A receiver was asked in a petition filed in Fulton superior court by a group of klansmen claiming to represent the rank and file of the membership. Although Emperor William Joseph Simmons was named as one of the defendants, he is understood to be in hearty accord with the proceedings, and regards the action against him as being entirely friendly.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Georgia.

THE NEGRO AND THE KLAN

ALBANY GA. NEWS
JANUARY 13, 1923

There has been many things written and said about the Negro, and likewise there have been many a thing written and said about the Klan.

There have been many things written and said about the Klan that were not true and there have likewise been many things written and said about the Negro that could be easily placed in the same category.

The very name of Ku Klux to the Negro of ante-bellum type or even of advanced years carried with it a fear, a horror, a real dread of the name. There has been known another Klan though of the same name, but of far different principles which has come to light in the latter days and which has claimed and is now claiming a sufficient amount of the country's attention, which in the columns of our own city press, and unsolicited (for we would not know who to solicit) has said that they are the friends of the Negro, and we have no inclination to doubt that friendship which they have voluntarily claimed for us, unless they adversely write it in acts.

It is not our purpose to here discuss any phase of the Klan, for to do so would be entirely irregular and wholly out of the question for we are not a member.

What we do propose to discuss here, however is, that there are too many things by far which are being directly attributable and charged to the Klan, that the Klan knows absolutely nothing about.

The hooded and robed feature of the Klan is the subject of much advantage being taken. Everybody who happen to have a grievance and wants to right the grievnce according to his own notion has nothing to do but to don the hood and robe, drop a placard with the three letters "K. K. K."and his every act from tarring and feathering to administering a good flogging, or whatever the case may be, is directly charged to the Klan, when the facts in the case are not arrived at in the least.

'Tis true, that nobody knows who operates behind the mask. And there is not a single mask now worn but for what some good and splendid imitation of the same thing can be found.

That being the case it stands to reason then that the Klan has to bear the direct responsibility for a goodly number of things of which they know nothing or little about.

We know that the Klan is organized for specific purposes for those in authority have said so. But for all of this they should not be held up to ridicule any more than any other organization until it is an established fact beyond a reasoneble doubt that the Klan, or some member thereof has been guilty of an infraction of the law.

As with the Klan in many accusations which have been laid to them, so in a great many instances with the Negro.

The Negro is charged with a great number of things, some of which he is guilty and some of which he is innocent. The Negro, unfortunately, does not have a trumpeter, for to advocate the cause of the Negro would be the direct signal for one's unpopularity, no matter how commendable the cause may be. Hence for a lack of this, for a lack of some one to speak the word, when it should be spoken, for a lack of the facts in the case to be derived at before a proper execution of justice is directly responsible for a great number of innocent Negroes having to suffer.

It is no more fair to lay the hand of accusation upon them without the proper exercise of legal judgment, than it is to lay everything that happens to be committed under the guise of a robe to the Klan.

In the first place, let us all be fair and broadminded towards our ownselves, and being fair and broadminded to ourselves we will likewise be fair in our accusation especially to the Negro and the Klan.

TWO CHARGES

The address by the representative of the imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan at the Court House served to reveal several things.

1/20/23
Supreme circle meet

It had been heralded that among other things that the Klan was anti-Negro in its scope, yet the Klan had openly in paid advertisements said that it was friendly to the Negro.

We did not know just how far and to what extent this friendliness went until on Friday evening among the other things the representative of the imperial wizard made it known.

It has been our plan and is now our plan and shall be forever our purpose to advocate, and to preach so far as our columns go a better relationship between the races and to prompt the Negro to a high sense of duty in order that he may be called that which is most valuable to a community, and that is a good citizen.

Albany Georgia

If every community was literally filled with good citizens,

MITCHELL SHERIFF PROBES WHIPPING BY UNMASKED MEN

Atlanta Constitution
2/2/23

Camilla, Ga., February 1.—(Special.)—Sheriff C. D. Crow is making a thorough investigation of the reported whipping Tuesday night of Bob Davis by a party of unmasked men.

According to he story told the sheriff by Davis, who is a white man living four miles west of Sale City, he was called to his door about 10 o'clock Tuesday night and asked to bring a light and assist several men in fixing their car.

On emerging from the house with the light, Mr. Davis says he was seized, a sack thrown over his head, the light extinguished and he was thrown into the car.

This car, according to the story, went about 3 miles down the road where it was joined by another car. Davis claimed he then was removed from the car and was made the recipient of a severe beating. No reason was given for the attack, he says.

He was told to run, he says, and upon carrying out these orders several shots were fired at him. None of the party were recognized.

Albany, Ga., February 1.—Two whippings by mobs in the last two nights in the Baconton neigbborhood, in Mitchell country, 16 miles from Albany, have aroused that community, and the Baconton council has offered rewards for information that will lead to the apprehension of the guilty persons.

The first attack occurred Tuesday night when a party of white men called at the home of Timothy Wilson, a negro, on the Gill Grove pecan place and beat up his wife and children. According to the negro woman's story, the attackers, who were not masked, asked for her husband, and when she informed them that he was not at home, they beat her and the children so severely that they required the services of a physician to dress their wounds. None o fthe members of the party were recognized.

Last night a similar party of white men, also unmaked, called on Bob Davis, a white man, at his home on the Jackson Supply company's place, and gave him a severe beating. Davis also failed to recognize any of his attackers.

Dr. J. A. Garrett, mayor of Baconton, in announcing the council's offer of a reward of $100 for information leading to the arrest of any member of the attacking parties, said the people of Baconton will not tolerate such lawlessness if within their power to prevent it and will do everything possible to apprehend the guilty parties.

they would likewise be good communities, and there would be no need for the much trouble we learn that is flashed from some portions of this and other states.

The Klan claims to be our friend and we would certainly like to most heartily return that friendship even if we know not in what direction to make the very conscientious beginning. We are at a loss however to know just exactly what the Klan means when it says that it is friendly to the Negro **"as long as he does the proper thing under the circumstances."**.. We admit that we do not know what the**proper thing under the circumstances** means.. For sometimes when the Negro is doing his best from a purely conscientious standpoint, he is too often misunderstood. And when he is following in the footsteps of the most exemplary white character he is criticised for that. And when he descends to the level of most disreputable one, the low is sure to take him in. **"So long as he does the proper thing under the circumstances"** is not understood by us for we know not what estimate is placed on either, and we should not be allowed to grope in the darkness, but be properly informed without deep insinuations in order that the tie of friendship may be greatly strengthened.

The insinuation, "the proper thing under the circumstances," is not what we herein set out to discuss altho we would like to be set right on the question.

We are called upon to answer two direct charges that were made against us as a group of people Friday evening, if for no other reason than the fact that we have no one to answer for us. We do not say in this instance, but in a good many instances any man or set of men who goes on record as advocating fair play for the Negro, immediately becomes a "Negro lover." No matter what the circumstances are and is not popular.

In the first place the Klan says it opposes Negro organizations that tend to fan race hatred and to preach social equality. These are the two things with which we are charged. **"Organizations fanning race hatred, and preaching social equality."**

We are here to say with all the forcefulness at our command that we are opposed to the same kind of organizations whether they exist or not.

We are members of many organizations and in fact almost every Negro organization in existence and for more than a quarter of a century during our very active life with these organizations we have never heard the slightest tendency that would even in substance lead toward inflaming race hatred or even sowing the first seeds along that line.

They simply do not exist, and the only thing you hear is just the self thing that Moton preached and advised in the Auditorium here in December, and that is, Cultivate a better relationship with your white neighbor.

The second charge is that of Social Equality. This is one of the charges that does the Negro a great injustice and works much harm for him by those who do not understand him.

The Negro does not now, has never wanted, nor does not in the future want social equality. And if the white man thinks so along that line he doesn't know the Negro, he is simply mistaken in his views. All that the Negro wants is that which is guaranteed him by the constitution, that which he didn't place there himself, that which he didn't ask to be placed there, and that which protects every other man should likewise protect him. Equality before the law is our most earnest plea and not that of social equality.

When it comes to form of social equality the men of the opposite race inflict and force it upon us as a weak and defenseless people to which we are admittedly tolerant in its very face.

If this is the interpretation of "as long as he doeos the right and proper thing under the circumstances," we ask in all fairness, voluntarily and otherwise, for a struggling and defenseless people, that the circumstances be immediately removed.

PROTESTS KLAN PARADE

Manget's Criticism Answered by Mayor Walter Sims.

Constitution

In a communication protesting against Mayor Sims' action in granting permission Wednesday night to the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan to parade on the city's streets, John A. Manget, widely known local religious worker, Thursday made public his views on the klan and denounced the mayor for granting the permit for the parade.

Atlanta Ga.

Mayor Sims, in replying to Mr. Manget's criticisms, declared he would not oppose, as official head of the city government, "peaceful parades of American citizens in this city," and that he would "just as readily grant a permit to the Order of Knights of Columbus or other legitimate organizations to pass through the public streets on parade."

In his public communication, Mr. Manget warned the populace of Atlanta "that we are sleeping on the brink of a volcano and yet will not wake up." He brands the klan as an organization founded "to cast fear and terror into the hearts of 100.000 citizens of this city," and adds that it has prospered on account "of its appeal to the ignorant and vicious based on religious intolerance, race hatred and determination to gain control of all governments, city, county, state and national."

Macon Flogging Victim Returns Home; Guarded

The Constitution 8-26-23

Atlanta, Ga.

Macon, Ga., August 25.—R. E. Bobo, driven from Macon by floggers two weeks ago, returned here today from Jacksonville, Fla. Members of his family said that he would be guarded while here. They gave no information as to how long he expected to remain in Macon.

Ollie M. Perry, another victim of the same band of floggers, is still in her tonight, in a serious condition.

There have been no floggings this week. An anti-flogging squad is on duty at police headquarters and the sheriff's office day and night.

At a hearing this morning before Judge Will Gunn, of the city court of Macon, the bonds of S. K., C. J. and J. C. Hudson, brothers, held in jail since last Sunday night in connection with flogging episodes, were ordered reduced from $5,000 to $3,000 each.

The men are charged with rioting, drunk on a public highway and assault and battery. Attorneys for the Hudsons stated they would probably take habeas corpus proceedings during the day to get the men released on a still smaller bond.

The cases were set for trial September 10.

Ridley's Church Asks for Names Of His Accusers

Atlanta Ga. Journal 8-25-23

The board of deacons and congregation of the Central Baptist church last night made formal demand upon the Atlanta Baptist Ministers' Association, which recently proposed to withdraw fellowship from that church and condemned Dr. Caleb W. Ridley, pastor, for "conduct unbecoming a minister," for the names of all pastors who signed the resolutions. This action was taken after it had been announced that the Searchlight, semi official organ of the Klan, would make a similar demand in its next issue.

No statetment was made by the officers of the church or by Dr. Ridley as to why the names were wanted or as to what action the church proposed to take in the matter.

After the services had closed Dr. Ridley stated that if the ministers had planned their step for the purpose of benefiting him, they had not missed his mark. He was referring in this statement to the immense crowd which attended the barbecue given by his church recently, netting sufficient funds to pay off the debt.

Dr. Ridley stated that Sunday morning 57 men, three of them non members of his church, filed into the Sunday school room and asked the superintendent to make arrangements to incorporate them into a class, with the pastor as teacher. This Dr. Ridley agreed to do, although he is already teaching a large men's Bible class.

RULING IS MADE IN KU KLUX CASE

Atlanta Journal 8-10-23

Associated Press Report.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 9.—Depositions in the receivership suit of David M. Rittenhouse of Philadelphia and others against the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan will be taken on August 13, according to a ruling by Superior Judge John D. Humphries today, who stipulated that the depositions should be prepared before a hearing on the demurrer of the defendants filed several days ago, is said.

The defendants, Klan officers and members of the Kloncilium, entered a general denial of the charges of mismanagement of Klan affairs, made by the complainants.

D. Osmuth was named commissioner to take the depositions.

Conference — 1923 Annual Treasurer's

Ku Klux Klan — 1923. Georgia.

Negroes Flogged Near Royston, Ga., Leaving

"White-capping" and flogging of Negroes near Royston, Georgia, is reported in a letter received by the N. A. A. C. P. The letter states that Negroes have not only left their farms because of night-riding and intimidation in that section of Georgia, but are beginning to leave the towns also. The letter says in part:

"It is hard here. The colored people are afraid to do what they can. They are white-capping colored people every chance they can get. I know of two cases recently. They whipped a boy about running away. He did not owe them a penny. The police arrest the colored people here and turn them over to the mob. Is there any remedy for it?

"The colored people are leaving here bad, bad. They have all just about left the farms and now they are leaving their towns."

War Is Again Raging Within Ku Klux Klan

ATLANTA, Ga., June 28.—War again raged within the Ku Klux Klan last week when Hiram W. Evans, imperial wizard, filed an injunction in the Fulton Superior Court to restrain William Joseph Simmons, emperor and founder, from revealing the secrets of the newly organized Knights of Kamelia. As defendants, the petition named Emperor Simmons, Rev. Caleb Ridley, J. O. Wood, editor of the 'Searchlight,' and several others.

Simmons and Evans Collusion Denied

Answering charges brought against them in a suit against the Ku-Klux Klan, William J. Simmons, emperor of the order, and B. H. Sullivan, Atlanta attorney, filed in Fulton Superior Court Monday a bill denying that Simmons and H. W. Evans were guilty of collusion in a recent court fight between the two.

The charges of collusion against Simmons and Evans were embraced in the petition for receivership filed several weeks ago.

Georgia Judge Blames Ku Klux for the Exodus

Athens, Ga., June 29.—Responsibility for the exodus from the South was placed upon the Ku Klux Klan by Judge Samuel Adams in an address before the graduating class of the University of Georgia. Without calling the Klan's name he ignored it, declaring "There is no place in Georgia for an invisible empire."

Extending his remarks, he continued:

"One of your solemn duties, young men and women, is to uphold the law, but do it in the open. Don't try men in the hidden secrets of an organization without a hearing. There is no room for an invisible empire in Georgia. I do not know much about the working of the organization, because the truth is not told us, but the fact that its name is used to cloak so much that is objectionable is enough to convince me that we have no place for such an organization. I do not object to any organization. Protestant, Jew, Catholic or what not or secret orders which confine their activities to their own members. They do not try to regulate the affairs of the public, state or nation. The Negro exodus is largely caused, I believe, by the use of the name of this organization, though the labor agent is carrying the brunt of the blame."

NOT WORRIED AT ATLANTA

Klan Officials Unperturbed by San Antonio Disaffection.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 23.—Officials at headquarters of the Ku Klux Klan here today declared they were not concerned over reports from San Antonio, Texas, that the San Antonio klan and certain other units of that order had adopted resolutions to break with the Atlanta headquarters. It was stated that a minority element in the San Antonio klan had been active for some time but that Texas is one of the strongest klan centers in the country and they were satisfied the magnitude of the incident had been exaggerated.

WHITECAPPERS AND COPS HAND IN HAND DOWN IN GEORGIA

NEW YORK CITY, June 30.—"White-capping" and flogging of Negroes near Royston, Georgia, is reported in a letter received by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Ave., New York City. The letter states that Negroes have not only left their farms because of night-riding and intimidation in that section of Georgia but are beginning to leave the towns also. The letter says in part:

"It is hard here. The colored people are afraid to do what they can. They are white-capping colored people every chance they can get. I know of two cases recently. They whipped a boy about running away. He did not owe them a penny. Whipped a colored preacher last night for nothing. The police arrest the colored people here and turn them over to the mob. Is there any remedy for it?

"The colored people are leaving here bad, bad. They have all just about left the farms and now they are leaving their towns."

MOTORCYCLE DETAIL ON FLOGGING DUTY

GEORGIA SHERIFF PLACES SIX MEN ON DUTY FOR PROTECTION.

Macon, Ga., Aug. 17.—Six motorcycle officers have been detailed by Sheriff J. R. Hicks, and Police Chief Martin Thompson for "flogging" duty, it was announced today. This squad, it was said, will perform no other duty except those that have to do with kidnaping and flogging cases.

Sheriff Hicks said that if his office is notified promptly he believes the "flogging squad" can capture the whipping gang that has been terrorizing Macon and Bibb counties for several weeks with their whipping parties.

The sheriff, it was also announced today, will appear before the Macon civic clubs and request that they will help swell the fund being raised for a reward for the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties. The fund now totals $2,100 and it is hoped, it was said, to increase it to $5,000.

Bill Aimed at Maskers Introduced in Georgia

Associated Press Report.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 9.—A bill requiring all secret organizations and societies to file a list of their officers and members with the clerk of superior court in counties in which they have meeting places and to prohibit the wearing of masks or other covering of the face or head outside the lodge room, was introduced in the Georgia house of representatives today by Representative Bozeman of Worth county.

3 FLOGGING SUSPECTS HELD

Victim Escapes Band and Gives Alarm, Resulting in Capture of Brothers.

MACON, Ga., August 20.—Excitement ran high here Monday when Macon awoke to find another man had been victimized by the kidnaping-flogging gangs which for two weeks have been striking terror to the heart of this entire community. He had not been located early Monday.

The latest victim, a negro whose fate is unknown, led to the arrest of three white men, a trio of brothers, who are being held in jail without bond. The startling escape of another led to the arrests, officers said.

According to them, the second negro was driving along a road near Macon, when he ran upon a gang flogging the missing man. At his approach, he said, the three men now in jail leaped upon the running board of his car and attempted to pull him out.

He shot the machine full speed ahead and managed to throw two of the men from the car. While struggling with the third, the automobile plunged into an embankment and the other two men began rushing to their brother's aid.

At this point, officers said, some parties drove by and saw the fight. They rushed to Macon for the "flogging squad," which returned in time to make the three arrests. The men gave their names as S. R., C. F. and J. C. Hudson.

On returning to the Hudson's automobile, authorities declared they found a fully equipped kidnaping outfit. There were three leather masks and one of cloth, besides a gag, they said. The car had no license plate.

Some believe that there were others in the gang which assaulted the first negro Sunday night, but that they escaped with their prisoner. He makes the second man who has disappeared since Friday night and neither has been seen or heard of since.

In addition, this district has witnessed two lynchings during the past 10 days and several citizens have been "run out of town" by the unknown gangsters.

Adjutant General Charles H. Cox spent Sunday in Macon investigating the situation, but refused to make an announcement until he confers with Governor Clifford W. Walker at Atlanta Monday. He hinted, however, that martial law will not be declared at present.

Four Men Arrested In Flogging Case

DAYTONA, Fla., August 20.—Four men Monday are behind bars in Daytona jail as another result of the kidnaping and flogging wave which is sweeping over the Southland. They gave their names as L. E. and Phillip Buckles, Andrew Jackson and Sam Bangs.

Caesar Nealons, a negro, was taken out by the men and severely beaten with an oak club, he told officers. He said his punishment came because of certain information he gave authorities regarding the quartet.

Walker Says Local Forces in Control

Following a conference in the executive offices with Adjutant General Charles H. Cox, who had just returned from an investigation at the Governor's request of the series of floggings in Macon, Governor Walker announced Monday his readiness to dispatch military forces to take charge of the situation the instant the necessity develops.

"But," he added, "we do not apprehend the probability at this time. The co-operation of local forces has been developed and appears adequate."

Governor Walker reviewed the steps taken in Macon to care for the situation, as presented to him by General Cox.

"We shall await the request of Sheriff James R. Hicks, Jr., before calling out troops," said the Governor. "General Cox reported that the Sheriff has organized an efficient

force of 14 deputies, with others subject to call. Motorcycle men have been organized subject to call for active service at any time.

"The City of Macon, I was informed, has 50 policemen on regular duty, all of whom are aroused to the need of extraordinary vigilance, and is now organizing an additional motorcycle force.

"The Sheriff and city police force, according to my information, are working in harmony, co-operating with each other and are willing to co-operate with any efforts by state authorities.

"The reason the floggers were not apprehended before, I was informed, was that the group of law-breakers has operated as a sort of flying squadron. They would pick out their victim, seize him, flog him, and be gone, before police could be notified. The very nature of these unexpected and unanticipated operations would make a military force of no more service than a vigilant force of local authorities.

"Sheriff Hicks, I was informed, expects to call a meeting of civic bodies and ask them to co-operate and assist his deputies and the police. He will ask also for more prompt report of signs of disorder. He also wants additional rewards by civic bodies, and has already received assurance, I understand, that these will be given.

"We feel that it should rest with Sherif Hicks whether military forces shall be assigned to the situation. He is confident, I am informed, that with the organization that has been perfected and that is in process of perfection, the rituation can be handled."

General Cox spent Sunday in Macon, having gone there at request of Governor Walker, and having been in conference with representatives of every agency working to alleviate the situation.

WRIT GUARDS KLAN SECRETS

Simmons Enjoined from Revealing Ritual to New Order.

[By The Associated Press.]

Atlanta, Ga., June 22.—A temporary injunction restraining William Joseph Simmons, Emperor of the Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan, and others from "giving away" the secrets and ritual of the klan to the newly organized Knights of Kamelia was signed late yesterday by Judge John O. Humphries, it became known to-day. The order was issued in response to a petition filed by representatives of the klan faction headed by H. T. Evans, Imperial Wizard.

The court's order set the hearing for Saturday.

Defendants named in the petition are William Joseph Simmons, Emperor, Rev. Caleb Ridley, former imperial kludd or chaplain; J. O. Wood, editor of Search-Light; Henry J. Norton, W. H. Lathrop, Jr., William G. Thompson, E. J. Jones, Thomas H. Kight, C. W. Besom, N. H. Moore and the Knights of the Kamelia.

SAYS KLAN HAS HURT GEORGIA MORE THAN WEEVIL

The Atlanta

"The boll weevil has not hurt Georgia half so bad as the Ku-Klux Klan," said Deputy Sheriff C. Spencer, Thursday. "The Klan has driven the Negro out of Georgia and everybody knows how big a part the Negro has played on the Georgia farm. The people of Georgia are awake to the fact and are pleading for the Negro to come back, but he is not coming. A Negro, good or bad, won't stay in a place where terrorism rules as it does in certain parts of Georgia by reason of the Ku-Klux Klan."

Sheriff Spencer has just returned from a trip with his family to North Florida and Southern Georgia. He says conditions are much better in a business way in South Florida than they are in the sections he visited, but does not admit that the present comparison is anything new. South Florida's greater prosperity, he declares, is really record of considerable standing.

The sheriff when asked about the visit of Klansmen during his absence, reiterated his previous stand against the members of the masked order.

Atlanta, Ga.

"If the Klansmen's motives are so noble," said Mr. Spencer, "why do they insist on concealing their identity behind masks instead of coming out in the open like men and letting folks know where they live?"—Tampa Tribune.

RIVAL KLAN ALLEGED.

The Commercial

Grand Dragon Nathan Bedford Forrest Among Three Cited.

Special

(By the Associated Press.)

ATLANTA, Aug. 18.—Three imperial officers of the Ku Klux Klan today were cited for contempt by Judge George L. Bell of the civil division of Fulton Superior Court, according to a petition of Nathan Bedford Klan No. 1, parent Klan post, which accused the three officials of violating Judge Bell's order of August 2 restraining the organization of a second Klan in Atlanta in opposition to the parent body.

The officers cited are Imperial Wizard H. W. Evans, Grand Dragon Nathan Bedford Forrest and Great Titan Ben H. Sullivan. The Ku Klux Klan as a corporation also was

The petition charged orga

a rival Klan has begun here

KLAN REWARDS OFFERED IN FLOGGINGS

The Atlanta Georgian 8-12-23

General Nathan Bedford Forrest to Give $1,500 for Arrest and Conviction.

Atlanta, Ga.

Rewards of $1,500 each for arrest and conviction of any persons participating in a flogging in the State of Georgia were offered Thursday by General Nathan Bedford Forrest, grand dragon of the realm of Georgia of the Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan.

"Recent floggings in Macon and at the reformatory at Milledgeville have not only outraged Georgia but have given enemies of the klan an opportunity to villify the order on the assumption that the klan was involved in these outrages," said General Forrest.

"The Ku-Klux Klan stands for law and order as we have emphatically and repeatedly stated and now we are offering rewards and calling on our people to help trace the guilty parties. We believe that the step will not only stop floggings but will let the people generally know exactly where the klan stands."

LOCAL KLAN QUITS NATIONAL ORDER

Atlanta Constitution

Nathan Bedford Forrest klan, No. 1, "the mother klan of the world," at a meeting held in its klavern last night voted to sever all connection for the present with the national organization, and at "no time in the future recognize, contribute to, or in any manner affiliate with the national organization, until such time as the national organization has been purged and different officials placed in control thereof, who have the interests of the organization only in mind and at heart." 7-30-23

The resolution stated that the Atlanta klan will not return to the national fold until these conditions are met, but "in the meantime to continue our work as klansmen, separate and apart from the national organization."

The reasons for taking this action are set forth in the resolution as follows:

"Therefore, be it resolved, That we, in our klavern assembled do hereby honestly, fearlessly, as men, which God hath given, enter our most stringent protest against the present regime in power and control of the national organization of the Knights of Ku Klux Klan and their henchmen; and do by this resolution, notify and advise the klansmen of the union, that, in our judgment, from an unbiased viewpoint, and as original klansmen, familiar with the workings of the order, that they are being hoodwinked by a set of officials and hired men, into permitting and sanctioning, without full knowledge, the pilfering of their treasury for illegal purposes, for personal, political purposes and for the perpetuating of themselves in office, and exploiting the funds and principals of the organization."

The resolution pays high praise to Emperor William J. Simmons, founder of the klan, and commends him to the American public and "klansmen everywhere."

Passage of the resolution follows the recent action of the national organization in suspending Nathan Bedford Forrest klan as the result of the non-payment of dues claimed by the heads of the order. The local organization claimed that the dues were not due, on the ground that the national organization already had in its possession funds belonging to the Atlanta body.

CLAIM TO IDENTIFY MACON FLOGGERS

The Constitution

Macon, Ga., August 27.—Two of the three Hudson brothers, S. F. and J. C. Hudson, held here in connection with a recent flogging case, were tonight, county police announced, identifid as having been members of a party of men which kidnaped Ollie Perry and severely whipped him. The Hudsons, together with their brother, S. F. Hudson, were arrested while attempting to flog a negro near here a fortnight ago. 8-28-23

The arrest of the trio, the police said, was responsible in bringing to an end a reign of terror which prevailed here after almost a score of flogging cases were reported.

County officials said tonight the brothers were identified by two men who were in a store operated by Perry when it was invaded by masked men. They told the police they remonstrated with the alleged kidnappers and were subdued. Perry, the police said, was undecided as to the identity of the Hudsons.

Perry is said to be a tubercular victim, and since the whipping his condition has been pronounced serious by doctors.

Additional charges of rioting, and assault and battery will be filed against the Hudsons tomorrow, the police said. Hearing in connection with the charges growing out of the alleged flogging of a negro is scheduled to be given the Hudsons early in September.

WEARING OF FACIAL MASKS IS ASSAILED

Montgomery Advertiser

Georgia Legislature Receives Measure to Forbid Practice—Resolution on Darwin

ATLANTA, GA., July 23.—Wearing of facial masks in public would be forbidden and the names of all members of secret and fraternal organizations would be ordered listed with county court officials under a measure introduced in the Georgia house of representatives today.

The bill is identical with a measure presented earlier in the session, and which has not yet been brought out by committee. 7-24-23

William J. Bryan's anti-Darwin and related preachments came in for consideration in the house with the introduction of a resolution declaring it to be the wish of the general assembly that no teacher in public schools or colleges who is paid in full or in part by the state shall teach agnosticism, atheism or Darwinism or any other hypothesis that links man in blood relationship to any other specias. Action on the resolution will be taken later.

CLARKE DENIES ACCEPTING POST AS KLAN CHIEF

Atlanta Constitution

Edward Young Clarke, former acting imperial wizard of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, has not decided to assume leadership of the organization in compliance with the request of Emperor William Joseph Simmons, he informed The Constitution Monday in a telegram from Indianapolis, Ind. 8-21-23

"The statement printed here this morning that I have accepted the offer is absolutely false," he said. "I have come to no decision and will not do so until I return to Atlanta for consultation with high officials of the organization."

The former acting imperial wizard was asked by Emperor Simmons to take charge of the klan's affairs and "restore harmony within the order."

ANTI-MASK STATUTE PROPOSED IN GEORGIA

Would Also Require Lodges to File Their Membership.

(By the Associated Press.)

ATLANTA, Ga., July 23.—A bill requiring all secret organizations and societies to file a list of their officers and members with the clerk of the superior court of counties in which they have meeting places, and to prohibit the wearing of masks or other coverings on the face or head outside the lodge rooms, was introduced in the Georgia House of Representatives today by Representative Bozeman of Worth County. The bill was referred to the general judiciary committee No. 1.

Commercial Appeal 7-10-23

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Georgia.

KLAN NO. 1 SUSPENDED BY DRAGON

Gen. Forrest Says Atlanta Body Has Failed to Pay Its Dues.

The charter of Klan No. 1, of Atlanta—the first body of the Ku-Klux Klan to be organized—has been suspended by General Nathan Bedford Forrest, grand dragon for the State of Georgia, it was revealed Friday.

Failure of Klan No. 1 to pay its regular dues to the state organization was given as the cause of the suspension.

The order of suspension was signed by General Forrest early this week.

When asked concerning this action, General Forrest said he was sure the matter would be adjusted satisfactorily soon and the Klan restored to active membership.

"The law of the Ku-Klux Klan provides that any Klan failing to pay its dues shall be suspended automatically," said General Forrest.

According to General Forrest, no reason was assigned by officials of Klan No. 1 for their failure to turn over the required money to the state organization.

Henry C. Norton, cyclops of Klan No. 1—head of the organization—was out of the city Friday and could not be reached for a statement. Other officials declined to discuss the suspension and its causes.

KLUX RAMPANT IN SO.

FLOG AND SHOOT IN GA.—FLOG IN TEXAS—BURN FIERY CROSSES ALL OVER OKLA.

Macon, Ga., Aug. 18, 1923.—Police are reported to have engaged in a pistol battle in front of the Macon Terminal Station today with an alleged flogging gang, which had kidnapped a white man.

Cries for help came from an automobile, 50 yards from the entrance of the station. A group of men who responded faced several shots. They dodged to cover and Patrolman Rowe started toward the autotmobile, returning the fire.

The kidnappers sped away and as they passed witnesses said they could be seen beating someone in the rear seat.

GEORGIA PREPARES ANTI-MASKING ACT

Bill Introduced Makes It Unlawful to Wear Head Covering Out of Lodge

ATLANTA, GA., July 9.—Capital removel, anti-masking and taxation, marked today's session of the Georgia legislature.

Definite dispositions should be made of the capital removal questions, declares the resolution introduced by Representatives Hixford of Clinch, and Hillhouse of Worth, and which calls for hearings on the subject by a joint committee will be instructed to investigate the methods and advisability of submitting to the voters the question of capital removal, and authorized to relieve from Macon or any of the official bodies of Macon proposals to bear the expense or part of the expense of moving the capital there.

The house was presented with a new tax question proposal by Representative Grovenstein of Effingham, who would have the ways and means committee recommend a tax system providing that all property returned to the comptroller general of Georgia be taxed as at present and supplemented by a gross sales tax of not more than one-half of one per cent, a real and personal property tax or not more than one-half of one per cent and an income tax. The income tax would range from one dollar on $1,000 to $1,500 incomes, to one and one-half per cent on incomes above $4,000.

The anti-masking bill, aimed at secret societies was introduced in the house by Representative Bozeman of Worth, and, in addition to making unlawful the wearing of masks or other covering of the head outside lodge rooms, directs all secret societies to list the names of their officers and members with the superior court clerk of the county in which they meet. Misdemeanor penalties are provided in the measure for failure to comply.

The senate's calendar was short. It included a bill by Senator Stovall of the twenty-ninth, amending the act providing for the reading of the Bible in all public schools, and requiring that at least one chapter a day of the Bible be read in every educational institution receiving state funds.

HEAD OF ATLANTA KLAN IS EXPECTED TO PAY DUES TODAY

Dues of Nathan Bedford Forrest Klan No. 1, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, have not been paid to the office of the grand dragon for Georgia, owing to the absence from the city of Henry C. Norton, exalted cyclops, local klansmen stated Friday.

The explanation followed the announcement by General Nathan Bedford Forrest, grand dragon, that the Atlanta klan, named for his grandfather, had been automatically suspended due to its failure to remit to state headquarters the per capita tax due.

The exalted cyclops was expected to arrive in Atlanta some time Friday night, it was stated. Klansmen believed Friday that his first act will be to pay the funds into the state organization, such action automatically reinstating the local klan.

'Ready for Floggers' Victim's Warning

MOULTRIE, Ga., August 24.—"When I answer a summons at my front door in the future, no matter who my visitors are, I'll be ready to receive them," Henry Chaney, who was taken out several weeks ago and flogged by a party of five masked men, said today.

"When I think about that 20 licks they gave me and the walk of two miles back to my home, it makes me so mad that I almost bust," he added. Cheney said that he didn't recognize any of his assailants and since he can't go into court, he says he hopes they will try to "wait on him again." He said he was told that he hadn't been treating his family right.

MACON, GA., August 11.—Neither county officers nor the police had made any arrests in connection with four whippings on Friday night up to a late hour tonight. The officers insisted that they had nothing to work upon; that the victims were unable to identify the men who flogged them.

R. E. Bobo one of the men whipped tonight said that he had been given 48 hours in which to leave the city on penalty of death. He said that he had done nothing wrong, and that accusations of his kidnappers were false. The man said that his friends had advised him to disregard the warning.

Ollie M. Perry, another victim of the whipping, is said to be a victim of tuberculosis. He recently returned from the state's tubercular hospital at Alto, Ga. Perry was so badly whipped that it was said tonight he had little chance to recover.

CHARGES DENTIST IS WHIPPING BOSS

Macon Lawyer Says Lawlessness in Town is Organized Effort of Ku Klux Klan

MACON, GA., August 29.—Charles H. Hall, an attorney, today charged before a local civic club that "lawlessness in Macon is an organized effort of the Ku Klux Klan and that a local dentist is the whipping boss of the organization," according to a story published tonight in early editions of the Macon Telegraph.

Hall, according to the Telegraph, mentioned no names, but he presented resolutions, which were adopted, calling upon "the officers of the city and county to put an end to such depradations."

"If rumors of a prominent dentist's connection with flogging activities are true, law enforcement officers should take immediate action," Mr. Hall is quoted as saying.

A reign of terror existed here a fortnight ago when organized flogging parties according to the police, kidnapped a score or more of men, carried them into nearby woods and severely flogged them. Three brothers are now being held in jail in connection with the flogging cases, after the police charge, they were caught whipping a negro, and also identified as being members of a party that flogged Ollie M. Perry.

The arrest of the trio and Gov. Walker's threats of placing Macon under martial law resulted in placing a check on the floggers' activities

While Mr. Hall was addressing one civic club, George S. Jones, another attorney appeared before another civic body which like the first is composed of prominent business and professional men. Mr. Jones called upon the chief of police to resign, and urged that the police department be reorganized at once.

The Telegraph declared the details of the operation of the alleged whipping boss were not disclosed.

The Ku Klux Klan, however, according to the newspaper, denied any knowledge of the whippings as an organization, and in conference here a few days ago with Sheriff Hicks, a reward of $1,500 was offered by the Ku Klux Klan for capture and conviction of the floggers.

The three brothers who are in jail will be placed on trial on September 10.

Much activity was displayed by city and county authorities tonight when they received information that there would be more whippings, according to them.

Mrs. Ollie M. Perry tonight notified the police that she had received two anonymous messages informing her that her husband would again be taken out and whipped. Perry has not recovered from the last whipping and doctors say that he is in a dying condition from tuberculosis and the whipping. The police are guarding his home.

ARREST IS MADE IN GEORGIA FLOGGING

Governor of Georgia Offers Rewards for Leaders and Members of Party

ATLANTA, GA., Aug. 11.—The "full power of the executive department will be used" to stop the "series of floggings in Macon, Bibb county and other mob outrages in the state," Governor Walker stated tonight, in announcing rewards for the arrest, with evidence to convict, the persons connected with the recent whippings in Macon and an invasion of the state reformatory, at Milledgeville.

The governor offered a reward of $500 for the leader of the Macon flogging party and $100 each for each member. He offered similar rewards for the leader and members of the mob which invaded the state reformatory.

"I am going to the limit of my authority to put a stop to these whippings in Bibb county," the governor stated. "The mob outrages in other parts of the state also must come to an end. The law of the state will be upheld."

The governor's action came after he had investigated both the Bibb county floggings and the occurrence at Milledgeville. In his proclamation offering the rewards, the governor charged the Baldwin county mob with committing the offense of rioting and later attacking Jim Douglas, negro janitor at the state reformatory.

The Bibb county floggings began several months ago, when whippings were administered Dr. Eugene Schrieber, formerly of Boston; Dr. R. N. Mills, Lynwood, L. Bright and others. Mrs. Frederick Pace of New York was taken captive by the party when Bright was whipped but was not flogged.

Thursday night, four men were flogged and left in the woods near Macon, according to reports given the police. R. E. Bobo, proprietor of a small grocery store; Ollie M. Perrey, under indictment for alleged illicit liquor traffic; Gus Roberts, a reported friend of Perry, and J. B. Goodyear, were the men said to have been whipped.

Nolan is accused of being the moving spirit in a visit to the reformatory of a band of 25 or 30 men who sought to seize Tom and Mary Thomas, negro attendants, for the purpose of flogging them. Nolan is said to have had a grudge against the negroes because of his dismissal from the institution where he had been a guard for 15 years.

The band failed to get the negroes because of armed resistance.

Earlier the same night the mob seized Jim Douglas, brother of Thomas and administered a severe lashing, because he would not tell them where Thomas could be found.

FLOGGINGS MUST END; GEORGIA ULTIMATUM

The Commercial Appeal 8-12-23

$500 Reward Offered for Leader of Whipping Mob. FIRST ARREST IS MADE

Recent Whippings at Macon and Invasion of State Penitentiary Stirs State to Action—Tulsa Case Investigated.

Memphis, Tenn.

(By the Associated Press.)

ATLANTA, Aug. 11.—The 'full power of the executive department will be used" to stop the "series of floggings in Macon, Bibb County, and other mob outrages in the State," Gov. Walker stated tonight in announcing rewards for the arrest, with evidence to convict, the persons connected with the recent whippings in Macon and an invasion of the state reformatory at Milledgeville.

The governor offered a reward of $500 for the leader of the Macon flogging party and $100 for each member. He offered similar rewards for the leader and members of the mob that invaded the state reformatory.

"I am going to the limit of my authority to put a stop to these whippings in Bibb County," the governor stated. "The mob outrages in other parts of the state also must come to an end. The law of the state will be upheld."

The governor's action came after he had investigated both the Bibb County floggings and the occurrence at Milledgeville. In his proclamation offering the rewards, the governor charged the Baldwin County mob with committing the offense of rioting and later attacking Jim Douglas, negro janitor at the state reformatory.

The Bibb County floggings began several months ago, when whippings were administered Dr. Eugene Schrieber, formerly of Boston; Dr. R. N. Mills, Lynwood L. Bright and others. Mrs. Fredericka Pace, of New York, was taken captive by the party when Bright was whipped, but was not flogged.

Thursday night, four men were flogged and left in the woods near Macon, according to reports given police. R. E. Bobo, proprietor of a small grocery store; Ollie M. Perry, under indictment for alleged illicit liquor traffic; Gus Roberts, a reported friend of Perry, and J. B. Goodyear, were the men said to have been whipped.

No arrests have been made in any of the cases.

(By the Associated Press.)

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Aug. 11.—The first arrest in connection with whippings in Middle Georgia took place here late today, when J. J. Nolan, former guard at the state training school for boys, was taken into custody on a charge of inciting to riot.

The arrest was made by Sheriff S. L. Terry. Preliminary hearing will take place next Saturday.

Mrs. Orion Manson, superintendent of the boys' training school, announced tonight that a machine gun with experienced operator, had been set up at the school for the purpose of protecting the inmates and the people employed there. She also said that other means had been taken to protect the institution from any possible attack.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug 11.—Convinced that Tulsa authorities are making an exhaustive investigation of the flogging there last night by a band of unidentified men of Nathan Hantman, Gov. J. C. Walton let it be known here today that he does not contemplate state action in the affair.

The governor declared he was satisfied with the efforts being made by Tulsa County officers to apprehend the members of the mob.

POLICE IN GUN BATTLE WITH MACON WHIPPERS

The Commercial Appeal 8-19-23 Memphis, Tenn.

White Man Kidnaped, Officers Give Chase, MARTIAL LAW PROBABLE

Gov. Walker May Act—Repeated Floggings in Texas and Oklahoma Cause Grave Concern. Georgia Judge Raps Klan.

8-19-23

(By The Associated Press.)

MACON, Ga., Aug. 18.—Police engaged in a pistol battle in front of the Macon Terminal Station early today with an alleged flogging gang, who had kidnaped a white man.

Cries for help came from an automobile, 50 yards from the main entrance of the station. A group of men who responded faced several shots. They dodged to cover and Patrolman Rowe started toward the automobile. He was fired upon and returned the fire.

The kidnappers speeded away from the station, and as they passed they could be seen beating someone in the rear seat, it was said by witnesses.

The police commandeered an automobile and pursued the flogging machine toward East Macon, losing it in the chase. Several more shots were exchanged in this chase.

The victim of the kidnaping, according to the police, made no report of the affair, and they profess not to know the name of the victim.

The sheriff's office had just established a motorcycle patrol to meet st such emergencies, but it did not work to perfection the first night after being established.

Police, however, reported that they had the automobile with kidnapers and the victim bottled up in a dead-end street in East Macon when the machine suddenly turned around and dashed through them. No shots were fired then. No arrests have been made.

Series of Kipnapings.

The kidnaping and shooting today followed a series of others during the last 10 days. A week ago Thursday four men were kidnaped. Three of these have left the city, in response to threats that they would be killed if they remained here.

A fourth man, Ollie M. Perry, under federal indictment for illicit liquor traffic, is in a helpless condition in his home here, doctors fearing that he can not live. Perry is a victim of tuberculosis. The skin was worn from his back during the beating and blood oozed from the broken flesh.

Previous to this series of whippings there are a number of others including Dr. R. N. Mills. Dr. Eugene Schrieber, Lynwood Bright and others. In the Bright case Mrs. Fredericka Pace, of New York, also was kidnaped and taken to the scene of the whipping, but she was not harmed.

Rewards totaling $2,100 have been offered for the arrest and conviction of the kidnaping gang.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Aug. 11.—The first arrest in connection with whippings in middle Georgia took place here late today when J. J. Nolan former guard at the state training school for boys, was taken into custody on a charge of inciting to riot.

The arrest was made by Sheriff S. L. Terry. Preliminary hearing will take place next Saturday.

Mrs. Orion Manson, superintendent of the boys training school, announced tonight that a machine with an experienced operator had been set up at the school for the purpose of protecting the inmates and the people employed there. She also said that other means had been taken to protect the institution from any possible attack.

Mrs. Manson declared tonight she had received threats that the buildings housing the negro boys at the institution would be dynamited. She added that last night approximately twenty-five cars were seen parked about two miles from the reformatory but because, she said, of the heavy guard throughout the buildings no effort was made to come near the grounds.

Montgomery Advertiser

The superintendent also declared she had received an ultimatum from the inmates, their ages ranging from 6 to 18 years, that they would run away in a body if adequate protection was not furnished them. There are about two hundred youngsters at the institution.

Mrs. Manson said she had suspicioned Nolan and following his arrest he had been positively identified by several of the school inmates. Nolan made several threats to return and "beat those negroes to death," Mrs. Manson said, and she had feared trouble from him since his discharge some time ago.

Nolan expressed the belief, Mrs. Manson said, at the time of his dismissal that "they were going to hire a negro in his place." He left the grounds after making several remarks about getting even with the negroes, added the superintendent. She said that no one had filled the vacancy.

TRIO ARE CAUGHT IN FLOGGING ACT, DECLARE OFFICERS

The Atlanta Constitution

Men Were Struggling With Negro When Sheriff's Force Runs Them Down on Highway.

8-20-23

MEN TEMPORARILY HELD WITHOUT BOND

Atlanta, Ga.

Adjutant General Cox in Report to Governor Recommends No Martial Law at Present Time.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Macon, August 19.—The first gang of alleged kidnapers and floggers which have been terrorizing Macon for the last six months was capturd here tonight by sheriff officers. Three white men, brothers, S. R. Hudson, C. F. Hudson and J. C. Hudson, were taken to jail tonight after they had been captured, officers said, while in the act of flogging two negroes.

When one of the men jumped onto the running board of the negroe's automobile and commanded him to stop, the negro stepped on the gas and left the two brothers at the roadside. The white man in the car whistled for his brothers to join him, but before they could do so the big automobile was plunged into an embankment.

Police Are Warned.

Persons passing the scene in other cars phoned the sheriff's office and immediately twenty men were rushing to the scene in automobiles and motorcycles. The whole city and county anti-flogging squad was on the way.

Three miles out the Clinton road the sheriff's force claim to have come up on the members of the gang, struggling with the negro. Farther back on the same road was an untagged seven - passenger automobile which the brothers were said to have used. Still further back was a coupe which also is said to have been used by the same gang.

There may have been others in the whipping party of tonight. The authorities are still investigating.

In the tonneau of the larger car the sheriff's deputies found three leather masks and one cloth mask. Another mask was said to have been worn by one of the Hudsons as he jumped onto the running board of the negro's machine. He still wore the mask, the officers said, when they reached the scene.

There was a piece of heavy felt, which was wet, and which the sheriff's deputies said was for use as a gag.

The sheriff's force reported that the Hudsons had given them considerable trouble in recent years.

On Own Hook.

It was the opinion of the sheriff's office that the Hudsons were not attached to any organized flogging band, but were operating on their own hook.

S. R. Hudson gave his age as 35 years, C. F. as 27 and J. C. as 24. The county jailer was instructed not to accept bond for the men in the event any be offered during the night, pending a decision as to the other charges to be placed against the men.

During the days of old Camp Wheeler, according to the sheriff's office, the Hudsons figured in numerous difficulties. Some of them were taxicab drivers, it was stated, and one of them killed another taxicab driver, he sheriff said.

Because of the past record of the Hudsons, it was learned at the sheriff's office an hour after the arrests, an investigation is being made to determine if they are paid gangsters, receiving a certain amount of money for each flogging.

Adjutant General Charles H. Cox, after a conference with local police authorities, the sheriff and General H. D.

Georgia Flogging Case Bonds Are Set at $5000

The Atlanta Constitution

Houston Post Special.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 24.—Bonds totalling $5000 on Friday were assessed against S. R., C. F. and J. C. Hudson, brothers, arrested as alleged members of a flogging band here, by Sheriff Hicks. Attorneys for the Hudsons who were arrested last Sunday night, planned action to reduce the amount of bond.

The bonds were fixed as follows: On three separate charges: Rioting $1500; assault and battery $1500; drunk on a public highway $2000.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Georgia

EORGIA HAS KLAN EMBER IN U. S. SENATE

Chicago Defender 1-20-23

arges that United States Senator er George of Georgia, successor homas Watson, is a Ku Klux sman, and that Lothrop Stodof Boston, author and magazine er, is not only a Klansman but is ut to undertake command of the n's European invasion, were made Walter F. White, assistant secre- of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, the Civic club, according to the w York World.

Mr. White, speaking under the auspices of the League for Industrial Democracy, gave as his authority a reputable citizen of Atlanta in possession of secret Klan documents.

On the same authority he declared that the finding of the bodies of two white men in Lake La Fourche, Louisiana, is only the beginning of revelations of wholesale murder laid to the Klan in that territory. He said 50 to 60 Race men and women had disappeared in that parish in the last 18 months, and many of them are in the lagoons thereabouts.

The World asked Senator George in Washington to comment on Mr. White's charge. The senator said he had nothing to say for publication.

FIGHT AGAINST RECEIVERSHIP WON BY KLAN

Atlanta Georgian 2-21-23

Supreme Court Denies Petition of Insurgent Members Against K. K. K.

The Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan were upheld in every phase of their fight against a receivership sought by certain insurgent members, in a decision rendered Tuesday by the Georgia Supreme Court. The higher court affirmed the decision of Judge George L. Bell in Fulton Superior Court sustaining a general demurrer by attorneys for the klan.

The action seeking a receivership for the klan and injunctions against its officers was brought by Harry B. Terrell, Lloyd P. Hooper, F. W. Atkins, A. J. Padon and 170 other klansmen or former klansmen. The contention was that Terrell and other members of the order had been expelled as the result of charges brought by them against Edward Young Clarke and Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler.

Taking up the various prayers in the petition, Justice Beck, writing the decision of the Supreme Court, holds that the plaintiffs could not ask an injunction to prevent the klan from expelling them, although they could appeal from such an expulsion after it took place.

"The facts set forth in the suit do not authorize the appointment of a receiver for the klan, because of the purchase of a home for the imperial wizard, and other similar expenditures," the Supreme Court holds, "because such expenditures were made from funds that had been donated by members of the order, and the plaintiffs had no financial interest in them."

The Supreme Court also holds that a court of equity could not compel Clarke and Mrs. Tyler to cancel a claim of $5,000 for advertising presented to the klan, as asked by the plaintiffs in the case.

"The remedy in this instance would have been for the objecting members to ask the officials to refuse to pay the claim, and then they might have maintained a suit to protect the funds of the organization," he ruling states.

RADICAL MEASURES.

"A court of equity could not invoke such radical measures as to enjoin the further connection of Clarke and Mrs. Tyler with the klan, the by-laws of which provide ample machinery to prefer charges and try them," the opinion continues. "The remedy in this instance was within the order. It is true that the plaintiffs did make charges, but they were preferred in November and the suit filed in December, about 30 days later, and although they had not been acted upon at that time, there is nothing to show that they will not be acted upon."

The prayer that an injunction be granted to prevent the klan from buying a university is denied on the theory that it is not shown that such a purchase would not be in line with the policies pursued by the order.

REWARD OFFERED FOR DYNAMITERS IN CAVE SPRING

Atlanta Constitution 2-17-23

Rome, Ga., February 13.—(Special.)—The little city of Cave Spring, 14 miles from Rome, in Floyd county, was thrown into a panic late Monday night by an explosion of dynamite which occurred in the negro quarter near the home of Rene Stocks, an old colored man, blew out the windows of the house and otherwise badly damaged it. No one was injured. The negro was ill and in bed.

A short time ago he had received a note warning him to leave Cave Spring. A number of other negroes had received similar notes but had been told by the mayor and other leading white citizens to pay no attention to them as it was thought that probably boys were trying to frighten them, in fun. 2/13/23

The city of Cave Spring has offered a reward of $200 for the apprehension of the persons who caused the explosion Monday night and Governor Hardwick has been urged to supplement the amount for the state.

Marietta Syrian Asks Governor To Protect Him

Atlanta Constitution 3/7/23

Second Anonymous Warning to Leave Town Given Deraney Tuesday.

Served with a second warning that he must at once leave Marietta, Charles Deraney, Syrian, whose home there was dynamited several weeks ago, on Tuesday appealed to Governor Hardwick for protection. He was assured that every power of the state would be called upon to provide full protection both for himself and all other Syrian citizens of Marietta.

The second warning was found by Deraney under his door on Tuesday morning. It reads as follows:

"move move move move

"you have had ample warning and this is final warning to you to move away from here now you said you wanted sixty days to make your arrangements and close your business and sell out and we gave it you The only Syrians who were not objectionable have gone and we intend to see that you leave or you may be hauled out and not be able to attend the next Mass Meeting."

Following the dynamiting of Deraney's house, a mass meeting of Marietta citizens had been held and resolutions denouncing the outrage were unanimously adopted.

The French government, which holds a mandate over Syria, inquired through the state department at Washington for details of the affair, but it was discovered that Deraney is a naturalized American citizen.

Deraney was accompanied to Governor Hardwick's office on Tuesday by John A. Manget, Atlanta business man, who has offered a personal reward for the apprehension of the dynamiters and by E. C. Moore, an Atlanta Syrian. While they were in his office, Governor Hardwick called Mayor Gordon Gann, of Marietta, over the telephone and called upon the city authorities to provide ample protection for all Syrians there. He pointed out that naturalized citizens are entitled to this protection as American citizens, and unnaturalized Syrians are entitled to it under international agreements with their own governments.

E. Y. CLARKE SEVERS KLAN CONNECTIONS

Atlanta Constitution Atlanta, Ga. 3/7/23

Former Propagation Chief's Contract Cancelled by Imperial Wizard.

Formal announcement of Edward Young Clark's severance of all official connection with the Ku Klux Klan was made Tuesday by H. W. Evans, imperial wizard of the klan. Mr. Clarke formerly headed the department of propagation.

Cancellation of the contract between Clarke and the klan was in accordance with the announcement last November at the klonvokation, that the propagation work would, within a reasonable time, be assumed and carried on by imperial headquarters. The announcement of the imperial wizard follows:

Edward Young Clarke no longer has any official connection with the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. He ceased to function as head of the former propagation department, now the department of extension, when I, under the authority vested in me as imperial wizard, cancelled the contract under which Mr. Clarke was operating.

The propagation work has been absorbed by imperial headquarters, and now is being conducted from the imperial palace under my sole direction and control as administrative and executive head of the order.

Not only has Mr. Clarke ceased to be an official of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, but it also is true that he no longer derives one cent of revenue from this organization. Money deirved from the propagation phase of our activities now is being turned back into the extension work of the order to its immeasureable benefit.

I cancelled the contract under which Mr. Clarke was working, for the good of the order. There was a clause in this contract which provided that it could be terminated at any time by either party thereto.

At the first klonvokation, or national convention of the klan, held in Atlanta in November, 1922, announcement was made through the press of the nation that Mr. Clarke would surrender the propagation work to the imperial headquarters within a reasonably short time. Several months having elapsed. I have now acted along the lines indicated by the klansmen of the nation at their national gathering.

With all the funds derived from extension work now available for broadening the bounds of the invisible empire and for the upbuilding of the spirit of real Americanism throughout the nation, the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is assured of growth even more vigorous and amazing than that which has characterized its progress in the past.

H. W. EVANS,
Imperial Wizard.

CLARKE QUITS PROPAGANDA FOR KLAN

Atlanta Georgian 2-24-23

Organizer of Department Turns It Over to Imperial Office.

All propagation activities of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan will be under the direct supervision of imperial headquarters in the future, it was announced Friday. Edward Young Clarke, who organized this department and has been at the head for several years, has turned over the entire machinery and control of this branch of the work to the imperial office.

Atlanta Georgian 2-24-23

The transfer of this activity to imperial headquarters is in conformity to a plan announced last November. Since that time arrangements for the change have been going forward as rapidly as possible. Mr. Clarke and H. W. Evans, imperial wizard of the klan, gave out the following official statement Friday:

"In conformity with the general plan announced to the press in November of last year, Edward Young Clarke today formally turned over to the imperial headquarters of the Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan the entire machinery and the control of the propagation department of the order, which department he organized, and of which he has been the head.

"Effective today, all propagation activities of the Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan will be under the guidance and direction of imperial headquarters.

(Signed) "H. W. EVANS,
"E. Y. CLARKE."

KLAN AND CLARKE PART.

New York Times 2-24-23

Imperial Headquarters Take Over the Propagation Department.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 23.—Fred L. Savage, Imperial Klaliff of the Ku Klux Klan and former New York detective, announced today that E. Y. Clarke, Imperial Giant, has formally turned over to the imperial headquarters of the Klan the propagation department of the order. It was announced last November by Mr. Clarke that he was preparing to relinquish control of the propagation work of the Klan. The statement given out by Mr. Savage and signed by H. W. Evans, Imperial Wizard, follows:

"In comformity with general plans announced to the press in November last year, Edward Young Clarke today formally turned over to imperial headquarters of the Ku Klux Klan the entire machinery and control of the propagation department of the order, which department he organized and of which he has been head. Effective today, all propagation activities of the Ku Klux Klan will be under the guidance and direction of imperial headquarters."

SUPREME COURT SUSTAINS CLARKE

Atlanta Constitution

Upholds Judge Bell's Ac-

tion in Throwing Out "Insurgent" Petition for Receiver for Klan.

2-2-23

The supreme court of Georgia, in a decision rendered Tuesday, upheld the lower court in its action in throwing out the petition of Harry B. Terrell and his insurgent faction of the Ku Klux Klan, for a receivership for that organization.

Judge George L. Bell, of Fulton court, had originally thrown out the Terrell petition on a general demurrer presented by attorneys for the klan, for E. Y. Clarke and for Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler. The supreme court yesterday upheld this ruling.

The petition contained five prayers, all of which were thrown out by the supreme court.

The first prayed that the klan be enjoined from banishing the petitioners. The court held that they had not been banished and had not been tried, therefore no case was presented to the court.

Secondly, they asked the appointment of a receiver, claiming that financial affairs of the order were being mismanaged and that Mr. Clarke and Mrs. Tyler were receiving too high compensation for their services. On this point the court said: "The facts do not authorize the appointment of a receiver. The petitioners have no financial interest in the property of the klan. The money they and other members paid was a donation."

The third prayer asked an order to compel Mr. Clarke to cancel an alleged claim of indebtedness by the klan to him. The court held that such a question could not prope: come before a court of equity.

The fourth and fifth prayer that Mr. Clarke and Mrs. T be enjoined from further official nec- tion with the klan or control c its affairs. On these points the urt held that "a court of equity wo not adopt these radical measures in advance of some action by the order itself, in view of the fact that the order has ample machinery to prefer charges and try those charges against any of its members."

Names attached to the petition included Harry B. Terrell, Lloyd P. Hooper, A. J. Padon and 170 others. They were represented by Attorney William H. Terrell an uncle of Harry B. Terrell, while the klan was represented by Attorney Ben H. Sullivan, Westmoreland & Smith and Ethridge, Sams & Ethridge.

CLARKE'S HEARING SET FOR MARCH 12 IN FEDERAL COURT

Houston Post

Former Acting Wizard's Bond Is Raised From $1000 to $5000

Houston Texas

EIGHT JURORS BELONG TO KLAN

3/6/23

At the afternoon session of federal court Monday, Judge J. C. Hutcheson set March 12 as the date of hearing in the case of E. Y. Clarke, former acting imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, who was indicted by the grand jury last week on a charge of violating the Mann act.

Earlier in the day the court had raised bond in the case from $1000 to $5000. Clarke made $1000 bond following a hearing before the United States comissioner in Atlanta last Saturday. A "capias instanter" requiring Clarke's immediate presence in court here has been dispatched to Atlanta

Eight Jurors Klansmen

Monday morning it was brought out that eight members of the spring term petit jury are members of the Klan, when, in impaneling the jury, Judge Hutcheson asked a question similar to that put to grand jury members last Monday. The Judge told the jurors to "state whether or not you are members of a fraternal organization, and if so, what organization."

The eight who declared membership in the Klan were W. M. Pinchard, Houston; F. T. Cole, Bryan; M. S. Cayton, Livingston; A. E. Clarkson, Houston; A. M. Waldrop, Bryan; J. R. Elmore, Shepherd; J. L. Cooper, Madison; and J. L. Dabney, Evergreen.

Practically every fraternal organization in the city was represented by one or more of the 33 petit jurymen. There were two members of the Knights of Columbus.

Judge Issues Warning

In instructing the jury Judge Hutcheson warned them against two species of "virtue" which he found prevalent from time to time. One was the disposition on the part of jurors not to consider the "mote" in another's eye because of the "beam" which might be in their own. The other was represented by a desire to "clean up the community" by the simple process of finding every man accused of crime guilty.

"I am glad to find you are affected by neither," Judge Hutcheson said in laying down the principles of justice. He asked the jurors to find a man guilty only when the government had proved that fact.

Other questions presented to the veniremen by the court were whether they were prejudiced against railroad companies, and if they were opposed to or favored the enforcement of the Volstead act, and the conviction of those guilty of its violation.

Negro is Acquitted

One case was presented to the jury Monday. It was that of Carroll Humphreys, negro preacher, charged with the possession of liquor, and resulted in an acquittal.

The afternoon session began with the calling of some 14 cases on which caplases have been issued and bonds forfeited. Following this, a few criminal cases not heretofore set were called for setting.

Judge Hutcheson then handed down a number of fines and sentences on pleas of guilty.

A man 79 years old, with white hair, moustache and goatee, appeared before the court to plead guilty to a charge of counterfeiting. He was arrested in Brownsville last week by a government secret service agent, who confiscated a number of bills alleged to have been made by a photographic process. The bills were presented to the court. They were replicas of federal reserve notes, ranging in denomination from $1 to $10. In reply to a question from the judge, the aged defendant stated he had printed the bills on "ordinary typewriter paper."

A Confederate Veteran.

Further inquiries from the court revealed that the defendant was a Confederate veteran, now drawing a pension from the State of Louisiana, where he resided prior to going to Brownsville. He said he had been a farmer, but following heavy losses in cotton about 10 years ago, had taken to photography.

"How long have you had in your mind the matter of making counterfeit bills by photography?" the judge asked.

"I have been experimenting for about a year," was the reply, and the defendant then said he had hoped to circulate the bills in Mexico to help support his daughter and her child.

"Is your daughter here?" Judge Hutcheson asked.

The defendant said she was, and a bailiff was dispatched for her. Put on the stand, she broke down as she related to the court how her father had always been a law-abiding man, and that she knew nothing of his reason of going to Brownsville.

All the while, the old man, with his deep-set eyes and stern, down-drooping moustache, stood unmoved. At the end of his daughter's recital, Judge Hutcheson said:

Wearer of Gray Paroled.

"I would hate to impose a penitentiary sentence on a man as old as you. In a few years maybe the Lord will take you in. Meanwhile, I will continue your case to the next term of court and release you on recognizance to your daughter. Once it was your duty to look after her; now it is hers to look after you. If you are obedient and do as she says, perhaps your case will finally be dismissed. If you try counterfeiting again, I shall bring you back here and give you a penitentiary sentence, notwithstanding your age and army record."

The daughter smiled through her tears as she led her charge out. But he old martinet's stern expression never altered.

A sentence of eighteen months in Atlanta prison was given a man 39 years old, who claimed he had tried in vain every known cure for the dope habit. He was charged with possession of morphine.

"There is only one kind of cure that will do you any good," said the judge, "and that is to put you where you can't get morphine for a long enough time to kill you or cure you."

The sentence was originally made two years in Leavenworth but was reduced to eighteen months in Atlanta on the defendant's plea that he was forever "of the stuff" this time, that he wanted to follow the sea when he came out of prison, and would like to be near a port.

Bedroom Slippers in Court.

A Mexican youth appeared in a pair of natty bedroom slippers to answer a charge of possession of intoxicating liquor, and after a lengthy explanation, was given till 10 o'clock Tuesday morning to raise a $50 fine and recover his shoes from a friend. The alternative was 30 days in jail.

Another white-haired man of 68 was assessed $1000 for manufacturing wine in large quantities near Rose Hill. He went to jail in default of the fine.

The second case of Jack Darling, who gained some notoriety by riding into Houston on the cowcatcher of a train to answer a federal charge some time ago, was set for Friday. This time Jack is charged with obtaining $46 by impersonating a federal officer.

KLAN WIZARD SAYS NO KAMELIA EXISTS

Houston Post

Associated Press Report.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 24.—There is no women's auxiliary of the Ku Klux Klan, Dr. H. W. Evans, imperial wizard, declared in a statement today, adding that all he knew of any so-called "Kamelia" is what I have read in the newspapers. The Klan, he asserted, has never extended any official recognition or sanction "to any organization composed of women."

3/25/23.

If Colonel W. J. Simmons is undertaking to organize a woman's organization called Kamelia, it is in his capacity as a private individual and not through his connection with the klan, Dr. Evans stated. Colonel Simmons, who holds the tite of "Emperor" in the klan, announced recently that another an organization of women will be formed along the lines of the klan. Texas.

Dr. Evans said that the sole executive authority of the klan is reposed in him as imperial wizard.

KU KLUX KLAN STAGES PARADE AT DECATUR, GA.

Atlanta Constitution

Decatur, Ga., March 13.—(Special.) Members of the local branch of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan staged a large and impressive parade through the principal streets of Decatur tonight. More than 500 klansmen were in the line. 3-14-23

The parade was headed by a drum and bugle corps, and the klansmen carried flaming red torches. All were dressed in the official white robes and helmets of the order.

It is understood that a large class was "naturalized" by the local klan following the parade. Klansmen from many nearby klans are understood to have been present for the "naturalization" ceremony.

CURLAT RECEIVES WARNING LETTER SIGNED BY "K. K. K."

Atlanta Constitution

Police are investigating the receipt of a threatening letter by Jake Curlat, operator of a soda fountain and lunch stand, on Butler street across from Grady hospital which was signed "K. K. K.," warning Curlat to take up his abode elsewhere. 3/21/23

Secretary W. H. Rossman, of the Nathan Bedford Forrest Klan No. 1 stated, after inspecting the letter, that there was nothing to indicate that it was written by any member of the Ku Klux Klan, and certainly by no officer of that organization.

Police expressed the belief that the letter was intended as a practical joke, or by some one of defective mind.

GEORGIA WILL NOT PROSECUTE CASES

Atlanta Constitution

The state of Georgia will take no active part in the prosecution of the defendants in the famous flogging cases now awaiting trial in Macon and Milledgeville. 9-9-23

This decision was reached Saturday morning after a conference between Governor Clifford Walker and Attorney-General George M. Napier, at which time it was decided that the Bibb county authorities were taking such excellent care of the state's interests that it would be unnecessary unless there be further developments, for any action from the capitol.

After the conference, Governor Walker issued a statement on the subject, which read as follows:

"I have had under consideration the employment of special counsel to assist in the prosecution of the defendants in the flogging cases at Macon and Milledgeville. Upon investigation I find that Solicitor Moore, of Macon, has the prosecution well in hand and I am advised that he will be able to take care of the state's interest in the matter and, unless there be further developments, the case will be allowed to rest with him in charge."

It was pointed out Saturday, at the capitol, that in the Milledgeville cases at least, the state will be well within the bounds of propriety in actively assisting the prosecution, if it is thought necessary. The outrages which were perpetrated at Milledgeville had as their intended victims employees of the Georgia Training School for Boys and took place on state-owned property, the lands occupied by the school.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

Oklahoma.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Oklahoma Moving on the Klan.

However it may be as to the lower house of the Oklahoma Legislature, its Senate has gone some way toward bringing the members of the Ku Klux Klan into public view and identification. It has passed a law of which the essential part prohibits the wearing of masks. This will at least make more dangerous than in the past those characteristic Klan activities by which its sentences to death, torture or banishment have been executed. 1-30-23

The Senators refused their approval to a section in the proposed law which required that the membership lists of all secret organizations in Oklahoma should be available for public inspection. The enemies of the Klan declare that this refusal renders the law worthless. That there is some basis for this belief is indicated by the vehemence with which the Klansmen in all parts of the country fought to keep their rosters secret, but it would be something quite new—something never before deemed necessary or even permissible—to exercise a compulsion of just this sort. The peculiar nature of the Ku Klux Klan, however, is sufficiently revealed by the fact that the members of all other secret societies are neither ashamed nor afraid to identify themselves by the wearing of badges or pins for everybody to see.

The fate of this bill in the Oklahoma House is in doubt, but the expectation is that efforts to lessen its rigors and preserve to the Klan its valued privilege of wearing hoods and cloaks will be made. These efforts will fail if the Senate stands its ground, and, anyway, it is manifest that the Klan's power in the State is no longer what it was. Its critics do not now walk in daily fear of the assassin's bullet or the lyncher's lash, and for that some thanks are due to ex-Governor WALTON, in spite of the unwisdom of his acts and his own vulnerability to attack.

America Now Has Its Bandits.

Almost the only element of the horrible lacking in the present revelations regarding the assassination of the two Brooklyn bank messengers lies in the fact that not only are the police free from any inculpation, but they have shown both energy and skill in the solving of a mystery that at first seemed wholly dark. It is not another Becker case.

That case, fortunately, stands alone in our police history. This one, however, is more than bad enough, and it is terrifying indeed to learn, not through mere rumor or unsupported assertion, but from evidence that will stand in court, that there are living here and daily moving freely about among us a considerable number of men who for hire or the hope of booty will undertake and carry to the most desperate conclusion any plan of robbery and murder that they can devise or others propose to them.

If these stories came from the Naples of the Camorra, from the Sicilian mountains or the wilds of Old Calabria, there would be in them a certain congruity with history and conditions. Here there is in them something of almost appalling novelty. We have had, of course, our full share of criminality and of criminals, but this seems, and we like to call it, un-American. Yet the heads of this grim conspiracy are not recently arrived immigrants; they are of native birth or long residence, products of our public schools.

That all of these wretches will have their deserved reward is made likely by the haste with which they are confessing everything except actual, direct murder; but, as the evidence of accomplices must be corroborated, the case of the police, strong as it is, still remains incomplete.

This, Too, Was Once "Un-American."

People with old-fashioned notions on the subject of feminine delicacies and proprieties are wondering, so far as they have given the "beauty contest" just decided in this city any attention, what sort of young women they are who thus submitted themselves to inspection and comparison. They are wondering, too, what sort of mothers and fathers—especially mothers—have they that they failed to get the once more than common home training which would have made them shrink aghast from the very thought of participating in such a competition.

It would not do, because it would not be true, to say that no decent girl would exhibit herself in this way, but certainly none would do it whose instincts were even a little nice or fine, who had been carefully lessoned in modesty and self-respect—who had been familiar in childhood with a mother who exemplified those qualities.

But even for the old-fashioned person of mossy and archaic notions there is one source of satisfaction to be derived from this episode. The winner of the first prize was a girl who confronted her judges with charms unassisted by any touch of paint or powder! So it is stated, at least, by the presumably veracious reporters, and it is to be hoped that they were glad to be able to make the statement.

If the arbiters of beauty had been as wise as their selection hinted their taste was good, they would have barred from their contest any girl who expected them to judge, not what she was, but what cosmetic arts could make her seem to be.

TELLS OF WALTON'S FUND.

N. Y. Times

Witness Says State Clerks Aided in Oklahoma Klan Fight.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 9 (Associated Press).—Clerks of the State Highway Department wrote thousands of letters for Governor J. C. Walton in his canvass for funds with which to fight the Ku Klux Klan and checked an initiated petition authorizing the State Legislature to meet without Executive call, C. F. Bates, the department's Chief Clerk, testified today at the Governor's impeachment trial. 11-10-23

Bates told the Court that the Governor had used fifteen to twenty clerks and that from 10,000 to 20,000 letters soliciting funds were written. He declared that nearly 10,000 letters were sent out in reply to congratulations the Executive received on his fight with the Klan.

WITNESS SAYS WALTON BELONGED TO KU KLUX

Testifies to Administering the Oath to Oklahoma Governor.

(By the Associated Press.)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 13.—Dr. W. T. Tilly, former cyclops of the Muskogee, Okla., Ku Klux Klan, testified before a legislative investigation committee that Gov. J. C. Walton applied for membership in the klan, paid an initiation fee of $10 and took the oath of the organization, according to a report of the committee made public today.

The committee report quoted Dr. Tilly as saying he administered the obligation to the governor in the executive office here in the presence of Dr. E. A. Davenport, state health commissioner. Dr. Davenport was said to have testified before the committee in confirmation of Dr. Tilly's statement. No one else saw the oath administered, according to the testimony.

Testimony of Dr. Tilly given before the investigating committee follows, in part: 11-14-23

Question—"Were you present when the card seeking membership into the Ku Klux Klan was signed by J. C. Walton, or some one signed it for him?"

Dr. Tilly asked to consult his attorney and the request was granted.

Answer—"Well, my attorney advises me that it is absolutely necessary to answer the question, therefore, I will say—yes."

Q.—"Who was present, doctor, when that card was signed?"

A.—"Dr. A. E. Davenport, Gov. Walton and myself."

Signed in Walton's Office.

Q.—"Where were you when it was signed?"

A.—"In Gov. Walton's office in the state house. Dr. Davenport made the card out."

Q.—"He therefore wrote J. C. Walton's name on the card?"

A.—"Yes, sir."

Q.—"Did he do that in compliance with the wishes of J. C. Walton?"

A.—"The card was handed to Gov Walton and he said, 'Doc (meaning Dr. Davenport), you just fill the card out. I will answer the questions.'"

Q.—"And Dr. Davenport then filled the card out, signed J. C. Walton's name to it in the governor's presence?"

A.—"Yes, sir."

Q.—"How much money did the governor attach to the card or give to you as initiation fees?"

A.—"He gave me $10."

Q.—"In currency?"

A.—"Yes, a ten dollar bill."

Q.—"Did he give you that money in the presence of Dr. Davenport?"

A.—"Yes, sir."

Q.—"That being done what then happened?"

Klan Oath Administered.

A.—"I then administered the oath of the Ku Klux Klan to Gov. Walton."

Q.—"Did you administer the regular oath to Gov. Walton? The regular oath of the klan?"

A.—"Yes, sir."

Q.—"He took then, the regular oath of the Ku Klux Klan?"

A.—"Yes, sir, he took the same oath that I or any one else takes."

Q.—"By what authority, Dr. Tilly, did you administer that oath to him in his private chambers?"

A.—"By the authority of the great titan, Mr. Merriwether, and Dr. Edwin Debarr, the grand dragon of the klan for the state of Oklahoma. I was given verbal and written authority and authority over the phone."

Q.—"And pursuant to that authority you administered the regular oath of the klan to Gov. Walton?"

A.—"I did."

Q.—"Do you remember what day it was?"

A.—"Feb. 13, 1923."

Denial that he ever had subscribed to the oath of the Ku Klux Klan or that he paid the initiation fee in the secret organization was made here tonight by Gov. J. C. Walton in a written statement to the public.

The names of 55 members of the lower house of the Legislature, who Governor Walton said were represented to him as being members of the Ku Klux Klan, were included in the statement.

"Suffice it to say that there was a strenuous effort, amounting almost to intimidation, made to have me join the klan in February, during the session of the Legislature by certain parties, officials of the klan and some of them being in my official family, urging as a reason therefor that a majority of the members of the Legislature were members of the klan organization."

"I subscribed to no oath in the klan organization," Governor Walton asserted, "and none will be produced, nor will it be established that such an oath was taken by me or its membership fee paid as claimed."

As An Atlantic Monthly Reader Sees the Klan in Oklahoma.

Commercial Appeal

The Atlantic Monthly, one of the most conservative and at the same time best magazines in America, became interested in the Ku-Klux. In the November issue there is an illuminating story on the klux in Indiana. The editor of the Atlantic wrote to a friend in Oklahoma and got the following letter: Memphis, Tenn.

"In answer to a letter of ours (the Atlantic editor) asking about the klan situation in Oklahoma, we have received the following from a citizen of Oklahoma: 11-8-23

"'Dear Atlantic—You ask me about the present situation in Tulsa. Frankly I don't know what to say. It is easy to pass the matter with the statement that we are not affected by martial law, or by the klan, either. The daily life of the city goes on as usual. But back of everything is the tense feeling that comes from the manifestation of religious bigotry and of the secret rule of a hidden clique. The civil offices are unquestionably in the hands of the klan; and that fact makes it impossible for the governor to oust these officials. The testimony before the military court as to the outrages against citizens is almost incredible. Yesterday I was at the capitol at Oklahoma City. Guards were at the doors of the House and Senate chambers, and the governor's office literally swarmed with gunmen. Thirty-five members of the House were in caucus in the Skirvin Hotel, laying plans for the self-convening of the Legislature for the purpose of impeaching Gov. Walton.

"'Personally I do not see any satisfactory outcome of this matter until the federal government takes charge both of the investigation and of the military situation. The klan is in charge of fanatics who have some idea that they are heaven-sent crusaders to usher in a new day. The organizers have been very shrewd in gathering a large sum of money both for propaganda and for maintenance of offices and officers. I have tried to have if not a detached at least a semi-detached view of the situation; but I feel that one does not exaggerate in saying that the klan is the most dangerous force at large in the country today. For instance I have seen Tulsa in fifteen years grow from a village of twelve thousand people to a city of over one hundred thousand; and in all that time people of all religious beliefs and of all races mingled without any apparent clash. Since the klan was organized we have had a race riot, and a continued jarring among the citizens until today almost the sole topic of conversation is the klan and the governor.

"'This condition I consider typical of the south and perhaps of Indiana and Ohio. I sincerely wish that somebody could bring the matter to President Coolidge in such a way that he would make it known that the federal bureau of investigation would be at the service of the various states in their fights against the klan; and that in the last resort the army would be available to maintain the state governments. Serious opposition would then disappear in 24 hours.'"

A CITIZEN OF OKLAHOMA.

OKLAHOMA HOUSE STANDS BY KLAN

Montgomery Advertiser 12-7-23

Follows Senate Lead in Refusing to Make Secret Order Membership Public

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., Dec. 6.—Like their colleagues in the senate, anti-Ku Klux Klan leaders in the lower house of the state legislature met a crushing defeat today in their attempt to make public the membership lists of secret organizations by legislation.

The house, in one of the stormiest meetings of the present session, voted down an amendment to the senate bill under consideration which would have compelled secret organizations to open their rosters for public inspection and then defeated amendments with virtually the same proviso which came in a steady stream from the anti-klan faction after the action on the initial proposal.

Opponents of the membership clauses maintained a clear majority of from five to 12 on each vote, and while there were no roll calls, it was noted that republican members, with but one exception voted solidly to kill the amendments.

The house chamber rank with tumultuous debate which the Ku Klux Klan both was eulogized and bitterly assailed.

Speaker W. D. McBee opened consideration of the bill with a plea for "reasonable, adequate," legislation and speaking in support of the first amendment, he declared that agitation over the issue such as now prevails would lead to a religious war ranking as the bloodiest in history unless it soon is ended.

INDICTMENTS LAID TO KU KLUX KLAN PLOT BY WALTON

Governor Submits Evidence; Grand Dragon Mum.

Oklahoma City, Dec. 9.—An echo of Oklahoma's bitter Ku Klux Klan controversy was heard in the district court here today in a preliminary hearing of evidence which the former governor, J. C. Walton, will use in support of his motion to quash six indictments charging him with criminal offenses while in office. The deposed executive's motion charges that he was indicted in fretherance of the Ku Klux Klan conspiracy, which he alleges was responsible for his impeachment and removal from office.

N. C. Jewett, grand dragon of the klan in Oklahoma, created a sensation at the outset of the proceedings when he declined to answer questions of Walton's counscel pertaining to secret customs of the organization.

The hearing opened before a special judge today coincidentally with the filing of an appeal in the United States superme court in Washington by which Walton hopes to have the federal government intervene in the impeachment action against him on the grounds that the klan plotted with the state Legislature to oust him.

The day also was marked by an announcment from Walton that he is forming a national anti-klan association which he will head and which will be known as the National Society of American Free Men.

The grand dragon, Jewett, one of thirty or more witnesses summoned by the former executive, when asked as to the methods by which officers of the klan determined the identity of members, replied:

"I decline to answer."

Jewett admitted that two of the three Oklahoma county jury commissioners were members of the Ku Klux Klan and estimated the organization's strength in Oklahoma at 148,000.

Walton's attorneys issued a subpoena today for the manager of a local commercial telegraph company, requesting him to bring into court all telegrams exchanged in the last several months between Jewett and H. W. Evans, imperial wizard of the klan.

OFFICERS NAMED BY GRAND JURORS IN RIOTING PROBE

Alleged Anadarko Whippers Expected in Court Today

Associated Press Report.

ANADARKO, Okla., July 12.—Two men were at liberty on bond here tonight following their arrest on indictments returned yesterday by a special grand jury.

Roy Summers of Gracemont, a deputy sheriff, was taken into custody late today on a charge of not groving out of the alleged whipping last September of Claude Nathan.

The other was A. J. Morris, a local attorney, who made bond yesterday to appear at the September term of district court for trial on a charge of perjury.

Six other men against whom indictments were returned will appear in court tomorrow, when warrants will be served and they are expected to make bond, according to an announcement late today by W. L. Townsend, undersheriff.

They are George Atkins, a deputy sheriff, and Watt Caruth, town marshal at Carnegie, charged with Summers with being implicated in the Biddle whipping. Charles Goodwin, an Anadarko city official; John F. Ewall of Duncan; an unnamed defendant, charged with conspiracy to obstruct justice through alleged removal of Ku Klux Klan records from the jurisdiction of the district court, and Ollie Meadows, an attorney, indicted jointly with Morris.

It was announced today at the attorney general's office in Oklahoma City that a grand jury would be summoned in Chickasha July 23 to complete the investigation of the alleged whipping of Claude Nathan. The inquiry here revealed that the reported whipping occurred in Grady county, of which Chickasha is the county seat.

Klan-Ridden

The Oklahoma Senate has again refused to enact effective legislation against the "secrecy" abuses so conspicuously revealed in its own state. The reluctant consent of its majority to prohibit the wearing of masks in public amounts to a virtual confession that the abuses exist. Its rejection of the much more vital and essential safeguard will be widely interpreted as a confession that the "Invisible Empire" rules Oklahoma. Ex-Governor Walton's charge to that effect will accordingly be voted "a true bill" by disinterested observers throughout the country.

Oklahoma's misfortune—which is temporarily at worst and surely will be repaired soon or late by Oklahoma's own people—may have fortunate effect in other states. Its testimony that "invisible" super-government actually exists in practice and is not a mere figure of speech, warns the voters of other states not to confide their respective state governments and Legislatures to the hands of individuals who have sworn allegiance to the "Invisible Empire." It shows the meaning and effect of the practice of divided allegiance.

The lesson is so plain that certain of the klansmen holding seats in the Oklahoma Senate were themselves moved to open protest. One of these declared his revolt against the political policy of the "Invisible Empire" in his own state. Another senator, declaring that he spoke for "thousands of men who are or have been affiliated with the klan," pronounced the situation caused by the organization in Oklahoma "a detriment and a threat to the peace of mind of Oklahoma. If the effect of this bill is to kill the klan and to rid the state of the influence that is hurting it and destroying its peace of mind," he continued, "then I say let the klan be killed."

To this conclusion all intelligent Americans of good intent and sincere loyalty to our constitution, institutions and traditions, will be drawn or driven at last. The current developments in Oklahoma doubtless are hastening many, in and outside of Oklahoma, toward that conviction.

"Weaklings" Have Had Great Power.

The grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan attacks the governor of Oklahoma because that official has seen fit to take drastic measures to put down lawlessness and restore order to the state. The governor is accused of trying to make a national figure of himself, and of this the people outside of Oklahoma know little and care less. What is much more important is that the gubernatorial efforts have resulted in the arrest confession and punishment of a gang of "floggers," after the local authorities had been either unwilling or unable to do anything at all towards curbing the rule of the mob and restoring the rule of the law. Results speak for themselves and Gov. Walton has surely gotten results.

The fact that all of the confessed "floggers" admitted themselves to be members of the klan is interesting as confirming a general belief along that line, and as being a reply to the klan denial that any member of that organization ever indulged in a lawless act.

Faced with the confessed guilt of admitted klansmen the Oklahoma grand dragon took an entirely new tack. He said that the guilty are a few "weaklings" whom the klan repudiates This repudiation might be done now, but was it done before when the supposed "weaklings" were able to defy all the local authorities?

We doubt not that they are "weaklings," but it is an open question as to where their weakness lies. The state prosecutor of Oklahoma said they were the weak tools in the hands of the higher ups of the klan and his conclusion is strongly supported by the strength they have shown in being able to defy the local authorities. In Mer Rouge the "weaklings" thus far have been able to defy the governor and state authorities in Louisiana through their control of the local courts and in some places of Georgia and other states the "weaklings" engaged in mob violence have been considerably stronger than the law enforcing agents in their respective localities.

They are weak morally without a doubt in doing what they have done but politically they have been very evidently most powerful and influential.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

Oklahoma.

GOVERNOR CLAIMS KLAN EXISTENCE HAS BRED REVOLT

Atlanta Constitution

Declares Any Person Aiding K. K. K. Is "Enemy" to Be Dealt With by Military.

9-16-23

WILL PLACE TROOPS WHEREVER NEEDED

Oklahoma City and County, and Creek County Under Absolute Army Law With Tulsa.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Oklahoma City, Okla., September 15.—Martial law for the entire state of Oklahoma was proclaimed at midnight tonight by Governor J. C. Walton.

Calling the full force of the approximately 6,000 troops in the Oklahoma national guard to his command, the governor climaxed his spectacular fight against the Ku Klux Klan by declaring that any person who aids the organization in carrying out its "purposes" are enemies of the sovereign state of Oklahoma and shall be dealt with by the military forces.

Due to the existence of a "self-styled invisible empire," Governor Walton declared a state of insurrection and rebellion is in effect against the constitution and authorities of Oklahoma and that a general state of "public alarm and fear and jeopardy of life, peace and personal safety" has resulted.

Activities of the organization are centered in Oklahoma City and extend to every county in the state, the governor charged.

The proclamation invokes absolute martial law in Oklahoma county (Oklahoma City) and Creek county, the latter adjoining Tulsa county, where military rule has been in effect since August 14.

Troops will be placed at points in the state where they are needed, the proclamation says, this matter being left to the discretion of the governor and adjutant general.

Mobilization Not Out.

While no order has as yet gone out for the complete mobilization of the state militia, each contingent will be held in readiness for service. It is reported that companies from various parts of the state already are moving towards Oklahoma City and Creek county, of which Sapulpa is the county seat.

Accepting the recent challenge of the grand dragon of the Oklahoma realm of the Ku Klux Klan that "Governor Walton never could break the power of the klan in Oklahoma," the executive declared:

"The power of this criminal organization must be destroyed and it is necessary to proclaim martial law throughout the state."

Citing testimony taken by a military court at Tulsa, the governor declared that hundreds of men, and even women, of the state have been severely beaten, and that the "Invisible Empire," as an organization, is responsible.

"'The invisible empire' has usurped the power of the political government," Governor Walton said. "The power of this organization has been such that as many as 150 persons have been present when men and women have been flogged, whipped and beaten and their methods have inspired such terror that no mention of it was made even by the press.

"In the perpetration of these crimes, the Ku Klux Klan not only has disregarded the constitutional right of trial by a jury, but also the dictates of decency and civilization."

9-16-23

Capital Is Klan Seat.

"The head and front of this organization is in the capital city of the state. From this city orders are issued and complied with. This is the seat of power of the grand dragon. It is here that the commander-in-chief of this organization lives.

"It is here where the sovereign power of the state was defied when the grand dragon of this semi-military organization publicly proclaimed in substance that the sovereign state of Oklahoma could not break the power of the klan. Here men have been whipped and mutilated. Here, the police power, the sheriff's office, the jury commission and some of the judges of the district court are subjects of the 'invisible empire,' or are under its domination, and here today grand and petit juries are being called by a klan judge to shield and protect subjects of this empire."

District court grand jury was scheduled to meet here Monday to investigate charges that Governor Walton used state highway department employes to check names on an initiative petition for a bill to empower the state legislature to convene without a call from the governor.

Certain of the governor's opponents charged that such alleged action was in violation of the law. They circulated grand jury petitions recently resulting in the call for a special grand jury Monday.

Governor Walton warned today that any attempt on the part of members of the legislature to convene without his call as provided by the constitution, would result in the lawmakers going to jail.

A cordon of armed guards was thrown around Governor Walton's home tonight. Newspaper men who went to the mansion to receive his proclamation were made to identify themselves before they could pass.

Has Hooded Court.

"The invisible empire," Governor Walton declared, "assumes the functions of a political government. It has gained control of prosecuting officers, sheriffs' offices and jury commissions in many counties. It has a hooded court before whom citizens are tried. All who do not belong are aliens. It indorses tickets at general elections and its members are subject to prosecution and whipping if they fail to support the ticket indorsed.

"Two governments cannot exist in this state at the same time."

The proclamation declares that no soldiers will be sent to any county except those under control of the "invisible empire" and where the power of the state has been usurped by the klan.

The governor's order proclaimed:

Walton's Proclamation.

"1—That a state of insurrection and rebellion against the laws and constitution and constituted authorities of the state of Oklahoma does exist within and throughout the state of Oklahoma.

"2—That a general state of public alarm and fear and jeopardy of life, of peace and personal safety does exist among its citizens throughout the state of Oklahoma.

"3—That martial law be, and the same is hereby ordered and proclaimed within and throughout the entire state of Oklahoma in each and every county and city thereof, and the military forces of the state of Oklahoma are hereby ordered and commanded to occupy such place or places as may be directed and commanded by the governor and adjutant general of this state.

"4—That absolute martial law be and the same is hereby ordered and proclaimed in the city of Oklahoma City and in Oklahoma county, Oklahoma, and in Creek county, Oklahoma.

"5—That from and after the date of this proclamation each and every person within the state of Oklahoma who aids, or abets the said lawless organization commonly known as the Ku Klux Klan, either directly or indirectly, or gives aid or comfort to the same in the carrying out and execution of the purposes of the said Ku Klux Klan are, and shall be, decreed to be enemies of the sovereign state of Oklahoma and shall be dealt with accordingly by the military forces of the state.

"This proclamation shall be in force and effect from and after 12 o'clock midnight, of September 15, 1920.

"Under this declaration of independence, 'all men are created free and equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights among which are life, libetry and the pursuit of happiness.' Oklahoma is the sovereign state of the American republic and as such recognizes no superior power on earth, except the federal government," the proclamation says.

State Not Subservient.

"There exists in this state and nation a 'self-styled invisible empire' which assumes the functions of a political government, and whose ambition is to make the political power of this state subservient to its domination.

"It has an emperor for the United States, a grand dragon for each state or realm, a grand titan for a district and a cyclops for a lodge and committees organized and extending down to the grass roots. It has military squads of whippers and executioneers.

"It has a hoded court of sanhedrin before whom citizens are tried. All who do not belong are aliens. It is a crime for its members to even trade with aliens. It indorses tickets at general elections and its members to even trade with aliens, are subject to prosecution and whipping if they fail to support the ticket indorsed.

"Two governments cannot exist in this state at the same time. This so-called 'invisible empire' has gained control of prosecuting officers, sheriffs, the police power and jury commissions in many counties."

TRIBUNE CENSORS REMOVED FROM JOB.

Oklahoma City, Okla., September 15.—(By the Associated Press.)—Military censorship over the Tulsa Tribune was lifted late tonight by Governor Walton.

From his residence here where he had been confined throughout the day with a severe cold, the governor transmitted in person over long distance telephone his order to national guard officials at Tulsa to remove the military censors from the office of the Tribune at once.

"I uphold absolutely the freedom of the American press and the right to free speech," said the governor. "I have decided that conditions now do not demand military interference with the newspaper."

TULSA C. OF C. HEAD DENOUNCES KLAN.

Tulsa, Okla., September 15.—Branding the Ku Klux Klan as "the worst blight ever known in American history," H. O. McClure, president of the Tulsa chamber of commerce, tonight issued a statement calling upon Tulsa klansmen to disband.

McClure's statement followed failure of the board of directors of the chamber to support his report to them that he had told local klan officials that their organization should shoulder responsibility for conditions that brought on martial law in Tulsa county.

McClure, who has been attempting to negotiate a peace treaty with Governor Walton on behalf of Tulsa business men, under which troops would be withdrawn from the county, declared that the klan was to blame for the flogging, "religious, social and business interference," which he said had split Tulsa "wide open" with discussion, fear and bigotry."

The klan, he asserted, "has brought shame and disgrace to this ordinarily peaceful and law-abiding community causing men to fear for their lives and for a boycott against their business.

"Tulsa has been no different than every other similar community in America," he said. "It is a progressive city of 110,000 people.

"Yet, not more than 3 or 4 per cent of the population has sponsored and committed depredations that place Tulsa in the American spotlight as a city where law violations are committed on a wholesale scale, where public officials fail in the performance of their duty and allow civil law enforcement to be destroyed, where military rule must be placed to stop insurrection and rebellion, where lawlessness reigns without check or hindrance.

Whole City Suffers.

"Who suffers most because of this state of affairs? Not those who engage in floggings, for they are protected by an invisible government. Is it, then, those whose backs bear the lash wielded by masked and cowardly captors? Surely they share in the suffering. But they are not alone. The good citizenship of a progressive city—the citizenship that comprises almost the city's population—must bow its head as it realizes the outside world believes it is responsible for the conditions complained of.

"Yet, they have taken no part in floggings or similar law violations. They have gone about their daily pursuit as usual. But they are not entirely blameless, for by their lack of opposition to the Ku Klux Klan movement they have permitted a condition to arise that has become a nation-wide peril.

"Confidence in our courts have been almost lost because floggers have not been brought to justice and our civil law enforcement agencies are in the hands of the invisible empire. Citizens of the underworld whose constitional rights should always be granted, are whipped and maimed and their assailants are protected. Yet, among those same assailants and the men who protect them are perhaps greater criminals than those whose backs are lain open. Frequently we hear the cry that law enforcement has broken down It comes mainly from Ku Klux Klan sympathizers. How absurd is such a charge. Here in Tulsa our courthouse and our city hall are practically filled with members of the klan, elected to office with klan support.

"This cry not only indicates the officers but the Ku Klux Klan as well. If law enforcement has broken down, whose fault is it? I am compelled to wonder whether the klan really

wants an efficient law enforcement through legally constituted civil agencies or if it prefers to take mob law into its own hands and deal out midnight justice.

He Accuses Klan.

"If law enforcement has broken down with klansmen holding the principal office, then it is time for a complete change and it cannot come soon enough.

"The Ku Klux Klan has denied connection with any floggings that have occurred in the past two years. I am not convinced this is true. But even if it is, the klan is accessory to every flogging in the United States; it trained its members in the atrocious practice and gave the idea of masked retribution to every other citizen.

"And today every flogging is laid at the door of the klan. If there is any possible need for the Ku Klux Klan, it could be nothing greater than to assist in law enforcement by helping the duly elected public officials.

"No masks or robes are needed for this task. It requires no reign of terror or masked parades that stir up strife and all to an already menacing state of dissension. The Ku Klux Klan with its masks and robes and floggings might not have been out of place in the dark ages, but surely, it has no place in our enlightened civilization of today. I say that the klan is the worst blight ever known in American history and should throw away masks and disband."

CENSOR SHEARS WORK ON KLAN PAPERS ONLY.

Oklahoma City, Okla., September 15.—(By the Associated Press.)—Only newspapers that by editorials and news stories incite "masked marauders to insurrection against constituted authorities," will be subject to censorship, Governor J. C. Walton said today in a telegram to the Baltimore Evening Sun.

The executive's message was in reply to a telegram from Hamilton Owens, editor of the newspaper. "The Evening Sun has from time to time praised your efforts to rid Oklahoma of masked marauders," said Mr. Owens' telegram. "We have, however, been somewhat disturbed at the imposition of a censorship upon The Tulsa Tribune. Could you wire us a statement of your view on the necessity of this action?"

The governor's response follows:

"In reply to your telegram will say that the fight in this state is between the state of Oklahoma, a sovereign state of the American republic, and the Invisible Empire, which is seeking to gain control and rule.

"There will be no censorship of the press in this state except in cases where newspapers by editorials and through newspaper stories are in fact inciting masked marauders to insurrection against constituted authority.

"The invisible empire of this state has gained control of prosecuting attorneys, sheriffs and of juries in many counties through klan jury commissions so that it is impossible in such counties through the courts for citizens to be protected and to prosecute masked marauders.

Claims He Is Threatened.

"I am being threatened personally and personally attacked in courts for my fight on this power and I consider the very life of constitutional government, personal liberty and personal safety is at stake, and I as chief executive propose to invoke every power of the state to protect its sovereignty. Two governments cannot exist in this state at the same time."

Governor Walton also made public a telegram he received from Sam J. Hunter, ex-justice of the civil court of appeals of Texas.

"Stand your ground. No compromise with mobs. The good law-abiding people are with you. You have forced the issue whether constitutional government or anarchy shall prevail in Oklahoma," Mr. Hunter wired.

Every state in the Union is interested, the Texas jurist said. "Declare martial law and enforce it with bullet and bayonet. The jurisdiction of court does not extend to questions involving the state or national existence, but the law of revolution."

Governor Walton replied:

"Thanks for your words of commendation. Let us all stand for American ideals. Let us all bow before the genius of America."

KLAN PLIES LASH IS BLAKE'S CLAIM

Oklahoma City, Okla., September 6. (Special.)—Unfolding the "story of Tulsa" as gleaned from sworn testimony taken before a military court, Aldrich Blake, executive counselor, presented to the press tonight an account of some of the brutal floggings that led Governor J. C. Walton to invoke martial law in Tulsa county.

Detailing a series of whippings, only a few of those that have spread terror for more than a year in many Tulsa county homes, Mr. Blake said:

"Through the 1,200 pages of testimony runs the same brutal refrain. It's always the klan or some member of the klan.

"In every case thus far examined, except two which have not proceeded very far, the evidence has led straight to the doorstep of the invisible empire, known as the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Not an alien has been accused; not a breath of suspicion against a single Tulsa citizen except members of the imperial organization.

"No arrests had ever been made until the military court convened," he said. "Except in one or two instances where the police called and immediately returned to the station, no investigation has ever been made of any one of these and dozens of other cases now under investigation. This is according to the sworn testimony."

Only First Chapter.

Declaring that the expose was only the first chapter of the "story," the executive counselor promised revelations in the near future of "other phases of the conflict between 'visible and invisible government'."

"The whole story of Tulsa will never be told," he said. "Men flee from savagery and torture. Scores of Tulsa victims fled. The average man is pretty apt to change his address after his skin has been whipped until it is raw and he is then threatened with death if he tells. That is exactly what happened in Tulsa, not once, but many times. Say fifty times, or one hundred times, or perhaps two hundred times, in a little more than a year.

"The wet rope is out of style," said Mr. Blake. "In Tulsa they use a leather strap. It is about three inches wide, perhaps four feet long. The end of the strap is 'cat-tailed'—sliced into three straps. Fifty lashes will tame the strongest man. A mile and a quarter southwest of Alsuma is Tulsa county's most famous whipping pasture. Strong men stagger away, ruined for life."

Many Were Flogged.

A mother roughly dealt with when a band of twenty men raided her home and beat her husband, a child born prematurely as the result; a member of a township school board abducted by floggers and coerced into voting for a school head whom he opposed; an elderly man lashed because he opposed the way the local school was run; a man and a woman routed out of their beds and taken to the whipping field where the strap was applied to both, because the whippers charged that they had been selling beer—these are among the cases related by Blake from the testimony.

And, according to Blake, a klansman who attended a whipping party testified:

"I think there were about 150 men out there. They were all disguised with old hats and old coats and with handkerchiefs tied over their eyes. They had two prisoners there standing near a telephone pole. The one that was whipped first was told to leave the county. The lights from the cars shone directly on the prisoners. A man from some other town talked to the prisoners. I didn't know him—you see they usually have a man from some other klan—a stranger in the community—to take charge. It is well arranged."

Lash Victim Testifies.

The woman who was lashed testified:

"They took the quilt away from around me and I just had on my night gown and they began whipping me and I began screaming and they put their hands over my mouth and I fell unconscious.

"I didn't know any more until I was back in the car and when I came to I was all wet with blood and some one had hold of my pulse and some one asked if my heart was beating. They blindfolded me again and brought me back home. I was sick at the time and haven't been well since."

Counselor Blake's accusation against the Ku Klux Klan brought the first official admission that the military investigation at Tulsa was being directed against the secret organization. Heretofore Governor Walton and his advisers have refrained from naming the klan in connection with mob floggings.

Mr. Blake acted at the direction of Governor Walton in presenting to the public a review of the evidence uncovered in the military inquiry.

REPORTS of 2,500 whipping parties in Oklahoma in a twelvemonth, of a whipping squad in one county with more than 200 names on its list for visitation in the near future, of victims afraid to report their injuries because of threats, and of local authorities who refuse to act, have led Governor Walton to put Okmulgee County under martial law and to threaten three other counties with like procedure. The acting governor of Texas, T. W. Davidson, has sent rangers into Burleson County where recent acts have been a "challenge to the very foundation of law." The climax came when Otto Lange, a quiet, home-loving farmer, protested against being ordered out of his house at nine o'clock at night by four hooded, masked men, and was thereupon shot to death, the bullet passing through his body and hitting his three-year-old baby. The mob spirit which has held northern Arkansas in its grip since the Harrison attacks upon railroad strikers a year ago broke out anew in Pocahontas when unidentified men riddled a priest's home with bullets, injuring four priests and a church official. There seems to be no one in Arkansas with the courage and wisdom to meet the situation. Senator Jacob R. Wilson, of the legislative committee which investigated the Harrison outrages, deplores the fact that in spite of plenty of evidence the committee preferred to recommend no legal action.

OVER against such pusillanimity must be set a striking example of courage and public spirit on the part of young private citizens. On Independence Day, as the New York *World* tells the story, there had assembled at Houston, Texas, a crowd of 4,000 members of the Ku Klux Klan to hear an oration by "Emperor" William J. Simmons. The announced speaker was more than two hours late, and several Klansmen talked themselves hoarse to fill in the time. When they had finished, the master of the ceremonies asked—doubtless without the least anticipation of a response—if there was an anti-Klan speaker present who had nerve enough to come to the platform. Luther Evans, senior law student of the University of Texas, promptly accepted the challenge, and, amid angry cries of dissent, made excellent use of his opportunity. He twitted the Klan on its assumptions of a monopoly of patriotism, its professions of concern for freedom of speech, and its absurd apprehensions of Negro domination. What, he asked his hearers, were they going to do with the Negro? There were eleven million Negroes in the South. Did the Klan want to murder them all? It could not dispose of the problem by merely declaring that it was for white supremacy. "Finally," said this plucky young fellow, "your Klan speakers say that you stand for the chastity of womanhood, and for all high ideals. I stand for the chastity of womanhood, myself, and I practice this ideal; but there are thousands of you Klansmen who don't." No wonder that the audience was stunned for a moment by so plain-spoken an impeachment, and that its outcries then became so threatening that it was thought expedient by the master of the ceremonies that Mr. Evans should leave the platform. After all, the age of chivalry is not past.

Ku Klux Klan—1923.

Oklahoma

Lady "Cu Clux" Raid Moonshine Den Unassisted

Jan 25, 1923.

Dressed in Blue Robes, With White Crosses, Women Overpower Stillers.

The Atlanta Constitution

Oklahoma City, Okla., January 24. Dressed in flowing blue robes and hoods with white crosses covering their breasts the ladies of the Cu Clux Clan began first open activities here Wednesday night by capturing a still in operation in a house four miles south of the city.

The raid was spectacular. Twelve women, said to be an auxiliary body of the Ku Klux Klan, slipped quietly out of the city in automobiles, stole up to the house, overpowered two men still operators and held them until local authorities were called.

The women made the capture without the aid of a single man until the police arrested the captives. The women held the men, the four heaviest of the women sitting on them, according to police. The men are being held in the city jail and the still will be used as evidence to convict them.

This was the first act of the women "law enforcers" following their recent announced extensive drive against law breakers and so far as is known here it was the first time an organized group of women raided a moonshiner's den.

In the past officials of the Ku Klux Klan have denied the existence of any authorized women's auxiliary within their organization. Officials who were in a position to discuss the matter could not be communicated with Wednesday night.

HOODED BAND MURDER WILL GO UNAVENGED

The Commercial Appeal

Eleven Freed in Ardmore for "Lack of Evidence."

Memphis, Tenn.

(By the Associated Press.)

ARDMORE, Okla., Feb. 28.—Eleven prominent citizens of Carter County were free tonight of charges of murder in connection with the slaying of Joe Carroll of Wilson, an alleged bootlegger and organizer of an anti-Ku Klux Klan demonstration. 3/1/23

Carroll was shot down at his home on the night of Dec. 15, 1921, when he resisted masked men who attempted to seize him. Two weeks before he had been warned to leave town in a communication signed "K. K. K. No. 18." He defied the warning and led what he called an "anti-Ku Klux" parade in Wilson.

Two of the masked raiders were fatally wounded before they were driven off by members of Carroll's household.

Jeff Smith of Hamilton, the only defendant brought to trial, was acquitted today after a second hearing of his case. The first trial last month resulted in a jury disagreement.

Cases against the other 10 were dismissed by District Judge W. F. Freeman on motion of County Attorney John L. Hodge, when the Smith jury reported after a jury had been sworn in for their joint trial.

Besides Smith the defendants were Dr. E. C. Harlow, optometrist; Dan Ridpatch, contractor; Ray L. Beede, automobile dealer; G. C. Whitechurch, oil supply man; J. P. Pitts, automobile dealer; Tom Hales, oil supply salesman; Frank Cradwell, insurance dealer; W. L. T. Hilton, oil broker; J. A. Gilliam, rancher, and J. D. "Curley" Smith of Healdton.

Mr. Hodge told the court that in view of the verdict in Jeff Smith's case it would be useless for the state to bring the other men to trial.

The defendants, the jurors and all the spectators were admonished by Judge Freeman to let constituted officers enforce the law.

PHYSICIAN KIDNAPPED

3-7-23

Four Masked Men Overpower Doctor and Make Getaway

Post Dispatch Advertiser Morning Mo.

(Associated Press)

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., March 6.—Returning home tonight from a professional call, Dr. B. Cheston Goldberg, a physician was overpowered by four unmasked men who carried him away in a motor car according to reports to the police.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., March 16.—Both houses of the Oklahoma legislature today heard brief addresses by W. J. Mahoney, lecturer of the Ku Klux Klan and a former member of the Mississippi legislature. Commercial Advertiser

"America is threatened by a "super-government," the Klan official told members of the house after he had gained recognition at the instance of Representative G. S. Long, of Tulsa.

Repeating that a "super-government" exists in the United States, Dr. Mahoney charged: "We must break it. We will." 3-17-23

Dr. Mahoney was introduced in the senate after passage of a resolution inviting him to speak. The resolution was presented by Senator Washe Hudson of Tulsa.

In both houses Dr. Mahoney was referred to as a former senator from Mississippi and apparently most members had no knowledge of his connection with the Ku Klux Klan. No direct reference to the Klan was included in Dr. Mahoney's remarks.

Dr. Mahoney told house members that if the occasion were different, he would elaborate on his subject.

Dr. Mahoney felicitated the members of the se[illegible]e on work they were accomplish[illegible] and touched on "Americanism."

The Illogical Emperor of an Invisible Empire.

William J. Simmons made a speech at Tulsa, Okla., Thursday. Simmons is emperor of the Ku Klux Klan, having metamorphosed into that exalted [illegible] through the avenues of the cyclops and the wizard.

The Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn. 4-27-23

The final stage through which a lepidopterous insect passes prior to its winged state is called the chrysalis. We assume, therefore, that Simmons is now reveling in the chrysalis. From cyclops to wizard to emperor—and then the wings.

Hallelujah! Swing low, sweet chariot, and in your sweep gather up those not possessed of anterior propellers capable of lifting them to realms above. But pause not to take aboard the elite whose pin feathers have grown into pinions, for on snowy wings of their own they may cleave the ether and soar to heights that lesser mortals wot not of.

However, the emperor of the so-called Invisible Empire is still of the earth earthy, and as illogical and contradictory as the humblest of any white-hooded band that ever assembled in secret to enact law or rode in the dark to flog a victim of its displeasure.

As proof we submit the speech of the emperor before the Kamelia, the rock upon which the Ku Klux Klan split, causing cyclops to turn on cyclops and wizard to attempt to conjure wizard.

He called on the women to take their places beside husbands and fathers "until the ideals of Americanism are established and institutions of the world's greatest democracy are made secure for all time."

Is it an ideal of Americanism that the peace and prosperity of Americans be secured through the orderly process of the courts, or that it be guaranteed by "an invisible empire" that meets in secret to stir up religious and racial prejudices, bring to trial and condemn without hearing men of their own blood and belief, and then behind mask and under cover of darkness carry out sentence that they dare not attempt to execute in the light of day?

Let the "emperor" answer.

Is it an ideal of Americanism that men elected to office shall take the required oath and keep it inviolate, administering affairs for the whole people, or that they shall stultify themselves by cringing before a secret organization—an organization which belies its avowed purpose by reaching out for political power and attempting to dictate to the citizens of a community or state whom they shall call to rule over them?

Let the "emperor" answer.

Simmons' speech to the women gathered at Tulsa is a voluntary insult to the intelligence of women. He tries to drag forth ghosts that were laid away years ago. The "emperor" wants to "skeer 'em."

He points out that the foreign population settles in the great centers of population, citing New York. Probably the "emperor" thought the women of the west were under the impression that ships from Europe landed at Tulsa or Medicine Hat.

There is nothing new in the "emperor's" statement that immigrants first settle in New York. Neither is it alarming. There is nothing un-American about it. Even if there was, the evil could not be eliminated through an un-American organization.

Taking it by and large, however, New York seems to be doing pretty well, as is New England, which the "emperor" tells the women is under control of the Canadians. This is news—or would be if it were true. But even if naturalized Canadians were showing the way in New England, we would have to admit that they were making a pretty good job of it.

The "emperor's" fulminations regarding the east may amuse without doing harm, but when he veers to the south and attempts to raise a race issue it is different. Ordinarily the white people of the south and the negro get along very well. It's only when an "emperor" or a labor agent or something similar butts in that trouble ensues.

"In the south there are more than 11,000,000 negroes, presenting a problem such as has never been solved in the history of civilization," says the emperor.

And just to think, the millions of white people and the millions of negroes in the south have been getting along so well for a quarter of a century that they didn't know there was a problem until the "emperor" happened along to tell them about it.

But if such a problem exists in the south, and the emperor is interested why not attempt a solution by legal process instead of going so far away from home to take on an additional burden by attempting to abrogate alleged evils in New England through an institution that functions in secrecy?

The speech of the "emperor" is illogical, his efforts are at cross purposes. He pulls in one direction and pushes in the other. He inveighs against anarchy and countenances that which is counter to the law.

The split in the Invisible Empire was inevitable. Disintegration has begun. Well-meaning men who had identified themselves with the klan have seen a light and are breaking away.

Emperors pass when empires perish. Simmons realizes this. But his kind die hard. They do not relinquish power without a struggle. It is not surprising, therefore, that he should turn to the women for help and create the Kamelia. It is the old cry of Caesar, "Help me, Cassius, or I sink!"

But Kamelia doesn't seem to be responding very readily. Such outbursts as that of the "emperor" at Tulsa will not make much impression on the woman of today, who is not deceived by topwaters or surface indications.

Religious intolerance, race prejudice and the yellow peril served mountebanks in a day that has passed. They are obsolete now. Even a wizard cannot revive them.

If for diversion the women have to choose between bridge and Simmons, it is probable that they will stick to bridge.

However, if the "emperor" really desires to engage in some constructive work, we invite him to discard the mask and come out in the open to join those who are preaching obedience to the Ten Commandments, reverence for the constitution and respect for the law.

KAMELIA PARADE IN TULSA CLOSES SECRET CONCLAVE

Thousands View White-Clad Women of Klan

Auxiliary

TULSA, Okla., April 20.—Wending its way through dense crowds of spectators, a spectral procession of white robed Kamelias paraded here tonight.

The parade was the outstanding public feature of the two-day convention here of Kamelia delegates from Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri, which closed tonight with a secret meeting at convention hall, following the tramp through the business district.

Between 30,000 and 50,000 people viewed the silent stream of snowy-garbed women in their 19-block hike. It was an undemonstrative crowd that watched the "lady klansmen." Ripples of handclapping played up and down the line of march occasionally and now and then a shout was heard, but in the main silence reigned.

500 In Line.

The Kamelias, organized by Colonel William J. Simmons, founder of the klan, picked a dreary night for their first public appearance in America. Following a day of so much rain that for a time it seemed there could be no parade, the night was chill and damp. Blankets would have made much more comfortable wrappings for the marchers than did the muslin that adorned them.

Less than 500 women marched. Two counters stationed by a newspaper at different vantage points checked off 461 and 462 respectively. There were eight men in the ranks, carrying a little red house supposedly symbolic of the home.

The parade lacked the spectacular trappings observed in the Ku Klux Klan parade here last year. There were no torches, no red fire, in fact, no display at all save a few banners.

Carry Banners.

The women were all clad in what was announced as the official Kamella regalia. It was a very simple costume, a white robe with a red "K" on the breast and a white hood.

Some of the banners displayed in the parade.

"Kamelia."

"Protection of women."

"This group 100 per cent Americanism."

"Kiss the flag or cross the pond."

"Oregon, we are coming."

"Organization and strength."

In addition to the thousands of spectators that lined the streets through which the parade moved, other thousands filled windows in office buildings all along the way while others occupied choice seats in hundreds of automobiles that filled every available parking place.

16,000 WOMEN JOIN KAMELIA, SIMMONS TELLS CONVENTION

Next Conclave of Klan Auxiliary to Be Held In Kansas City

TULSA, Okla., April 21.—Sixteen thousand women have been recruited in the ranks of Kamelia, sister organization of the Ku Klux Klan, according to William J. Simmons, founder of both secret orders.

Announcement of the growing strength of the feminine Klan was made by Colonel Simmons here last night at the closing session of a two-day meeting of Kamelia delegates from Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri. It was the first convention in the history of the organization.

The next convention will be held in Kansas City within six months, it was announced.

Colonel Simmons, who is emperor of the klan and el magus of Kamelia, addressing the delegates, predicted that within several years "millions" of American women would become members of Kamelia.

The organization has for its objects the doctrines sponsored by the Ku Klux Klan.

In a parade through the business district last night the "lady klansmen" made their first public appearance in the country. Four hundred and sixty women hooded in white, their bodies shrouded in flowing white robes, with a red "K" gleaming on each breast, marched through streets jammed with silent spectators. It was estimated that 30,000 to 50,000 persons witnessed the parade. The torches, fiery cross and other spectacular features of Ku Klux Klan parades were lacking. Eight men were in the column, each carrying a miniature red house, symbolic of the home, observers thought.

"Protection of Women," "100 per cent Americanism" and "Kiss the Flag or Cross the Pond" were some of the inscriptions on banners carried by the marchers.

Miss Grace Marie Jones, Renia, national president of the organization, lived in Tulsa until last fall, when she went to Atlanta. She was employed for some months here by the Tulsa open shop organization in a secretarial capacity and also worked for several oil companies. Last summer she became secretary to the organizer of a woman's study club, who is a klansman.

Colonel Simmons appointed her Renia when he launched the Kamelia organization.

New York Scored As 'Unamerican' By Klan Emperor

Colonel Simmons Addresses Kamelia at First General Convention.

TULSA, Okla., April 19.—New York is "the most unAmerican center on the American continent," William J. Simmons, emperor of the Ku Klux Klan, declared here tonight to the Kamelia, the women's organization formed along the lines of the klan, at their first general convention.

Directing the attention of the convention to what he said was the "menace to the white Protestant civilization of the race from all sides," Colonel Simmons said the foreign population settled in the great centers of population. He cited New York.

Every Tongue and Creed.

"Within a radius of 19 miles," he said, "there are more than seven millions of people congested. Of this enormous centralized population, there are only 1,100,000 native-born, white Protestant Americans. The majority of some six million of this vast centralized population are of every land and every tongue and every creed. They speak 37 different foreign languages and some of them in their homes or in their communities speak the English language. The foremost political and social economist of the world recently made a survey of New York city and after listening to its babel of tongues, after feeling its hot breath of anarchy, after touching its seething restlessness, he calmly turned away and said that Petrograd, in its dust and desolation, was a picture of New York city of the future."

The founder of the klan told the convention that "an organization of patriotic, white, Protestant American women" was the "other part of a dual vision" which came to him in his youth and "I am proud to see the realization of my dream in a great national woman's organization." He called on them to take their places besides husbands and fathers "until the ideals of Americanism are established and the institutions of the world's greatest democracy are made secure for all time."

Negroes in South.

Colonel Simmons declared "New England is settled by French Roman Catholic Canadians. They speak the French language, maintain parochial schools and multiply with amazing rapidity." In the south, he asserted there are more than 11,000,000 negroes "presenting a problem to the white people of that section such as has never been solved in the history of civilization." On the Pacific coast, he continued, "the Japanese, for years have striven for a foothold on the American continent. They have sought to acquire land, to have and to exercise property rights and at the same time hold allegiance to the Mikado. All the efforts of the Japanese to colonize on the Pacific coast may be interpreted as a carefully designed plan by which that nation is to take asylum in America for a refuge against the coming of the day of wrath, when China undertakes to have an accounting with Japan."

The American nation, the klan head continued, "has been invaded by foreign and alien and undemocratic elements, most of which has been untaught, undisciplined and unchastened. They are incapable of self-government." He said the American womanhood "must co-operate in putting an arrest upon immigaration to this country and in distributing the foreign and alien population already here over the country at large and in Americanizing these unAmerican elements that we must retain." He advocated that the English language be spoken in every section, schools teaching and maintaining a foreign tongue abolished, and newspapers and publications printed in the English language. He said the Kamelia and the klan contemplate the founding of a great American university in Atlanta.

Return to Reverence.

Colonel Simmons called on the women to preserve the home and to reform and reorganize "the social life of the nation." He asserted that the nation was in the midst of a transitional period "when al lthat was old is being ridiculed and all that is substantial is being swept away. There must be a return to reverence, to decency and to the earlier processes of social life. If the present movement continues, we shall be a nation without modesty, without decency, without marriage and without religion."

Playgrounds for childen in cities and American music, the klan chieftain said, are essential. He said the public school system was "being threatened and invaded." A sect holding allegiance to a foreign potentate, maintaining the right to educate its children under the supervision and control of its church, inveighs against our national public school system."

Telling of how he founded the Ku Klux Klan which he said had grown to millions in numbers, Colonel Simmons continued:

"An insistent demand has come in from other English-speaking Protestant countries to extend the organization to embrace all men of kinship in ideals and in creed. But, however, this organization may grow and expand, however the invisible empire may go on from conquest to victory under the fiery cross, the world's civilization, the great institutions of the white man's founding, the ideals of Protestant Christianity, can never be secured to the world except through the co-operation and active participation of the women of America, in this the last and greatest struggle of the white Christian race for supremacy, first in America and then in all the world."

University Plans.

Colonel Simmons' remarks at the Tulsa meeting in reference to his plans for a great university in Atlanta will be of especial interest to members of the klan. The land, recently purchased for this institution is located on the Howell Mill road near the intersection of the Collier road, and is declared to be one of the most suitable for such a purpose in this vicinity.

In reference to this university Colonel Simmons spoke as follows:

"My vision of the work of the Kamelia, along with my vision of the work of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, contemplates the founding of a great university for the higher education of American boys and girls in real Americanism.

"Temporarily my plans for the establishment and the organization of the university in the imperial city of Atlanta have been interrupted and intercepted. A magnificent site of hundreds of acres of land, on the battlefield where the Blue and the Gray fought a great battle over the maintenance of the union—one and indestructible forever—where the rifle trenches and the artillery pits remain to this very day, the university is to be built and organized for service to American youth.

"It is a part of the task which I now commit to American women to carry on and consummate this great work, which for the time being has been delayed. Every organization of women of the white man's breed, every organization of women who have bred native sons, should espouse the cause of higher education and should begin to turn the great tide of young American life into this institution.

"By thorough co-operation this university may be opened with thousands of students within a short space of time and every worthy and capable American boy and girl may find access to its classrooms and receive an education which will qualify them to think for the multitude and to direct the activities of their fellow citizens less favored and untaught."

YOUTHS FLOGGED BY UNMASKED MEN

(Associated Press)

TULSA, Okla., March 7.—George Price and Fred Saunders, 17-year-old youths, were abducted by parties of unmasked men here early tonight and taken into the country where they were horse-whipped. The youths were returned to their homes shortly before 11 o'clock.

Price was seized by three men as he was emerging from a suburban drug store on the east side of the city, while Saunders, simultaneously was seized by three other men in the home of his stepfather nearby.

Saunders' stepfather, W. P. Cunningham, told the police that the abductors had accused the two boys of getting a young girl intoxicated several days ago.

Two automobiles were used by the floggers. Police immediately began a search for the machines.

Oklahoma.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

Tulsa Klansmen Plead Guilty; Get Terms In Prison

The Houston Post 8-24-23

Sensational Climax Comes From State Investigation Of Floggings in Oklahoma Section—Two Years Penitentiary Servitude Results From 30-Minute Trial—Sixty-Year-Old Father of Eight is Victim

Houston, Texas.

Associated Press Report.

TULSA, Okla., Aug. 23.—Coming as a sensational climax to the tenth day of Adjutant General Baird H. Markham's investigation of the floggings in Tulsa county, Ben F. Sikes, Grover C. Sikes and Earl Sack of Broken Arrow, self-confessed members of the Ku Klux Klan, pleaded guilty tonight to rioting charges before District Judge W. B. Williams and were sentenced to serve two years each in the State penitentiary.

This is the first instance on record in which klansmen have confessed in court that they were members of a flogging party and the first time sentence has ever been passed in the entire country on a klansman for participation in a mob outrage, State officers here believe.

The Sikes brothers and Sack were brought before Acting County Judge Luther Lane and waived their arraignment and preliminary. Thirty minutes later they had entered pleas of guilty before District Judge Williams and were sentenced after Ed Crossland, their attorney, and Assistant Attorney General C. W. King recommended they be given the minimum punishment—two years. The maximum is 10 years.

Others Plead Not Guilty.

Simultaneously in county court A. M. Calloway, W. M. Bills, Avery Barbour, T. V. Venator and W. M. Lewis were arraigned and plead not guilty on informations charging them with participating in the flogging to which the Sikes brothers and Sack admitted they were parties—that of Ben Wagner, a farmer near Broken Arrow.

Informations also were filed against Hal Benson, Dick Fisher and Harvey Akers, but they had not been arrested in time to be arraigned with Calloway, Bills, Barbour, Venator and Lewis. The preliminary hearing for these men were set for September 4, and thier bonds placed at $1500.

According to Assistant County Attorney Tom Wallace and Attorney Ed Crossland, the three men sentenced tonight signed confessions admitting their own part in the Wagner flogging, and implicating those for whom informations were filed today.

The Sikes brothers and Sack will not be taken to the penitentiary immediately, but probably will be kept here to be used as witnesses against the others charged in informations. By court agreement, they were turned back to military authorities by Sheriff Bob Hanford immediately after sentence was passed and for the present are to be kept under military guard at the armory.

Head of Large Family.

Wagner, a slight man about 60 years old, has a wife and eight children. He owns an entire section of land four miles southeast of Broken Arrow. According to his story and the confessions of the Sikes brothers and Sack, he was flogged by a band of about 20 men wearing the full Ku Klux Klan regalia on a corner of his own land on the night of October 28, 1922. It was about that time that unmasked bands of floggers replaced masked mobs in this vicinity.

On the night Wagner was whipped he was called from his home by a strange man who told him one of his horses had been cut badly by a strand of barbed wire. In company with two of his small children, aged 9 and 11, he went outdoors and started toward the pasture. He had proceeded only a few feet when a white sack was thrown over his head from behind. He was seized and taken nearly a mile away and severely beaten. His two children were detained by a member of the mob until he returned.

Through the thin covering over his face and aided by several flash lights, Wagner said he saw all but several of his captors wore the robes and mask of the Ku Klux Klan. The others wore ordinary clothing, he said. While preparations were in progress for the flogging members of the mob, apparently confident their victim could not see them, removed their masks.

He was able to identify three or four. Fearful lest he should be flogged again, he withheld his knowledge until Adjutant General Markham started his investigation and it appeared he would be given protection by the soldiers from his former captors.

8-24-23

The sudden and entirely unexpected turn of the investigation came after an apparent lull of two days at military headquarters.

Not only the three who confessed but also the others who pleaded not guilty in county court were laborers, most of them wearing work clothes.

All the prisoners brought into court had been kept under military guard at the armory for several days. With soldiers behind and in front of them they filed into the county court room.

The entire legal proceedings in both courts lasted about forty minutes, and established a record in the handling of court cases locally.

Immediately after the three prisoners had stood and entered pleas of guilty to the charge of rioting their attorney began his plea for judicial clemency.

His client, he declared, were not half as guilty of flagrantly violating the law as the officials of the Ku Klux Klan, who, he charged, inveigle unsuspecting young men into their order, then take their money, and then help them paralyze law enforcement.

He was followed by Assistant Attorney General King, who explained that as the prisoners had voluntarily confessed their membership in the Ku Klux Klan and their connection with the flogging of Wagner he wished to recommend that they be given the minimum sentence.

Will Go to Penitentiary.

Advised of the development, Attorney General George Short said in Oklahoma City that "the men have been sentenced to the penitentiary on their confession, and we will see that they get there. However, the courts are open."

Confessing their participation in the floggings of Ben Wagner, a farmer living near Broken Arrow, the klansmen pleaded guilty last night to charges of riot and threw themselves on the mercy of the court. The minimum sentence, two years' imprisonment, was pronounced by District Judge W. D. Williams after a plea for leniency had been made by Assistant Attorney General King and Ed Crossland, defense counsel.

8-25-23

Eight Others Accused.

Eight other men, five of whom have pleaded not guilty, are charged with implication in the Wagner flogging as the result of the confessions.

Those who elected to stand trial are A. M. Galloway, W. M. Bills, Avery Barbour, T. V. Venator and W. M. Lewis.

Memphis Tenn.

Warrants have been issued for the three others, Hal Benson, Dick Fisher and Harvey Akers, and date for their preliminary hearing is set for Sept. 4.

The presence of troops in Tulsa County and the display of the state's determination to bring to justice those who are cited for mob operations led to the clearing up of the attack on Wagner. Since the night of October last year when he was taken from his home and severely beaten by a band of men wearing the regalia of the Ku Klux Klan, Wagner's lips had been sealed with fear, although he recognized several of his abductors.

Then when the military authorities took charge in Tulsa under Gov. Walton's directions and Adjt. Gen. B. H. Markham began an inquiry, Wagner, a slight man of 60 years, decided to tell his story. Results followed.

After their sentence the Sykes brothers and Sack were turned back to the military authorities. It is understood that they will be held in Tulsa to appear as witnesses against the others charged in the Wagner case.

HOLD ALLEGED WHIPPERS

Montgomery Advertiser

Tulsa Men Taken by Military Authorities Under Martial Law

TULSA, OKLA., Aug. 16.—Two men were arrested here early today by military authorities enforcing martial law in connection with the whipping of Walter Turma, at Red Fork, near here on April 15. Officers say they believe the man will be able to throw light on other mysterious abductions and floggings which have occurred in this vicinity recently.

THREE KLANSMEN SENTENCED TO PRISON

The Constitution

Tulsa, Okla., August 23.—Coming as a climax to the tenth day of Adjutant General Baird H. Markham's investigation of floggings in Tulsa county, Ben F. Sikes, Grover C. Sikes, and Earl Sack, of Broken Arrow, self confessed members of the Ku Klux Klan, pleaded guilty tonight to rioting charges before district Judge W. B. Williams and were sentenced to serve two years each in the state penitentiary.

FIVE NOW FACE TRIAL AS KU KLUX FLOGGERS

The Commercial Appeal 8-25-23

Plead Not Guilty After Three Klansmen Confess.

KLAN FLAYED IN COURT

Memphis Tenn.

Confessed Floggers Called Merely "Dupes of Klan Officials."

Floggers Wore Klan Regalia on Raid.

(By The Associated Press)

TULSA, Okla, Aug. 24.—Possibility that the sentences imposed last night on Ben F. Sikes, Grover C. Sikes and Earl Sack, confessed floggers and members of the Ku Klux Klan, might be voided, was seen by county officials here today when it was reported that the scene of the whipping for which the men were sentenced was about a mile outside the jurisdiction of the court in which they were sentenced

It was indicated that an investigation would be made at once to determine where the whipping occurred. Ben Wagner, the victim, lives just across the Tulsa County line in Wagoner County.

It was said at the county attorney's office that if it is found the whipping occurred in Wagoner County, the sentences imposed here will be illegal and that the men will have to be turned over to Wagoner County authorities for prosecution.

FLOGGERS CONFESS GETTING TWO YEARS

The Montgomery Advertiser 8-24-23

Admit Membership in Klan and Receive Minimum Penalty; First Sentence Imposed

TULSA, OKLA., Aug. 23.—Coming as a climax to the tenth day of Adjutant General Baird H. Markham's investigation of floggings in Tulsa county, Ben F. Sikes, Grover C. Sikes, and Earl Sack of Broken Arrow, self confessed members of the Ku Klux Klan pleaded guilty tonight to rioting charges before District Judge W. B. Williams and were sentenced to serve two years each in the state penitentiary.

8-24-23

This is the first instance on record in which klansmen have confesed in court that they were members of a flogging party and the first time sentence has ever been pased in the entire country on a klansman for participa-

tion in a mob outrage, state officers here believe.

The Sikes brothers and Sack were brought before Acting County Judge Luther Lane and waived their arraignment and preliminary hearing. Thirty minutes later they had entered pleas of guilty before district Judge Williams and were sentenced after Ed Crossland, their attorney, and assistant Attorney General C. W. King, recommended they be given the minimum punishment—two years. The maximum is 10 years.

Simultaneously in county court, A. M. Calloway, W. M. Bills, Avery Barbour, T. V. Venator, and W. M. Lewis were arraigned and plead not guilty on informations charging them with participating in the flogging to which the Sikes brothers and Sack admitted they were parties—that of Ben Wagner a German farmer near Broken Arrow.

WOMAN CLAIMS MASKED PARTY ABDUCTED HER

Tulsa, Okla., July 19.—Details of her abduction on a busy street corner here Monday evening, and subsequent torture in an effort to wring from her information relating to a deal involving George Petropol, an oil lease broker, were taken last night by Mrs. Pearl Hayter, according to a story published this morning by The Tulsa World.

The woman related her story and the scene of the first attack she alleges was made upon her by abductors. This was at a point south of Tulsa, where Mrs. Hayter, in company with two men, drove the reporter in a motor car.

Before she was thrown from an automobile on the streets of Okmulgee last Monday night, Mrs. Hayter declared she was assaulted by two of her abductors and burned with acid. Her hair was shorn by the kidnapers, she said.

Denial was made by Mrs. Hayter that she and Petropol had been blackmailing business men in Tulsa and Sapulpa, as alleged by 12 masked men who were reported to have summoned a reporter of The Tulsa Tribune Tuesday and stated that they were responsible for the torture of the woman, charging that she and Petropol had been practicing extortion. Petropol also denied such charges, challenging his accusers to meet him in court.

An official inquiry into the case will be instituted, it was announced by County Attorney John M. Goldsberry. The masked men declared they were not members of the Ku Klux Klan.

REPORTER TOLD OF WOMAN TORTURE

Associated Press Report.

TULSA, Okla., July 18.—Twelve masked men gathered in a room in an office building here yesterday told a reporter for the Tulsa Tribune that they had punished Mrs. Pearl Hayter, a divorcee, who was kidnaped on a busy street corner in Tulsa Monday evening and tortured with acid applied to her body, according to a story published by the Tribune today.

A reporter for the newspaper was called to the office, where the leader of the masked men made a long statement to which the others assented, according to the published story. The spokesman was quoted as saying that the woman was tortured because of alleged extortion practices she and George Petropol, an oil lease operator, had engaged in. Several Tulsa and Sapulpa business men were the victims, the leader charged, according to the accounts of the reporter.

Petropol told his version of the attack on Mrs. Hayter, who is said to be his housekeeper, after publication of the alleged confession made by the masked men. He denied the purported charges and defied his accusers to meet him in court.

Mrs. Hayter, Petropol said, could identify one of her abductors. He declared that two of the three men whom Mrs. Hayter said kidnaped her had assaulted her while she was held prisoner near Okmulgee.

The woman was seized on a street corner here early Monday evening, forced into a motor car and carried to the St. Louis-San Francisco railroad, where she was placed aboard a train and taken to Okmulgee, where she was released, according to the story she told Okmulgee police officers late Monday night.

2500 OKLA. WHIPPINGS

IN ONE YEAR — MANY NOT IN NEWSPAPERS—K. K. K. DIRECTLY AND BY EXAMPLE SUBVERTING LAWFUL GOVERNMENT IN SO. WEST, U. S. A.

Olkahoma City, Okla, June 30, 1923—There have been at least 2500 "whipping parties" in Oklahoma in the last year, according to unofficial information received in a statement issued today from the governor's office by Aldrich Blake, the executive's secretary.

Mr. Blake said that some of the reports had been obtained by the governor from his official representatives but that most of them had been made by individual citizens through the mail or in person. Only a small percentage of the reports have been made public.

Letters revealing alleged violence at the hands of masked bands had been pouring into the Governor's office since martial law had been declared in Okmulgee county last Tuesday and the governor had determined to stamp out mob violence in the state.

Mr. Blake said reports indicated that there had been an average of one whipping a day in Tulsa county and about one a week in Oklahoma county.

"I do not mean to say and do not mean to leave the impression that all this has been done by any one organization," he explained. "These outrages cannot be traced to any one organization directly. However, I believe most of them could be traced indirectly."

He said that a letter was received today alleging masked violence in Logan county and another containing further information regarding the reported mutilation of a miner at Pichen, Ottawa county.

CONFESSED KLUXERS GET TWO-YEAR TERMS IN FLOGGING CASES

Three Plead Guilty to Rioting and Hear Sentence.

TEXAS CONDITION "BAD"

State Rangers So Report to Governor Neff.

TEXAS WOMAN FLOGGED

Sheriff Reports on Whipping of Wife of a Minister in Callahan County—Situation at Amarillo, Wher Man Recently Was Beaten, Causes Grave Concern.

(By the Associated Press.)

TULSA, Okla., Aug. 23.—Coming as a climax to the tenth day of Adjutant General Baird H. Markham's investigation of floggings in Tulsa County, Ben F. Sikes, Grover C. Sikes and Earl Sack of Broken Arrow, self-confessed members of the Ku Klux Klan, pleaded guilty tonight to rioting charges before District Judge W. B. Williams and were sentenced to serve two years in the state penitentiary.

(By the Associated Press.)

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 23.—Governor Neff announced today that Ranger Captain Frank Hamer had reported to him that conditions of lawlessness surrounding the recent flogging of E. T. McDonald at Amarillo were "very bad." He also announced that a report of the flogging of Mrs. L. Jackson, wife of a minister at Cross Plains, Callahan County, had been made to him by the sheriff and county attorney of the county.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 23.—Martial law was proclaimed in Tulsa following the recent flogging of Nathan Hantman there. Other flogging cases resulted in troops arresting upwards of a dozen men.

Martial law, which had previously been proclaimed in Okmulgee County by Gov. Walton, was withdrawn when order was restored there. State officials have contended that over 1,000 cases of flogging are on record in Oklahoma within the period of a year.

ONE MORE TULSA FLOGGER GIVEN TERM IN PRISON

Tulsa, Okla., Aug. 27.—The road to the state penitentiary opened today to another Tulsa county flogger and admitted member of the Ku Klux Klan when William Arthur Finley, constable at Broken Arrow, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for participation in the whipping of Leslie Goolsby and Mrs. Myrtle Spain, now Mrs. Goolsby, on the night of July 29, 1922.

Finley confessed having turned over Goolsby and Mrs. Spain to a band of whippers and pleaded guilty to a charge of riot. He received the minimum penalty.

Four other men are jointly charged with implication in the offense for which Finley was sentenced, only two of whom had been arrested tonight.

Two Plead Not Guilty.

T. H. Matthew, retired merchant of Broken Arrow, and W. M. Bills, Broken Arrow transfer man, were the two arrested. They entered pleas of not guilty and were released on bond of $1,500 each. The others are George Bradshaw, city marshal of Broken Arrow, and Harve Acres.

Officers visited Broken Arrow during the afternoon, but did not arrest Bradshaw. Adjt. Gen. B. H. Markham was in conference during the afternoon with Mayor Keener of Broken Arrow.

Constable Finley is the first public official to be caught in the investigation being conducted by Adjt. Gen. B. H. Markham into mob activities in Tulsa county.

Four Thus Far Sentenced.

Four men have now been sentenced as the result of the inquiry, Grover and Ben Sikes and Earl Sack of Broken Arrow having pleaded guilty last week to taking part in a flogging administered by robed klansmen to Ben Wagner, aged farmer living near Broken Arrow.

Goolsby and Mrs. Spain, then the wife of "Daredevil Slim" Spain, a parachute jumper, were placed in the hands of the whipping band after their arrest on a statutory charge. Spain fell to his death at Seneca, Mo., a few days after the flogging and Goolsby and Mrs. Spain then were married.

Finley was turned over to the military authorities by Sheriff Bob Sanford under authority of a telegram from Gov. J. C. Walton. The telegram granted a fifteen day stay of execution and explained that the military desired to use Finley further in the investigation.

DETAIN "FLOGGERS" TILL OTHERS TRIED

Three Men Sentenced Will Appear as Witnesses Against Eight Named in Charges

TULSA, OKLA., Aug. 24—A lull, so far as public developments were concerned, marked the continuation today of the state's inquiry into mob lawlessness in Tulsa county. Adjutant General B. H. Markham who is in charge of the investigation, indicated, however, that further results would be forthcoming in the near future.

For the third time in a week Marshall Moore, Broken Arrow dairyman and a special deputy sheriff, was taken in custody by the military authorities this afternoon. Moore was at liberty on two bonds of $1,500 each, charged with participation in the flogging of J. S. Lawhorn, Jenks merchant the night of June 4, 1922, and the whipping of Leonard Bagby of Broken Arrow, ten nights later. Adjutant Gen. Markham made no explanation of Moore's third arrest.

Three confessed members of the Ku Klux Klan, Ben F. Sikes, Grover C. Sikes and Earl Sack, who pleaded guilty Thursday night to participating in a flogging and were sentenced to two years each in the state penitentiary, were held by the military authorities today to appear as witnesses against eight others named in the flogging.

Letters, telegrams and telephone calls from a dozen states as well as locally poured in on Adjutant General Markham during the day congratulating him on his success in obtaining the conviction of the Klansmen.

KLAN'S STATEWIDE DRIVE

Fiery Crosses Blaze Simultaneously at 260 Places in Oklahoma.

(By the Associated Press.)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 18.—Fiery crosses blazed simultaneously at 260 places over Oklahoma tonight, signalizing a state-wide drive by the Ku Klux Klan against lawlessness and as a memorial to the late President Harding.

"While the signal flashed over the state has nothing to do with the martial law situation in Tulsa County or other places, a state-wide campaign has been started because of the many acts of lawlessness attributed to the klan," state klan officials said.

INVESTIGATE FLOGGINGS

Oklahoma War on Masked Whippers Will go on Indefinitely.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., Aug. 27—Investigation of floggings in Tulsa county by a military court has "barely commenced," it was announced here today by Aldrich Blake, executive counsellor. He indicated the state's war on masked whippers will continue indefinitely.

Gov. J. C. Walton telegraphed Sheriff R. D. Sanford at Tulsa to turn Arthur Finley over to Adjutant General Markham to use as a witness in further investigation.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Oklahoma.

BAPTIST PASTOR PLEADS SUPPORT FOR KLAN RULE

Accepts $10 Gift and Tells Members to Pick Up Cross and Follow the Ku Klux

Chicago Defender

Perry, Okla., May 4.—While the members of the congregation of the Rev. Dr. R. B. Urmy (white) of Pittsburgh, Pa., were engaged in chasing a group of klansmen from the church, the Rev. Mr. Combs (not white) of the Baptist church here submitted to a gift of $10 from the klan and busied himself in exhorting his members to support the principles of such a fine organization.

Rev. Combs finds himself falling by the wayside. 5-5-23

White pastors throughout the United States have awakened to the emerging menace seen in the klan's attitude toward the Protestant church. From the start the hooded organization has made it a practice to deluge with gifts churches and other welfare groups and bodies, with the evident design of getting the forces for good lined up on the side of the kluxers. 5-5-23.

Preachers Fight Klan

Now there is an active adverse reaction to the klan efforts. The entire scheme is seen by white ministers and they are no longer prone to welcome the klan's gifts. Klansmen who visit churches now in the name of the flaming cross are met with resistance.

Dr. Urmy, the white Pittsburgh pastor, not only refused the klan's money, but also stood by while his parishioners saw to it that the group of klansmen got out of his church quicker than they intended. Some of them were unmasked. During the week the minister was visited by the kleagle of the realm of Pennsylvania and high klux officials from other states. Dr. Urmy remained adamant, and preached a sermon condemning the klan the following Sunday.

Denies Connection

Said he: "The increasing frequency of visits paid by delegations of klansmen to Protestant churches, bringing donations of money with the possible intention of establishing a connection between the klan and the church, naturally raises the question of relationship between the two. The Protestant church prides itself on its faithfulness to American ideals. But the klan, in my opinion, does not measure up. The klan is very friendly to the Protestant church, and its friendship is undoubtedly sincere, but I cannot help feeling that when it comes to the application of the Protestant principles of life the church might well pray to be delivered from its friend."

How Rev. Combs Acted

Fifteen klansmen entered Rev. Combs' church here. They filed in at the front door and marched in single file to the altar where Rev. Combs stood at attention. The leader of the klansmen handed the preacher an envelope containing $10. He then turned, facing the congregation, and the other 14 followed his lead. Raising his right hand for attention, he declared that the knights of the Ku Klux Klan did not wish the people of the Race to have any fear of them. After the klansmen had left Rev. Combs made a talk in support of the principles of the klan and asked his congregation to get behind them.

WHIPPING PARTIES RESULT IN THREAT OF MARTIAL LAW

Oklahoma City, Okla., May 14.—Oklahoma is threatened with martial law if "whipping parties" continue.

Governor Walton following his campaign against lawlessness announced Monday that unless the parties alleged to have whipped Frank Nathan at Anadarko are convicted, after being found guilty by the attorney-general's court of inquiry, he will declare martial law. Walton said that his office was beseiged with reports of violence.

Special investigators are working on the Nathan case, and Walton has asked the attorney-general to make every effort possible to obtain conviction of those guilty in participating in mobs that beat persons under threats of greater violence if the victims relate any incidents surrounding the occurrence.

Unmasked Men Carry Off Alleged Chief of Drug Ring

TULSA, OKLA., May 12.—Fred E. [illegible], police says is the wealthy leader of a local "dope" ring, was seized at his home here last night by a band of unmasked men, carried away and has not been heard from since, according to his wife's report to authorities. Oklahoma City, Okla.

KLAN CROSSES BLAZE IN OKLAHOMA HILLS

The Evening Star

Oklahoma City, Okla., August 18. Fiery crosses blazed simultaneously at 260 places over Oklahoma tonight signalizing a state-wide drive by the Ku Klux Klan against lawlessness and as a memorial to the late President Harding.

"While the signal flashed over the state has nothing to do with the martial law situation in Tulsa county or other places, a state-wide campaign has been started because of the many acts of lawlessness attributed to the klan," state klan officials said.

FARM-LABOR FORCES TAKE STATE COLLEGE FROM KU KLUX KLAN

Oklahoma Governor Appoints Nonpartisan Organizer School President Despite Threats

ELECT RADICAL TO FEDERATION

By ERNEST R. CHAMBERLAIN
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

OKLAHOMA CITY.—With the election of Ira Finley, Reconstruction league legislator and Socialist, as president of the Oklahoma State Federation of Labor and the dissolution of an injunction brought to prevent George Wilson, newly elected head of the Agricultural and Mechanical college, from taking his office, the farmer-labor forces of Oklahoma have won the two most important tests of strength with the conservatives since the election of J. C. Walton as governor. 6-16-23

George Wilson was formerly director of extension work in the North Dakota Agricultural College and late prominent organizer in the Nonpartisan league in North Dakota and Kansas. He returned to Oklahoma and was for a time manager of the Farmer-Labor Reconstruction league. Every farm and labor organization in the state demanded his appointment to the head of the A. & M. College. The American legion, groups of alumni and the powerful Ku Klux Klan organization, heretofore dominant in Oklahoma's schools, opposed him. To the opposition rallied the host of wheat, cotton and produce buyers who feared Wilson's teaching of cooperative organization to the farmers.

Attempt to retain Klan control of the state university and A. & M. college was made by the outgoing governor when he made appointments to the board of regents. Governor Walton, however, appointed new regents for both institutions. Immediately Stratton D. Brooks, labor-baiter, resigned as president of the state university to become president of the University of Missouri, where a vigorous attempt is being made to check liberalism among the student body.

Eskridge, outgoing president of the A. & M. college, did not accept his fate so meekly. He hired as attorney the once campaign manager of the Klan candidate for governor. He organized a crusade of students who marched 500 strong to the capitol to protest Wilson's appointment. The robed and hooded students burned Wilson in effigy.

Governor Walton, defying the threat of mob violence, declared that if necessary he would place Stillwater, the seat of the college, under martial law.

Then came court action. Eskridge alleged a conspiracy on the part of the board of regents and Wilson to prevent an audit of the books of the financial secretary, a Wilson supporter, who they claimed was short $100,000. A temporary injunction was issued, but on motion by the state was dissolved.

When Wilson took over the school he found a red flag at the top of the flagpole.

Wilson's plan is to take over the college farm of 1,000 acres, and run it as a community enterprise, giving students practical experience. He will make the farm support the student body so that poor students can attend and earn their way by working on the farm. Meals will be prepared by the home economics students. Meat will be raised, slaughtered and served by students. The extension service will be pushed and the farmer taught the value of cooperative marketing and purchasing.

The fact that Wilson with a life-record of constructive farm teaching has no degree, is being used to discredit him. Some papers have declared that he "can hardly read."

WAR ON MASKED MOBS OPENED IN OKLAHOMA

Gov. Walton Says Troops Will Remain in Okmulgee,

CITES ALLEGED ABUSES

County Officials Refused to Investigate Depredations, Governor Claims—Military Now Acting in Place of Sheriff at Okmulgee.

(By The Associated Press.)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., June 27.—Operations of "lawless mobs that have been committing outrages in Okmulgee County for months" and not merely the statement of three citizens detailing alleged abuse of official authority by deputy sheriffs, prompted Gov. J. C. Walton to proclaim martial law in Okmulgee County, he told the Associated Press today. He said the statement was "merely the climax."

The governor declared that throughout the six months that he has been in office he has received reports of mob violence in Okmulgee County.

"Several months ago there was a murder in Henryetta," Gov. Walton recounted. "I do not recall the man's name, but his brother was in my office last week asking me to do something to apprehend the slayers. He said that he had tried to investigate but had been warned secretly that unless he stopped the inquiry and left the city he, too, would be found dead.

"Many other similar incidents have been brought to my attention. It is not only the alleged depredations of the deputy sheriffs. It is these lawless mobs that have been operating for months. The statement yesterday regarding the deputies was merely the climax."

Seized By Masked Band.

The governor said that he had received a report from Andarko, Caddo County, that Paul Freeman had been seized by a masked band there while escorting two young women home from church, taken into the woods and beaten into insensibility. He said the report declared Freeman had gone to Cement, Okla., and is in a serious condition.

"Officials of Caddo County declined to investigate the case, declaring there was nothing to the charge," Gov. Walton said.

A grand jury has been called by the governor's order to meet at Anadark July 9 to investigate alleged masked outrages.

The governor said that four other counties in the state were threatened with the same alleged condition as he said existed in Okmulgee County.

"Caddo County is on the verge of the same thing," he declared.

"I am going to stamp mob rule and mob violence out of Oklahoma if I have to put every county under military law and leave them there as long as I am governor."

"I have tried and tried to get results through the regular civil agencies without success," the governor declared. "Local officials are too often allied with these secret, lawless mobs, and I have gotten no results. I am determined to get results.

"Okmulgee County is going to stay under martial law until I am satisfied there is sufficient enforcement there."

Gov. Walton said that the status of the civil courts in Okmulgee County had not been determined, but that the courts would probably be permitted to operate. He said he did not think a coal carnival at Henryetta next week would be stopped. The carnival, which is an annual affair, usually attracts thousands.

TROOPS ACT FOR SHERIFF

Alleged Violations of Law in Okmulgee County Under Investigation.

(By the Associated Press.)

OKMULGEE, Okla., June 27.—All except a "small force" of the Oklahoma National Guard units which arrived here this morning to enforce martial law in Okmulgee County following Gov. J. C. Walton's proclamation late yesterday, were ordered re-

turned to their homes and demobilized, Brig.-Gen. Alva Niles said in a statement issued here this afternoon.

Instances of alleged law violations are being "rigidly investigated" and the guilty will be proceeded against through the usual agencies, the statement said.

Roy Crane, speaker at an alleged anti-Catholic meeting here last night at which minor disorders are said to have occurred, had been forbidden to hold a similar meeting tonight, it was announced.

General Niles said that after conferences with officials and civic organization heads "the conclusion has been reached that the situation does not warrant drastic application of martial law." He said the "situation was well in hand for insuring law enforcement" which was "the sole point aimed at in the proclamation of martial law issued by the governor."

The statement said that Sheriff John Russell had turned his office over to the military forces, which would operate as a law enforcement body and that none of the other governmental or court business of the county would be interfered with. Extraordinary meetings were banned but those of common routine are to be permitted, it was stated.

EARLE OILING STREETS.

EARLE, Ark., June 27.—Work of oiling the streets here is well under way, and when completed Earle streets will compare favorably with any town of its size.

The work is financed by the city council, road districts and private subscriptions.

Efforts are being made to have the weeds cut on vacant property and to have several low places in the city filled. It is probable that these places, which are a menace to the health of the city's citizens, will be filled by the city and charged to the property owners in cases where the owners will not have the work done.

'2500 WHIPPINGS IN YEAR,' WALTON'S ANSWER ON MOBS

Explains Reasons for Use Of Troops; More Violence Reported

PASTOR'S TALK BRINGS SOLDIERS

Associated Press Report.

OKLAHOMA CITY, June 30.—Explanation of why Governor Walton is determined to put an end to mob outrages in Oklahoma and is ready to use military force if necessary, was made today by the executive's secretary, Aldrich Blake, who declared "whipping parties" throughout the State during the past year have numbered at least 2500.

Blake said the estimate of the total whipings was based upon reports received by the governor, some from his official representatives and others from victims of mobs.

Since the governor opened his drive on mob violence last Tuesday by placing Okmulgee county under martial law, letters telling of mob activities have been pouring in on the executive, Blake said.

One a Day at Tulsa.

Disclaiming any intention to leave the impression that cases of mob violence over the State have been the work of "any one organization,' the governor's secretary added that while the outrages could not be traced "directly" to one organization, he believed most of them could be traced "indirectly."

Tulsa county has averaged one whipping a day, while Oklahoma county has had about one a week, reports indicated, the secretary said.

Further information was received today in regard to the seizure of a miner at Picher, in Ottawa county, Blake said. The governor is awaiting a complete report before taking action in that county. The day also brought to the governor a letter detailing alleged masked violence in Logan county.

The situation in Henryetta, the only portion of Okmulgee county still remaining under martial law, became more tense today as a result of announcement by the Rev. C. Bowles, Baptist minister, that he would deliver two sermons Sunday on local conditions.

Sermon Stirs Apprehension.

In an advertisement yesterday the pastor stated that on Sunday he would "preach a sermon vital to every member of the church and any who may wish to hear us."

"Sunday evening" the announcement said, "our message will be: Sheriff Russell and his deputies and who is who in Henryetta. Does the governor know the real facts in Okmulgee county?

"The people of Henryetta have been mistreated by a self-appointed committee and the governor of this State, and have been for some time by a lawless element.

"I speak as a minister and a tax paying citizen."

A national guard company from Okmulgee was hurriedly sent to Henryetta early today to reinforce the few guardsmen already on duty there, after Sheriff John Russel and James Sturmont, Henryetta police chief, advised Adjutant General B. H. Markham they could not dissuade Rev. Mr. Bowles to call off his sermons, and that more trops were needed for a possible emergency Sunday.

However, after a two-hour conference during the day with Colonel E. L. Head, in charge of the troops at Henryetta, Rev. Mr. Bowles stated that he had postponed his "message" and allowed the understanding to go out that he would deliver it after the martial law order had been lifted and there was no longer any danger of military censorship.

It was Rev. J. C. Curry, Methodist minister, Chief Sturmont and a Henryetta garage owner, who called upon Governor Walton for action in the county last Tuesday, alleging that members of Sheriff Russell's forces had been abusing their authority.

GOVERNOR CLAIMS PROCLAMATION IS DIRECTED AT MOB

Military Hearing is Ended Upon Charges of Misuse of Power and State of Siege is Nearing End

OKMULGEE, OKLA., June 28.—With the completion of a military hearing at Henryetta into charges of misuse of power lodged against the force of Sheriff John Russell, indications were tonight that martial law would be lifted from Okmulgee county within a day or two.

When the questioning of witnesses was concluded at Henryetta today Adjutant General B. H. Markham left immediately for Oklahoma City, forecasting that the small detachment of troops on duty in the county would be demobilized by Saturday.

Evidence brought out in the military inquiry was turned over to Brig. Gen. Alva J. Niles, of Tulsa, commanding the guardsmen enforcing the martial law decree, to be prepared by him for submission to Governor Walton. Brig. Gen. Niles said tonight that his official report would not be made until after the troops had been demobilized and he had returned to Tulsa.

Charges by Governor Walton that numerous cases of mob violence had occurred in Okmulgee county in months past were met here today with the statement that the recently organized "committee on community harmony" had done much to allay feeling engendered by secret organizations.

One prominent citizen declared that membership in the Ku Klux Klan had dwindled in the county as the result of the work of the harmony organization, adding that the "true blues" who banded together to oppose the Klan were not now functioning.

After Ku Klux Klan officials had been quoted in Oklahoma City as saying they believed Governor Walton's threat of extending martial law into other counties, unless activities of "lawless mobs" ceased, was directed at the Klan, the governor issued a statement declaring his Okmulgee guard order was "not aimed at any organization but at all elements that are taking the law into their own hands." Governor Walton said he was not in a position to say who was responsible for "the depredations over the state."

JAILED

Aug. 19.—Two
D. Blanton and
were sentenced
days in jail by District Judge
man for contempt in the failure to produce their organization records as ordered by the Court.

Four Klansmen Confess Oklahoma Floggings

Draw Minimum Sentence of 2 Years—To Be Used As State's Witnesses.

TULSA, Okla., Aug. 30.—Four self-confessed members of the Ku Klux Klan face prison terms as the first definite result of Gov. J. C. Walton's drive to uproot mob violence in Oklahoma. The men are Ben F. Sikes and Grover C. Sikes, brothers, Earl Sack and Constable Arthur Finley, all of Broken Arrow.

The first three, confessing participation in the flogging of Ben Wagner, a farmer near Broken Arrow, pleaded guilty to charges of riot and threw themselves on the mercy of the court.

The minimum sentence—two years in prison—was pronounced by District Judge W. B. Williams after a plea of leniency had been made by Assistant Attorney General King.

Finley was likewise sentenced to serve two years in prison. He confessed to taking part in the flogging of Mrs. Myrtle Goolsby at Broken Arrow in July, 1922. The floggers accused her of improper relations with a man they also whipped.

Eight other men, five of whom have pleaded not guilty, are charged with implication in the Wagner flogging as the result of the confessions made by the Sikes brothers and Sack. Those who elected to stand trial are A. M. Galloway, W. M. Bills, Avery Barbour, T. V. Venator and W. M. Lewis.

Warrants have been issued for the three others, Hal Benson, Dick Fisher and Harvey Akers, and date for their preliminary hearing is set for Sept. 4.

Dispute as to Jurisdiction.

Since Sack and the Sikes brothers were sentenced a dispute has arisen as to the legality of the action. Other defendants yet to be tried contend the whipping of Wagner took place a mile outside the court's jurisdiction in Wagoner County. Wagner lives just across the Tulsa County line.

If the defendants escape trial in Tulsa on this technicality they will have to face trial in Wagoner County, for Prosecuting Attorney Moss of that county has already sworn out the nine warrants and is holding them in readiness if the defendants are released here.

The presence of troops in Tulsa County, and the display of the State's determination to bring to justice those responsible for mob operations led to the clearing up of the attack on Wagner. Since the night in October of last year when he was taken from his home and severely beaten by a band of men wearing the regalia of the Ku Klux Klan Wagner's lips had been sealed with fear, altho he recognized several of his abductors. Then when the military authorities took charge in Tulsa under Governor Walton's directions and Adj. Gen. B. H. Markham began an inquiry, Wagner, a slight man of 60 years, decided to tell his story. Results followed.

After their sentence the Sikes brothers and Sack were turned back to the military authorities. It is understood that they will be held in Tulsa to appear as witnesses against the others charged in the Wagner case.

A dozen floggings, never known to the public, have been revealed by the military inquiry around Broken Arrow.

Plea for Clemency.

Admitting that his clients had participated in the assault on Wagner, Attorney Crossland delivered an eloquent plea for judicial clemency, declaring that the defendants were but dupes of officials of the Ku Klux Klan.

"They went into the Klan without knowledge of what they were doing," Crossland said. "They are hardworking men; they make no money out of this order. They were misled and beguiled into an insidious order that has sought to and has now covered the country, disseminating hatred and intolerance and teaching men to use the lash.

"The real guilt of this thing lies at the door of the men who are getting the money out of it and who are willing to prostitute their talent for the sake of money—and politicians who are willing to sacrifice anything for a vote."

Members of the mob that arranged the abduction of Wagner had told his clients, Crossland said, that Wagner had mistreated his family and had torn up a Bible.

THREATENING LETTER SENT TO GOV. WALTON

Floggers Warn Him to Withdraw Troops From Tulsa.

TULSA ZONE EXTENDED

Martial Law in Other Parts of County When Ten Men Are Placed Under Arrest for Recent Floggings.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug 17.—An anonymous letter threatening Governor Walton unless troops immediately are withdrawn from Tulsa was received at the executive office today, according to an announcement from Aldrich Blake the governor's counselor.

"Unless troops are withdrawn at once your fate will be the same as that of the others," Blake said the letter read.

Blake said much of the contents of the letter was unprintable. He declined to divulge the name of the place at which it was posted, explaining that it might handicap the state investigators in their search for the writer.

The governor left here today on a motor trip.

(By the Associated Press.)

TULSA, Okla., Aug. 17.—Martial law, which has been in effect in the city of Tulsa since last Tuesday, was extended early tonight in the southern portion of Tulsa County, including the towns of Red Fork and Broken Arrow, scene of recent floggings.

The order enlarging the area of military occupation, signed by Adjt. Gen. B. H. Markham, came upon the heels of the arrest of 10 men late today at Jerks.

No additional troops will be called into service.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923. Oklahoma.

THE REAL ISSUE IN OKLAHOMA: IS IT THE KLAN OR TYRANNY?

GOVERNOR'S ACTS DECRIED

N. Y. Times 10-14-23

Felons Paroled By Scores and Citizens' Rights Set Aside

WALTON SAYS K. K. K. RULES

Speaker McBee, Leader of the Opposition, Likens Executive to Louis XIV.

By L. C. SPEERS.

OKLAHOMA CITY.

THE truth of the Oklahoma situation will shortly be before the country. For weeks this great State, one of the wealthiest and most prosperous in the mid-western country, has submitted to a publicity bombardment that is probably without parallel in the history of the United States. On one side have stood Governor Jack C. Walton and his supporters, who have proclaimed to the country that the State is in the clutches of the Ku Klux Klan, and that thousands of its citizens have been terrorized and hundreds of them flogged by the hooded hordes of the "Invisible Empire."

On the other side are thousands of Oklahomans, among them a large proportion of the best citizenship of the State, including men and women who have no patience with the Klan and are as desirous as other law-abiding citizens that the Klan shall be unmasked and put under the control of the lawful authorities. These citizens declare that bad as is the Klan situation, it is not the big issue in the present controversy. The issue, they declare, is the Governor himself.

The Governor, these citizens will tell you, in the ten months he has occupied the executive chair, has turned loose upon the State scores of desperate criminals. They say that in his program of freeing these creatures he has permitted a traffic in pardons and paroles; that he has not sought to curb extravagance in the management of the State finances; that he has commissioned as State Deputies thousands of men, armed them and without authority of law scattered them over the State; that he has appointed radicals to important positions in the State educational system; that he suspended the writ of habeas corpus and placed the State under martial law at a time when law and order prevailed in every part of the Commonwealth; that he has interfered with the operation of the Grand Jury system and, as a climax, in an effort to stave off impeachment, dispersed the State Legislature at the point of the bayonet.

At the head of his own forces is the Governor himself. In command of the opposition is a clean-cut, mild-mannered, determined man of Stephens County, W. D. McBee, once a Texas cowboy, now a leading citizen of Oklahoma and the newly elected Speaker of the lower house of the Legislature.

Walton's Vivid Career.

John C. Walton is still in his early forties, stands nearly six feet, is inclined to corpulency, is bushy haired, clean shaven, a somewhat careless dresser, an able campaigner and not without personal magnetism. He was born in Indiana and reared in Arkansas. At seventeen he was thrown upon his own resources. He went to Mexico and worked in a silver mine. Next heard of he was firing a railroad engine and in due course of time was an engineer in the employ of the National Railways of Mexico. In the days of Porfirio Diaz, he had the honor on occasion to pilot the Presidential train.

He attended St. Louis University and studied engineering. Eighteen years ago he arrived in Oklahoma City, a salesman of electrical supplies. A few years passed and he began to mix in politics, and in 1917 he was elected Commissioner of Public Works of the city. Two years later he became Mayor. In 1922, the Farmer-Labor organization captured the Democratic Party and he became its candidate for Governor and was swept into office in November, 1922, by a majority that approximated 100,000 votes.

From the first he has had a stormy Administration. He started off with a big barbecue to which he invited his friends and followers from all parts of the State. When the barbecue roasting pits were covered and the folks had gone back home, Walton began. The storm clouds were not long in gathering. The newspapers soon began to comment on the fact that convicts were being pardoned in wholesale fashion and that others were being paroled. In some instances, they alleged, desperate men were allowed to have leave of absence of from thirty to ninety days, and other criminals were permitted to take "vacations" on the authority of the Governor.

Long List of Pardons.

Today the list pardoned and paroled includes 267 names. One of those men who owe their freedom to Governor Walton is a Choctaw Indian named Willis Hickman. He was serving a sentence for murdering a woman said to have been his grandmother. A jury convicted him of chopping the old woman's head off with an axe. While he was in the penitentiary oil was struck on his land. When released last April, his royalties on deposit in the Indian Office at Washington totaled, it is stated, more than $1,500,000.

Ira Williams, in 1920, criminally assaulted a young girl in Okmulgee. The girl subsequently died. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to twenty-five years in the penitentiary. He was paroled last May. The protest was so vigorous that the parole was canceled. In the meantime Williams had left the State. He is still, so far as the records show, at liberty.

Then there was the case of Barnoski Halotka who, with his brother, murdered a young farmer, his wife and their little child. The only defense offered was drunkenness. Barnoski was pardoned last May.

These cases are cited as examples. The protest was loud, but the records show that the Governor paid little attention to it. The pardoning and paroling policy continued. Two more felons were freed this week.

After the appointment of George Wilson, a North Dakota radical of the Non-Partisan League stripe, to the Presidency of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, the American Legion launched a fight against him, and a month later Wilson lost his job.

Late in May the storm of protest against Walton became State-wide. It was non-partisan, and its intensity assumed major proportions. Then, in June came the first taste of martial law. Okmulgee was the victim. The Governor, who it is charged, sought membership in the Klan but was turned down, suddenly launched a campaign against the masked organization. He laid all the troubles of the State to the activities of the hooded bigots. He charged that the Klan was in control of the State, that it was seeking to depose him as Governor, that a reign of terror existed in the State. He charged some of the State's leading newspapers with supporting the Klan despite the fact that some of these papers are leaders in the fight to unmask the organization, the strength of which in Oklahoma no one denies and which is estimated at anywhere from 75,000 to 100,000 members.

Walton's Impeachment Sought.

In the meantime the campaign for the impeachment of Governor Walton was started. It was charged that he had interjected the Klan issue for the purpose of obscuring the bigger issues which were at stake, issues which, it was contended, involved the sovereignty of the State. But the Governor fought back and in daily statements from the Executive Mansion declared that the Klan was the backbone of a great conspiracy which involved the nullificaition of the laws of Oklahoma and the deposing of him as Governor.

The fight daily grew more bitter. In August martial law was declared in Tulsa, the second city of the State. A Grand Jury called to investigate the situation was dissolved by the Governor, and martial law proclaimed in Oklahoma City, the State capital.

The Legislature tried to assemble. It was dispersed by force of arms. Martial law was declared to prevail in all parts of the State. An election to pass an amendment to the Constitution which would give the Legislature the right to assemble on the petition of a majority of its members was called for Oct. 2. The Governor announced there would be no election and that if necessary he would stop it, even if it involved the shedding of the blood of citizens. The election was held and the Governor lost by more than 200,000 majority.

Following the election things happened in bewildering succession. The Governor himself called the Legislature into extra session. Next he recalled the troops that were on duty in the cities. Then he offered to resign if the Legislature would pass an anti-Klan law of his own making. The Legislature refused to pay attention to his suggestion. In the meantime he kept up his fight on the Klan, declaring that the Klan was directing the fight against him. There is, he again affirmed last week, no other issue.

What the Governor Says.

Let the Governor speak for himself. "For more than two years," he says, "the Ku Klux Klan has spread terror throughout Oklahoma. In the dark hours of the night the victims of the Klan have been dragged from their homes, and then without trial and without mercy these men and women have been tied up like beasts and beaten and flogged until only a wreck of humanity was left. And now the K. K. K. is pleading that they are for the law and the Constitution, and I am being subjected to their denunciation because, as Governor, I have exposed them and the crimes they have committed.

"When I began the investigation of these Klan crimes I soon found out that the Klan functioned most freely in communities where the officials charged with the administration of law were themselves members of the organization. I found that when charges were brought against the Klan, charges involving the whipping and flogging of innocent people, a Klan Sheriff would have to do the arresting, a Klan prosecuting attorney was in charge of the proceedings for the State, a Klan court was ready and a Klan jury would be drawn by a Klan jury commissioner.

"In the face of such a situation my warnings were flouted and my efforts to clarify the situation set at nought. It was then that I declared martial law, for only under the protection of bayonets could these cowed victims of the Klan be induced to testify against the invisible hordes. They had been warned that death itself might be the penalty for testifying against the Klan. Reluctantly these people testified, and although it came trembling from their lips they told the truth.

"At first only certain communities were included in the martial law area. But the power of the Klan was not broken. Aided by every political element in the State that was willing to join with the Klan in its effort to crush me, there developed a situation that made necessary the further extension of martial law, and the result was that martial law was proclaimed throughout the State so as to make it possible to reach every witness we needed and at the same time throw the necessary protection around those who were willing to come forward and tell the truth.

"So it was that little by little the invisible monster was uncovered. It ran to cover. It wrapped the flag around its dragons, cyclops, goblins and wizards. It held aloft the Constitution, called upon the people to witness that it represented the only Americanism in the land, at the same time denouncing me as a violator of the law, a war lord, mad with power, an official who was a menace to the sacred institutions of the State of Oklahoma.

He Accuses the Klan.

"Now, what is it that I have done? Have I interfered with the business of a single merchant or professional man, with the operation of any corporation or any institution in the State? I have not. They say I censored a newspaper and sought to stifle the press. I did this for two days because a certain newspaper which was violently Ku Klux had sought to incite the people against the forces of the Government operating against the K. K. K.

"They say I suspended the writ of habeas corpus. Only when necessary to uncover the crimes of the Klan. And that was accomplished without injury to a single guiltless person in the State of Oklahoma. I say now that not an honest man or woman in this State, not a business interest of any kind has suf-

fered by reason of the martial law we had to declare in this State. Only the K. K. K., that has committed almost every crime behind masks and under cover of the dark, cries out that I am violating the political rights of the people.

"The Klan is now demanding that I be impeached and removed from office. A majority of the members of the Legislature are members of the K. K. K. The Grand Dragon of the Klan has marshaled his forces who are members of the Legislature, and they are now threatening me with impeachment. Is this move any different, I inquire, from any of the other tactics of the Invisible Empire? Here is a Legislature, made up mostly of Klansmen, which will seek to impeach and remove me from office because in the discharge of my duty I have uncovered the crimes of the Klan in this State.

"The only thing that surprises me is that they have not convened at night in the whipping pastures and there, in full regalia of mask and robes, in the presence of dragons, cyclops, goblins and wizards, impeached me in the sanctity of Nature's Temple that so often has resounded with the cries and agonies of tortured victims."

Briefly and in his own words this is the Governor's arraignment of the K. K. K. of Oklahoma. After dispersing the Legislature at the bayonet point, after prohibiting and then permitting a special election in which a majority of more than 200,000 was rolled up against him on October 6, he surprised the State by issuing a proclamation directing the Legislature to meet in extraordinary session on October 11 for the specified business of enacting laws to curb the activities and to unmask the Oklahoma realm of the K. K. K.

A big majority of the Legislature promptly let it be known that they would meet as directed, but that their first business would be inquisitorial and not legislative.

Offers to Resign

It was made plain that the impeachment of the Governor would be the first business before the Legislature and, that finished, then would come the enactment of a law to remove the mask of the Klan and, if such a thing be possible, bring it within the law.

"My reasons for calling the Legislature into extraordinary session," the Governor explained, "are well known to the citizens of the State. It is because the time has come to kill the serpent in our midst and to restore that good nature, harmony and tolerance without which Oklahoma can neither progress nor prosper nor guarantee the happiness of her citizens."

Four days passed, days in which the friends of the Governor declared he would fight to a finish regardless of the legislative odds against him. Then on Wednesday night last the Governor issued an address to the people, not to the Legislature, in which he promised to resign immediately if the Legislature would pass an anti-Ku Klux Klan law which he had drafted. The members of the Legislature promptly announced that they would accept no such proposal. If the Governor wanted to resign unconditionally, well and good, they said, but so far as Klan legislation was concerned the Legislature would attend to that business in its own time and in its own way. Such was the blunt information conveyed to the executive ear.

The Governor, of course, denies the charges made against him and his Administration and against many of his particular friends and opponents by those who have announced their determination to bring him before the bar of the State Senate.

In the event the Senate move is frustrated by his resignation, his opponents will institute Grand Jury proceedings in Oklahoma. In other words the resignation of the Governor would simply transfer the inquiry from the halls of the Legislature to a Grand Jury room.

The Leader of the Opposition.

No man in Oklahoma is more outspoken when it comes to matters involving religious tolerance and the guaranteed rights of all citizens without regard to race, creed or birth than is Mr. McBee, the ex-cowboy from the Texas plains, who has, within the last few weeks, stepped to the front as one of the admittedly big men of Oklahoma. The Governor and his friends declare that the fight to impeach and remove the Governor has been directed by N. C. Jewett, the Grand Dragon of the Klan, and other officials of the hooded organization. But the evidence does not substantiate that assertion. It is Mr. McBee who has directed the State-wide protest against the Governor, and when the time comes to draft the charges which the Governor will be haled before the State Senate to answer, Mr. McBee will have the leading part in the drafting.

"J. C. Walton," said Mr. McBee, "was elected Governor of Oklahoma in November, 1922. He had gained his popularity and election by parading throughout the State, carrying with him a jazz band, something new in political campaigning. His principal stock arguments were to pit class against class and to appeal to prejudice.

10-14-23

"In one part of the State he would be a Jeffersonian Democrat, and in another he would laud the greatness of Lincoln. He promised prosperity to every laboring man and a home for every tenant farmer—all upon the pledge of a vote. Only a month ago, since the election, he made the threat that he would use the militia to commandeer stores and supplies from the merchants and give these to the tenant farmers. He promised before election that he would enact legislation that would bring prosperity to everybody.

"The people of Oklahoma City, where J. C. Walton had been mayor, voted strongly against him, but his camouflage in the outlying districts was sufficiently spread that it carried him into office. As I was on the same ticket with Walton, running for membership in the House of Representatives, I supported the Walton ticket, although I had not supported him in the primary. On the day he was inaugurated I told him that a Democratic Administration should be a success and I would give him all my support as long as I thought he was carrying out Democratic ideas.

"Within a short time I found that the Administration forces were carrying on a program entirely at variance with my views. I remained quiet, however, until near the end of the session, when I discovered that legislation was being put through by changing the covers, so as to get House bills into Senate covers and thereby slip them past the unsuspecting members without their becoming aware of the trickery. I immediately called the attention of the House to this method of deception and caused a furor in the House. The Speaker became greatly alarmed lest he should be thrown out, and secretly he employed some eight or ten armed guards, and had them seated around the House members.

Guns in the Legislature

"A number of us, discovering these strangers within our midst, called on the Speaker to explain, and to disperse these armed men. In his chagrin he concluded to give us an excuse that some one had learned that whisky had been in a committee room, quite a distance from the House chamber.

"After dispersing these gunmen, another attempt was made to sneak through a batch of these outlawed and discarded bills, and I rose to my feet and denounced the Administration, the Speaker and every one connected with such a despicable régime. I told the Speaker that I did not believe that such a shameful act as placing gunmen among legislators had ever been perpetrated before, and that it was a direct personal insult to every member.

"The Governor had been in office about three months and in that time he had ousted every Democrat who held an appointive office and had installed a red Socialist, a Communist or an I. W. W. in his stead. He kept this up until he finally had one George Wilson, an agitator, without a college degree, installed as professor of the A. and M. College. This Wilson had become notorious in saying that 'every time he saw an American Legion button he wanted to shoot a hole through it.'

"On the last night of the regular session of the Legislature Governor Walton came before the joint Assembly and among other things said, 'As long as I am Governor I will not permit the death penalty to be inflicted.' He had launched on one of the most shameful crusades of pardoning and paroling of criminals that has ever been perpetrated in the annals of American history.

"This crusade has been the means of many lawyers getting rich through trafficking in pardons and paroles. 'It is said that one rich negro paid $10,000 for a parole. One man who killed his grandmother by braining her with an axe received clemency for a large fee. The most notorious murderers could easily get clemency if they could raise some real cash. Relatives would mortgage their homes to pay for pardons which had been issued and carried by the attorney, in some cases, for weeks.

"One Ira Williams, thirty-six years old, who had been convicted for raping a girl of seventeen, who died from her injuries, procured a parole by paying several thousand dollars; the tragic part was that Williams's mother gave a second mortgage on her home (everything she possessed on earth) to raise the money. The case attracted so much attention that the Governor revoked the parole; but some one phoned Williams before the Sheriff could reach him, and Williams made good his escape.

"The public official list of persons receiving pardons or paroles numbers 267, but as this list does not mention several from my own county, it is reasonable to presume that the 'unofficial list' is several times as large as the official list.

Says Governor Seeks Glory.

"Governor Walton became imbued with the idea that he was a man of national calibre. He needed some vehicle in which to ride into national prominence. He had taken the obligation of the K. K. K. at the noonhour in his executive office, on Feb. 13, 1923. Then later he attempted to get into a lodge of Klansmen and was barred from it. He became incensed. He had heard that some 'alley rats' had been flogged at Tulsa two years before, so, announcing vengeance on the Klan, he declared martial law in Tulsa, one of the most peaceable cities in the United States, and began two crusades, one of taking testimony in the Tulsa flogging cases and one of highly exaggerating and coloring the details for the Eastern press.

"The great rank and file of Oklahoma people are law-abiding, honest and industrious. Not many people paid much attention to the Governor's antics, although Tulsa's commerce was almost ruined by the military rule. No lawlessness was happening and none had happened for eight months, but the Governor could turn loose a small consignment of this highly colored testimony and get a splendid return in good publicity from the eastern press, and a first page, photograph included, in dozens of newspapers throughout the country.

"At home no one paid much attention, however, one knew that if he had been sincere and had actually wanted results he could have detailed the Attorney General on the case. That official could have had the local officers suspended and new men in their places in twenty-four hours, and could have secured many convictions in a short time. As it has been conducted by the Governor after months, with the aid of State-wide military rule, three men have entered pleas of guilty, but not one has been sent to the penitentiary. More than a score, however, some of them murderers, have received executive clemency during the time this investigation has been going on.

"He has failed and refused to prosecute. He has been amusing himself at the expense of Eastern credulity. In order to play the game in the most lucrative way, he presses military rule harder, suspends the writ of habeas corpus, puts a censorship on a daily newspaper, and spends State funds. He violates State statutes in many ways, notably in hiring of lawyers and using department clerks to obstruct the enactment of an initiated bill authorizing the Legislature to convene itself for impeachment purposes. He suspends Grand Juries impaneled to investigate his unlawful acts after having trained guns on the halls of justice and in general acting as the most despotic tyrant since Louis XIV.

No Reforms Accomplished.

"He has added thousands of members to the Klan by persecuting its membership. He has not effected even the beginning of a reform. He has fanned the flames of hate, race prejudice, religious intolerance and bitterness until he has fanned himself almost out of office.

"I bided my time patiently, watching the name of our fair State being dragged in the mire of disgrace, and withstood the insult to American institutions and the republican form of government for a long time. But when the martial law was declared in the whole State, including my peace-loving, God-fearing county of Stephens, the revolutionary blood of my Colonial forefathers boiled in my veins. I took the first train for Oklahoma City and proceeded to organize the committee to investigate the unlawful acts of Governor Walton.

"When the press announced that there might be a session of the Legislature, he had made the threat that if we tried it he would arrest us and keep us in jail as long as he was Governor. One paper wired me to know if I thought we had the right to meet, and whether or not I would go to jail in order to test the matter. My reply was: 'I know we have the legal right to meet for the purpose of investigating accusations against State officers. I favor meeting and will go to jail if necessary.'

"Then I made the call for the Legislature to convene. A large majority responded in spite of his mobilization of 35,000 soldiers and his orders of 'shoot to kill.' We were dispersed at the point of the bayonet but we are still in session, and the election came in spite of the Governor and his militia and 22,000 volunteer gunmen, many of them ex-convicts. The people overwhelmingly rebuked the Governor, and it now appears that he has landed back on earth again, has issued his call for the Legislature and we are to take up his case for investigation. If he is found guilty he will be impeached.

"Our cause is that of real American constitutional Government versus tyranny and one-man despotism. May Divine Providence guide and guard us to accomplish that result in the dignified and manly manner which our cause justly and richly deserves."

There are many well-informed men who say that Walton will resign rather than let his case come to a vote in the State. On the other hand, there are those who say he will fight to a finish. If he resigns it will not mean the end, for in that event the Grand Jury will take up the investigation. As Mr. McBee expressed it to the writer, there is "not much choice between the two."

Ku Klux Klan—1923. II

Oklahoma.

then he had good advisers. Dr. E. T. Bynum, a real estate dealer, who puts the doctor before his name on the strength of a Ph.D., is supposed to be the most educated man in the State. They tell you with some awe that he was educated in foreign universities. Bynum was one of Walton's intimates in the Mayor's office, and he soon developed not only a keen political sense, but what's more an ability to raise campaign funds that made him a mighty welcome sight. Again Walton, who recently made a speech in which he referred to the graduates of the State University as "aluminum," found that Bynum's trained pen helped in the making of statements. Aldrich Blake, an intelligent young lawyer who managed Blind Tom Gore's campaign for United States Senator, began to take some interest in the new Mayor.

The war and factional disputes had pretty well shot the Oklahoma Socialist organization to pieces. Time was ripe for a new party and new methods. The writer records:

10-20-23

Leaders such as Oscar Ameringer, Dan Hogan, Luther Langston and John Hagel decided a year before the last gubernatorial election that the time had come for a new movement that would catch up the scattered strands of progressivism and bring together the opprest tenant-farmers of the State with the miners and city workers. There were the usual conferences of a few men and women meeting at one another's homes or in obscure little halls, and then one day the Farmer-Labor Reconstruction League was formed, and a convention of farmers and industrial workers was held at Shawnee, at which the famous Shawnee platform was written. The new movement turned to Walton and the Democratic organization as the best means of getting their demands into legislation. Walton decided to invade the Democratic primaries, standing on the Shawnee platform. He made a poor start by eloquent praise of Woodrow Wilson, but after being warned about the consequences, he stuck pretty close to the planks of the Shawnee platform, advocating State cement plants, a fair election law, taxation for the benefit of the tenant-farmers and similar measures looking to the immediate relief of the suffering workers.

It was the Oklahoma *Leader*, the daily organ of the Farmer-Labor Reconstruction League, edited by Oscar Ameringer, that alone of all the papers in the State supported Walton. The devotion and heroism of the men and women who made *The Leader* the fighting, aggressive labor daily, that single-handed put its candidate over, is worth a story by itself.

Walton came successfully through the primaries with the help of *The Leader* and funds subscribed by the locomotive brotherhoods and the miners.

His election by 50,000 majority thrilled progressives everywhere, and Walton's victory was set down high on the list of the other Farmer-Labor victories of the great turnover of 1922.

Then strange things began to happen out at the State Capitol which stands high above the city on the edge of prairie lands. When Ameringer and the others of the Farmer-Labor crowd went out to the State House, they found that the Governor was busy conferring with real estate men and lawyers.

At a desk in front of the Governor's private office sat Aldrich Blake, the new lawyer-secretary. At another desk sat Dr. Bynum. The Farmer-Labor folks had to be content with the shortest of interviews. They went away, wondering a bit, but still strong in their faith in their Governor. Rumors drifted about that the Governor was getting "up-stage." To a certain extent these were verified when the Governor moved from his unpretentious wooden house on an obscure side street to a beautiful brick and stone mansion in the most exclusive residential district.

Then came the appointment of the new president of the Agricultural and Mechanics College at Stillwater. This institution had been founded to train the sons of the farmers in the ways of the fields. Of late it had turned out a host of real estate brokers, embryo clerks and such, and the farmers didn't like the trend of things one bit. They wanted their sons to come back to them from Stillwater with something more in their heads than a knowledge of football scores and how to skin suckers out of their money. With one voice they demanded that a dirt farmer be put in charge at Stillwater, and that that farmer be George Wilson, one-time organizer for the non-Partizan League and former instructor at Stillwater. Instantly the American Legion and the Ku Klux Klan joined hands with the oil interests in telling Walton that the appointment of Wilson would be a fatal surrender to "the Reds." Walton is known to have stalled along on making the appointment. What finally persuaded him to send Wilson to Stillwater was the hot campaign made by *The Leader*. In one day the Governor received 2,000 letters from farmer readers of *The Leader*.

The rejoicing among the radicals did not last very long. The Governor reversed himself, under pressure from factions who didn't like Mr. Wilson's attitude toward the American Legion or American principles generally. The Socialists dipt their pens in vitriol, and related that their former comrade "Jack" Walton was a traitor to everything worth standing for. Then came the Klan difficulty. The Governor announced at first that he was not opposed to the Klan, he was merely opposed to the private whipping parties which had been growing in number until, he declared, no such thing as personal liberty had been left in Oklahoma. A personal view of the Governor, together with the first climax of the Klan trouble, is given in *The Nation*, by Aldrich Blake, whose position as "Executive Counselor to the Governor of Oklahoma" is called "the highest appointed position in the State." Mr. Blake is also the editor of a newspaper through which the Governor expresses his policies and attacks the Klan. The *Nation's* article runs:

It is quiet at the Capitol. For several hours Governor Walton has been interviewing job-seekers. He sees them all personally; he would like to help them all. Suddenly the monotony is broken: "A committee from Henryetta, Governor." Oklahoma's Chief Executive smiles graciously, rises and shakes hands with his visitors—a minister, the chief of police, and a prominent business man.

The committee begins its story. The people of Henryetta are being intimidated by the Klan. A number of outrages have occurred. One man has been killed. The circumstances were—

The Governor interrupts: "I have heard enough. Mob violence is going to cease in Oklahoma; within five minutes the order will be given to place Okmulgee County under martial law."

The committee is dazed. The press of Oklahoma, always hostile to Walton, howls its derision. The Governor's friends are alarmed. "Jack has made a mistake," they say.

Oklahomans are still talking about "Jack's mistakes." They will tell you they love him on account of the "mistakes he has made." In fact, this young Governor thrives on "mistakes." It is the Walton way—a tremendous decision in a flash, a terrifying attack on the enemy, a wallop that leaves friend and foe alike paralyzed by the impact. You can hit as hard as you like. There are no rules, Queensbury or other. It's "dog eat dog" when Walton sounds the tocsin.

It is so in the Klan war that now splits Oklahoma asunder and threatens to assume national proportions. Academic discussion long since has ceased. A young Jew with a police-court record is seized on the main thoroughfare of Tulsa, taken to the whipping pasture, and severely beaten. The troops are ordered to Tulsa.

The Governor is deaf to the suggestion that an investigation first be made by the civil authorities. "Make them *feel* martial law in Tulsa," are his orders to the adjutant-general. "Tulsa is rotten. There is no civil law there, only Klan law. Why waste time?"

The strategy of attempting a civil investigation first does not appeal to him. He jumps a cog, maybe two. It is his way. He leaps across the first- and second-line trenches and engages the enemy in hand-to-hand combat at the very walls of the citadel. And he has never lost a battle. Some say it's the daring of the man that has made him a political leader of such tremendous power; others state he is possest of unerring intuition, that instinct serves him better than reason.

In any event, Governor Walton does not pretend to be a scholar in politics. He admits that he is not "learned." His enemies assert he has never read a "serious book" in his life. Perhaps so: but his friends are not shocked. Governor Walton has drawn richly from the experience of every-day life and contact with the "under dog." As a locomotive engineer and railroad conductor, he studied men. He loves the poor. If you are "down and out," see Walton—that's what they will tell you in Oklahoma. If he can help you, he will do it, and he won't ask your politics. Publicly, he is a Democrat, but there are scores of Socialists and Republicans on the State pay-roll—put there by Walton.

Just now the Governor is engaged in his greatest battle. For two years Oklahoma had lived under a cloud—a thick mist behind which the Invisible Empire gave its orders to sheriffs, prosecuting attorneys, jurors, and judges, ordered citizens flogged, threatened others, and instituted a business boycott against what they call the "alien world." The more timid leaders urged that the Klan be left alone, allowed to run its course. Meanwhile tens of thousands of citizens silently and sullenly submitted to a gradual encroachment upon their precious liberties.

Such a condition could not endure—not in Oklahoma where men value initiative, enterprise, and freedom. On August 14, Governor Walton sent the troops to Tulsa. In less than six weeks a Grand Dragon and a Titan have been put under arrest charged with rioting, four Klansmen have confessed to flogging a defenseless citizen and have been sentenced to two years each in the State penitentiary; many others have been bound over to the

district court, the Invisible Empire has announced that all masked parades and meetings will be "deferred," and the fiery cross, which had brazenly burned in some cases from the tops of the courthouses, has been taken down and destroyed. Walton did it.

Personally Governor Walton is a most charming gentleman. A bitter foe becomes tractable in his presence. A woman with a couple of ragged children can win a pardon or parole for her husband quicker than the warmest political friend or the shrewdest lawyer. In fact, it is almost impossible for Governor Walton to resist the appeal of poverty, no matter what the request may be. Early in his administration he announced that all death sentences would be commuted during his term of office. A storm broke over him, but he did not waver. And so again he braved public scorn when he wrote a letter urging President Harding to release the political war prisoners. "Here's the letter; now howl," he said to the reporters when making the communication public. And the papers howled. Another Walton "mistake."

His sympathy for the tenant-farmers and wage-earners of the State is almost pathetic. "I can not give them all jobs," he will say, "and political and industrial reforms are so slow. What can I do?" He has already given them warehouses, an anti-discrimination law, a first-class market commission, and legislation of inestimable value to the growing number of cooperative societies.

Governor Walton gets most of his amusement poking fun at Oklahoma's newspapers. In fact, he never fails to give the "corrupt press" credit for his political success. For years Walton has fought the newspapers and the newspapers have fought him, and Walton has always won.

By his enemies John Calloway Walton is regarded as a political adventurer, corrupt machine politician, hypocrite, and brainless tool in the hands of designing men who have crept into his councils; by his friends "Governor Jack" is hailed as the champion of political freedom and democracy, a two-fisted fighter after the style of Roosevelt, and with a heart like the heart of Lincoln.

And so goes the battle in Oklahoma.

This, of course, is an *ex parte* statement of the affair. Another view, which takes into consideration the faction which would be delighted if Oklahoma could rid itself both of its Klan and its Governor, is exprest in this special dispatch from Oklahoma to the Boston *Globe*:

Oklahoma to-day has not one issue, Klan or no Klan, but three. It is the Klan, Jack Walton, or neither. The fight is to the finish. It had its origin two years ago when Walton was Mayor. It flared out again when the Klan bitterly fought Walton's nomination, and again when Klan members redoubled their efforts in the election. Each camp has its followers. Sixty-nine legislators of the 104 in the State say they are ready to assemble in Oklahoma City to attempt to impeach Walton. That is indicative of the sentiment throughout the State.

The crisis in Oklahoma culminates a year fraught with disappointment and uncertainty. Tired of political chicanery, of graft and factionalism, she hoped for accomplishment for a year that would bring her strides farther in her rapid commercial and industrial development.

She had seen a Governor formally charged with bribery. She had seen him saved from possible impeachment by one vote. Her farm interests cried in vain for relief. Her commercial interest could muster little confidence in her administration. She saw her banking laws crumble and her banking commissioner disappear under charges.

To-day she wonders if she has jumped from the frying-pan into the fire. Her farmers and laborers piled up the largest vote ever given a Governor when they put Jack Walton in the chair in January. Every large city with the exception of Muskogee voted against him. Many of her farmers still believe Walton has their interests at heart and will accomplish their purposes. Many do not. The cities have said "Enough."

Since Walton, his brass band and his policemen were swept into the Capitol building, newspapers have had to revise their estimates of big stories. The State has become numb to the sensational. It started with the barbecue. Then the Legislature. More than 200 convicts given executive clemency, an edict setting aside capital punishment, the appointment of George Wilson, Socialist leader, as president of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, and his as sudden removal, the break and repudiation of the Farmer-Labor Reconstruction League, the organization which elected Walton, and the attempt to retain the "rank and file" martial law in Tulsa, and then the whole State censorship, the ban and its removal on the Oklahoma State Fair, all came too fast for Oklahomans to digest them.

Oklahoma feels keenly she has been misrepresented to the world because one man has made political fodder of an admitted evil. With pompous word and sensational phrasing she feels Walton has painted her as in rebellion when she will admit no more than an infection. Few Oklahomans stand for the Klan, fewer perhaps than stand for Walton. Yet the Klan claims Walton's fight has resulted in hundreds of new applications for that order. Oklahoma is fighting to-night for her place in the sun. A place in the respect of the Nation. She is fighting for the opportunity to continue the meteor-like development she started some 30-odd years ago when there was not an oil-well, a business building or a farm of significance within her boundaries.

She finds her sledding rough.

Governor Walton in the course of the detailed statement of his position, made to the New York *World* on October 6, defends himself against the charge that his anti-Klan agitation has hurt business in the State. He concludes his three-column statement with this praise of Oklahoma, particularly if it could be free from the influence of the Klan:

The State of Oklahoma is fabulously rich in minerals, metals and agricultural possibilities—not as yet one per cent. developed—oil and natural gas in abundance, an inexhaustible supply of lead and zinc, cement rock in sufficient quantities to furnish cement for every hard-surfaced road in this country and erect all the buildings in the universe, with mills already in operation; an inexhaustible supply of glass sand, a glass factory in operation and enough glass and sand in sight to furnish window-glass for the world; gypsum beds, mountains of fine marble and granite, salt plains miles in extent, and all this wealth waiting for capital for its development.

Our soil produces wheat, corn, cotton, kaffir corn, milo-maize, sudan grass, broom-corn in abundance, all fruits and vegetables. As many as five crops of alfalfa have been cut in one season on some of our river-bottom land; three crops of potatoes have been grown in one season, and yet the soil of Oklahoma has scarcely been scratched.

We need money for development, but money invested in Oklahoma will never be safe under Klan rule. But if God gives me strength, this hydra-headed monster, called the Invisible Empire, will be crusht effectually and completely, and capital can find safe profitable investment within our borders.

I have determined that the Klan, invisible government, must unmask and give way to visible government or leave the State, or I must seek habitation elsewhere.

On the same day the Klan announced, according to a special dispatch from the staff correspondent of *The World* in Oklahoma City, that it would unmask "thenceforth and forever," ten days after the Governor was removed from office. The Klan authorities confidently expect that the legislature, called to meet on October 17, will impeach the Governor. According to a former State Corporation Commissioner, "acknowledged spokesman for the Klan," quoted in the *World's* dispatch:

"You can tell the rest of the [illegible] that the Klan will discard its hoods and gowns ten days after Jack Walton is hurtled back into private life. This is positive and certain.

"Most of the Klansmen have been against the mask and gown since the inception of the Klan. In fact, I was head of a committee appointed by the Oklahoma Klan to visit Atlanta and obtain from the head of the Klan permission to unmask in this State. I even thought we should get rid of the hood and gown in Oklahoma without asking permission.

"It was just at the moment when the Klan was about to unmask that Governor Walton seized upon the alleged political and moral issue against the Klan. He had his spies in the Klan, and he knew we were about to face the public as I have always felt American citizens should."

THAT BIG MEAL

When Governor Walton gave his barbecue, said to have been "the greatest meal ever served," this is what he ordered:

500 beef cattle.
200 hogs.
10 buffaloes.
10 bears.
10 deer.
10 antelopes.
5,000 chickens.
1,000 turkeys.
500 ducks and geese.
200 "possums"—and sweet "taters" to go with them.
1,000 rabbits.
1,000 squirrels, groundhogs and frogs' legs.
100,000 loaves of bread
100,000 buns.
5 tons of coffee.
5 tons of sugar
250 bushels of onions.
5 tons of salt.
1,000 pounds of pepper.—*From the Boston Globe.*

Ku Klux Klan--1923 T Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA'S EMBATTLED VOTERS

Special Deputies, Under Command of Sheriff Tom Cavanar, Guarding Ballot Boxes As They Arrive At the Tulsa Court House, During the Recent Election Held in Spite of the Protests and Prohibition of Governor Walton.

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MARTIAL LAW AT WORK IN TULSA

The members of this military commission, the first established by a State since reconstruction days, investigated seventy-nine whippings, and dealt out prison sentences to Ku Kluxers.

"JACK, THE KLAN-FIGHTER" IN OKLAHOMA

The Literary Digest

GOVERNOR "JACK" WALTON may be all wrong or all right, but at least, as one visiting newspaper man telegraphs back from militia-ruled Tulsa to his Boston paper, he is the central figure in "a drama for which the stage is set in Oklahoma," and which "is being watched by an audience

P. & A. photograph

A MACHINE-GUN ON GUARD IN OKLAHOMA CITY

This war-like gesture was part of Governor "Jack" Walton's attack on the Ku Klux Klan. The artillery pointed toward the City Hall and jail in Oklahoma City, when the State was put under martial law.

consisting of the population of the other 47 States of the Union." The play could be well called "The Man of the Hour," suggests this writer, because John Calloway Walton—ten years ago an obscure clerk in Kansas City, and now Governor of Oklahoma—to-day "probably has more eyes focused upon him than any other citizen of the United States."

New York 10-20-23

But the hero of a play, as a rule, has to stand forth as an all-wool, undisputed hero, and that is right where the debate starts. On the one hand, he is spoken of as "a political adventurer, a corrupt machine politician, a hypocrite, a brainless tool in the hands of designing men." This view of him is very commonly held by his enemies, announces his friend and "Executive Counsellor," Aldrich Blake. On the other hand, "Governor Jack" is hailed as "the champion of political freedom and democracy, a two-fisted fighter after the style of Roosevelt, and with a heart like the heart of Lincoln." Seldom in the history of these United States, it appears, has there been a man about whom opinion seemed to be, not only so violently divided, but also so much mixed up.

The Governor, for cause which he considers to be more than sufficient, has deliberately started out to "get" the Klan, thus creating the primary issue of the Governor or the Klan. His methods, however, which include martial law for the State, have so aroused public opinion that there are now said to be three issues—the Klan, Jack Walton, or neither—with the "neithers" in the majority. Governor Jack, nevertheless, is standing pat, and his friends say that the cry of "A curse on both your houses!" now raised against both the Klan and Walton factions, is largely the product of a few big newspapers, voicing the sentiments of commercial interests which have been hurt by exposure of the Klan's methods in Oklahoma.

"Who is this Governor Walton?" ask several editorial critics of the trouble which he has stirred up, or in which, at least, he has become violently involved.

He was once a Socialist, or a near-Socialist, it appears, and before that he was, for ten years, a salesman in Kansas City.

He lost much of the respect of his radical friends when, after his election as Governor, he "paraded around the golf links in knickers and fancy stockings." Before that he had been more frequently seen in overalls and hickory shirts, and his labor friends are said to have objected to his new and frivolous costume.

He has such an aversion to capital punishment that he announced no man would be put to death in Oklahoma while he was Governor, and he has kept his word by pardoning prisoners in a manner described as "wholesale."

For the rest, says the Boston *Globe*, concisely summing him up:

His eyes are large and blue, his face oval, his complexion ruddy. He has an aquiline nose and a stubborn chin. He doesn't drink—he says he'll give $1,000 to any one who has ever seen him take one—and he doesn't like cigars. His pet smoke is a pipe, and he works this overtime.

He was the candidate of the Farmer - Labor Reconstruction League, elected by largest plurality in history. He gave an old - fashioned barbecue attended by 300,000 at his inauguration—the "world's biggest meal."

He is a member of Masonic Order, Shrine, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, and Modern Woodmen of America.

International Newsreel photograph

"THE KLAN OR ME!"

Governor Walton announces that the K. K. K. must either unmask and reform, or that the State of Oklahoma will not be big enough to hold both the organization and himself.

He has two daughters, twelve and ten years old, Madge and Vena.

His Socialist and radical friends, who were so largely responsible for his election, are reported to be having a troublesome time. They long since disavowed him, when he discharged his recently appointed president of the State Agricultural College, a Socialist by the name of George Wilson. Mr. Wilson is reputed, by his enemies and by Governor Walton, to have announced that any man wearing an American Legion button should be shot, and to have shown "Bolshevist tendencies," but the Socialists of the country never forgave Walton for turning against him. The radicals, however, hate the Ku Klux Klan rather more than anything else, and its promiscuous beating of radicals and others in Oklahoma makes Governor Walton seem the lesser of two evils. The Socialistic New York *Call*, with these various factors in mind, tells a part of the "Story of Oklahoma's Most Sensational Figure," in the following article by McAlister Coleman:

If you had asked the Man in the Subway a year ago to name the Governor of Oklahoma, he would have looked at you with an air of utter negation. To-day the name of John Walton is known as far as newspapers circulate.

First there was "Our Jack" running as candidate for the Democratic party on the notably progressive platform of the Farmer-Laborites. Then there was "Governor Jack," he of the hickory shirt, whose inaugural barbecue was attended by most everybody in the State, and attended as well by much publicity. Then there was the Walton of the pardons who announced that as long as he was Governor no criminal should suffer the death penalty in Oklahoma. Followed a Walton who ruthlessly discharged George Wilson, the big-hearted, big-brained choice of the Farmer-Laborites for president of their agricultural college. They called him "Oklahoma's Monstrosity, the Two-headed Calf," did the Farmer-Laborites, and Judas, and worse. And now and behold Walton, the terror of the Klan—the Governor who hands out martial proclamations as freely as he issues pardons, and who has ordered the most powerful body in Oklahoma to drop their masks and hoods under penalty of the most severe sentences.

What strange, contradictory manner of man is this, whose sudden shifts of front bewilder the most experienced political observers? Why should Walton, who last July was being damned from Tonkawa to Red River by the progressive elements in the State, turn now on those popularly supposed to be his new supporters and make a strong bid for political suicide by attacking the Klan and the great oil interests back of the Oklahoma Knights?

Walton is a square-built, low-slung man with the big hawk nose of a public character, bulging eyes and powerful shoulders. Oklahoma City first knew him some ten or fifteen years ago when he came from another State into the "Sooner" country to sell the services of a firm of electrical engineers. He turned to politics instinctively. At that time the Socialist party was strong in the state. There was a hopeful spirit of progress in the air of all the new Southwest, and Walton alined himself with the workers. Walton was a good mixer; he showed a sympathetic interest in the general aspirations of labor, tho it is doubtful if he has ever had any grasp of economics. At all events he made a good speech, had a certain presence and for any semi-intelligent perso competition in Oklahoma politics was not too keen.

He was elected Mayor of Oklahoma City on a ticket which had labor's support, and he made a good record. When the printers in the capital city struck, he refused to sick the police on them. His popularity increased with the issuing of various statements from the Mayor's office, expressing sympathy with labor. And

Ku Klux Klan—1923. Oklahoma.

NEITHER HOOD NOR BAYONET

There is an amazing and startling situation in Oklahoma. It would be even surprising if the story of such a condition were cabled to America from a district in Russia or the Balkans. The state is on the brink of civil war.

Commercial Appeal

But here we are commemorating the Constitution of the United States. This has been Constitution Week. People all over the country have been explaining.

9-23-23

Senator Williams threw a dazzling light upon it Friday night in a speech he made in this city and he made gloriously effulgent the soul, the spirit of this charter of our liberty. Under this covenant all the states should live in peace and all the people should be at peace. The courts should function, the judges and the court officers should be responsible to the Constitution alone. No notion, no clique, no faction, no masked society, no church, no governor should swerve them from the faithful course marked out by the Constitution.

Memphis, Tenn.

Under the Constitution we find that the minorities as well as the majorities are protected. The right of one man is just as important under this instrument as the rights of a million.

It is hard for an American knowing and desiring to be obedient to the laws of the United States to understand what is going on in Oklahoma. The whole thing is so absurd, in view of what should be in these times of peace and where the law is supposed to be supreme that one at a distance can scarcely comprehend.

Several months ago Oklahoma became disturbed, excited and agitated. Many of the people of the state had become very rich because of oil. Some of them became wild spenders and wild livers. Many others became poor because of the collapse in live stock and farm products two years ago.

Organized labor became agitated. The farmer-labor forces gathered strength. Almost every one was discontented. The rich were angry with the government for taxing them heavily on their excess profits. The poor were angry because they saw evidence of great wealth about them when they had a hard struggle to make buckle and tongue meet.

Into this melee came the Ku Klux organizers. They offered a new thing. Their organization was mysterious and attractive to those who were looking for a new method of regulating things according to their own wishes.

There were many evidences of law violations in Oklahoma as there were in other states, and soon the papers were filled with stories of whippings, banishings and floggings and as the strength of these flogging parties grew the strength of the courts declined.

Of course politics was at fever heat every day. The new conditions gave opportunity for new men to get office and those in office sought to hold on by playing to a public opinion that was more or less influenced by prejudice and hysteria.

Governor Walton came into power. He was backed by a force of many sorts of opinions when he was elected. He began to see that some of the elements that had supported him entertained views that were at fault with the law and common sense.

He seems to be an impulsive man and soon at outs with a great many who had been his eager supporters. Where he lost friends in one place he gathered friends in another.

Thus the struggle went on with conflicting forces of one day being united forces the next day, against a group which had also changed alliance over night.

One thing led to another until Oklahoma reached a point dangerous to all of its people and dangerous to the life of the state itself.

We find in Oklahoma today two sorts of government. They are in conflict. One is the invisible government. This government is composed of people who seek to regulate the affairs of the community independent of and outside of the regularly appointed law forces. They give allegiance to officers with curious names who are responsible to an inner circle in another state, whose highest officer has the title of emperor. This is the invisible government. It is not known in the articles and in the sections of the Constitution of the United States. It is imperialistic, elusive and secret, whereas the sprit of the Constitution is democratic, frank and open.

But on the reverse of the shield is another form of government which is visible, but it is visible under a form that free men in a free republic do not like.

Governor Walton, holding that the legal authorities in some of the towns had broken down and that mob rule had usurped lawful rule, declared martial law.

Martial law is a dangerous instrumentality in a republic. The Constitution does not forbid it, but the fathers looked upon it as a thing to be invoked only in times of great peril. Its danger is manifest when it clashes with that exalted instrument of human liberty, the writ of habeas corpus. The writ of habeas corpus goes down before it only under the doctrine of "Silent leges inter arma," and this prescription is not truly a part of the common law and the American constitutional system, but is seized upon as the best justification in sight for an action full of peril.

The laws of America should never be silent in America. It was a bad day for the republic when in the dark hours of the Civil War the president, commander-in-chief of the army, more than once ignored findings of the supreme court and denied the virtue of the ancient habeas corpus.

In Oklahoma we saw the governor make a move to censor the press. The liberty of the press was regarded as of such importance that it was guaranteed along with the right of free speech and freedom of worship in a special section of the Constitution. The governor later receded from this position.

But now we find in Oklahoma the **visible rule of the bayonet.**

The bayonet is a symbol of martial law. The bayonet is war's most deadly instrument.

So we have the ultimate of the invisible rule and the ultimate of the visible rule. We have martial law against masked law.

We have the bayonet against the hood.

One Oklahoma paper of fine character, after bitterly denouncing the rule of the mask, denounced the rule of the bayonet. It has opposed Governor Walton, but states that as between the two it will accept his rule of the bayonet because it is visible against the invisible rule.

Right there the paper is wrong.

Neither the hood nor the bayonet should rule in Oklahoma. The law should rule in Oklahoma.

The law as construed by strong men and men faithful to the Constitution should rule, and it is up to the law-loving people of that state regardless of personal affiliations, klans or Waltonites to get together and enthrone the law upon its constitutional foundation.

A man's allegiance to nothing in America or out of America is superior to his allegiance to the Constitution of the republic.

The judge, or the ruler, or the editor, or the sheriff, the banker or the farmer is a traitor to the republic if he refuses obedience to it both in its letter and its spirit.

Its letter and its spirit are solemn preachments for obedience to lawfully constituted authority, for peace, order and human charity on the part of man towards his neighbor.

Walton Confident as Legislators Plan to Test His Authority

Houston Post

Oklahoma Governor Declares He Welcomes Opportunity to Place Klan Issue Before Federal Courts—Sees Organization as Issue in Next National Election—Silent on Political Ambitions

9-24-23

Associated Press Report.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 23.—A test in the United States courts of his authority to prohibit the convening of an extraordinary session of the Oklahoma house of representatives scheduled for Wednesday, will be welcome, Governor J. C. Walton declared tonight.

"I want to place the issue of the Ku Klux Klan before federal authorities and an injunction action against me will be the most direct method of bringing this about," he asserted.

Governor Walton said that "the Ku Klux Klan is bound to be an issue in the next national election."

The executive's statement was in reply to a declaration of members of the house that they would resort to court action if he carried out his announced intention to bar the session.

He declined to say whether he would be a candidate for the United States senate on an anti-klan platform.

"I have no announcement to make at this time," he said.

The governor said that he "believed the klan was licked" but that he was prepared to go on indefinitely with his campaign against the organization.

He said that if lack of funds later prevented the purchase of supplies for troops on duty he would commandeer what was necessary.

Replies to Critics.

A statement replying to critics who have assailed him for suspending the writ of habeas corpus and quoting a federal statute passed in 1871 which he said "outlawed the klan in the United States," was issued by the executive.

"Much has been said about the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and there are those who declare that during the days of reconstruction following the Civil war the writ of habeas corpus was never suspended," the governor said. "I fear the memory of some people is failing for there was passed a law by the congress and approved April 20, 1871, which was known as the 'Ku Klux Klan law.' This law was directed at the klan and outlawed it in the United States."

He quoted the law as follows:

"That if two or more persons within any State or territory of the United States shall conspire together to overthrow or put down or to destroy by force the government of the United States; or by force, intimidation or threat to deter any party or witness in any court of the United States from attending such court or testifying in any matter pending in such court fully, freely and truthfully, or to injure any such witness in his person or property on account of his having so attended or testified; or by force, intimidation or threat to influence the verdict, presentment or indictment or any juror or grand juror in any court of the United States, or to injure such juror in his person or property on account of any verdict, presentment or indictment lawfully assented to by him on account of his having been such juror; or shall conspire together, or go in disguise upon public highways or upon the premises of another for the purpose, either directly or indirectly, of depriving any persons or class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges or immunities under the laws, or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constituted authorities of any State from giving or securing to all persons within such State the equal protection of the laws; or shall conspire together for the purpose of in any manner impeding, hindering, obstructing or defeating the due course of justice in any State or territory with intent to deny any citizen of the United States the due and equal protection of the laws, or to injure any person in his person or his property each and every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high crime."

Revolting Mob Story.

A revolting story of how members of a masked mob at Tulsa, after mercilessly beating a victim, cut off one of his ears and tried to force him to eat it, was made public tonight by Governor Walton, in the form of testimony given the Tulsa military court by J. H. Smitherman.

"This is only one of the hundreds of such crimes committed, which the civil authorities of this State refused to prosecute," declared the executive. "I ask the people of the civilized world, in the presence of this testimony, if I was not justified in proclaiming martial law in the city of Tulsa."

Smitherman, a negro, related how **on the night of March 10, 1922, he was summoned to his door by 12 men, eight of whom were masked, forced into an automobile at the point of revolvers, taken into the country, stripped of his clothing, handcuffed and tied to a tree, whereupon his captors accused him of registering negroes as democrats and advising them to vote against the city administration.**

9-24-23

Next, one of the men spit in his face, Smitherman testified after accusing him of "ungentlemanly conduct" toward a white woman. Then he was beaten severely by two of his abductors, he declared, adding: "One would whip until he had exhausted himself and then the other would whip me."

"Finally," Smitherman's testimony said, "the man who spit in my face stuck a gun to my head and said, 'I am going to kill you.' But one of the unmasked ones dissented, so they talked it over privately for a few minutes. Then the same man who wanted to kill me came up, pulled a knife out and cut off my ear. Then he tried to make me eat it, and when I refused, he took the butt end of the whip and hit me in the face until he was tired, all the time trying to make me eat my ear. Finally they turned me loose and told me to leave Tulsa and to leave Oklahoma warning if I did not, one of the 12 would kill me."

Smitherman testified that he told his captors he had advised all the negroes he could to register as democrats and vote that ticket, because he himself was a democrat.

"There was nothing else to do," he said he told the men.

He said he denied the accusation concerning his conduct toward a white woman.

WALTON GIVES IN TO COPS

Houston Post 9-18-23

Machine Guns in Oklahoma City Withdrawn After Police Chief's Threat to Lay Down.

Houston Post

Only Two Cities Guarded So Far; Court Adjourns to Avoid Complications of Martial Law.

9-18-23

Associated Press Report.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. Sept. 17.—Its two largest cities actually occupied by the military, Oklahoma passed its second day under martial law today without disturbance.

Nowhere in the State except at Tulsa and Oklahoma City was martial activity visible.

At these places, however, military courts of inquiry were in session and proceeding with investigations ordered by Governor J. C. Walton into alleged masked depredations and regulations were in effect clearing the streets of traffic and pedestrians between midnight and 5 a. m. Armed guards paced the entrances to the State capitol here, permitting only those to pass who had official business within.

Early tonight, word was received from Coalgate that Judge J. H. Linebaugh had adjourned the regular session of district court there until next Monday, explaining that he wished to avoid any question as to the legal of the court's right to proceed.

This, with the orders issued preventing the convening of a special district court grand jury here this morning, are the only instances of military interference with the courts.

Withdraw Machine Guns.

Civil authorities here tonight held undisputed police powers following Mayor Cargill's threat to withdraw the entire police department from duty unless the military relinquished control over it. Colonel W. S. Key, commanding the local troops immediately ordered the reinstatement of Police Chief Ray Frazer and machine guns which had frowned on the city hall and county court house were removed.

Although Greek county, with Oklahoma and Tulsa counties, fell under Governor Walton's decree of "absolute martial law" no troops yet have been stationed there.

The belief is current that military rule actually will be extended only to a few sections of the State and this opinion has been strengthened by the fact that only a small part of the strength of the State's national guard forces has been mobilized.

Probe Klan Center.

The military investigation into acts of mob violence undoubtedly will center in Oklahoma City, whence, the governor charged in his proclamation of martial law, the organization of the Ku Klux Klan emanates to all parts of the State.

The National guard court of in-

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

Oklahoma.

KLUXER GETS 2 YEARS FOR FLOGGING WOMAN

The Commercial Appeal 8-28-23

Knight of Invisible Empire Admits His Guilt.

THOUGHT WOMAN WAS BAD

Memphis Tenn.

Being Constable Made Klansman's Task Easier—Four Knights of Ku Klux Klan Now Face Two Years in Prison.

(By the Associated Press.)

TULSA, Okla., Aug. 27.—The state penitentiary opened today to another admitted member of the Ku Klux Klan when William Arthur Finley, constable at Broken Arrow was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for participation in the whipping of Leslie Goolsby and Mrs. Myrtle Spain, now Mrs. Goolsby, on the night of July 29, 1922.

Finley confessed having turned over Goolsby and Mrs. Spain to a band of whippers and pleaded guilty to a charge of riot. He received the minimum penalty.

Four other men are jointly charged with implication in the offense for which Finley was sentenced, only two of whom had been arrested tonight.

T. H. Matthew, retired merchant of Broken Arrow, and W. M. Bills, Broken Arrow transfer man, were the two arrested. They entered pleas of not guilty and were released on bond of $1,500 each.

City Marshal Accused.

The others are George Bradshaw, city marshal of Broken Arrow, and Harve Acres. Officers visited Broken Arrow during the afternoon, but did not arrest Bradshaw. Adjt. Gen. B. H. Markham was in conference during the afternoon with Mayor Keener of Broken Arrow.

Constable Finley is the first public official to be caught in the investigation being conducted by Adjt. Gen. B. H. Markham into mob activities in Tulsa County.

Four men now have been sentenced as the result of the inquiry, Grover and Ben Sikes and Earl Sack of Broken Arrow having pleaded guilty last week to taking part in a flogging administered by robed klansmen to Ben Wagner, aged farmer living near Broken Arrow.

Goolsby and Mrs. Spain, then the wife of "Dare-devil Slim" Spain, a parachute jumper, were placed in the hands of the whipping band after their arrest on a statutory charge. Spain fell to his death at Seneca, Mo., a few days after the flogging and Goolsby and Mrs. Spain then were married.

Finley was turned over to the military authorities by Sheriff Bob Sanford under authority of a telegram from Gov. J. C. Walton. The telegram granted a 15-day stay of execution and explained that the military desired to use Finley further in the investigation.

Mrs. Goolsby reported the whipping later to the authorities, saying that her assailants had accused her of improper relations with Goolsby, then 19 years old. She was 22.

In a statement attributed to her by county officials at the time she declared that "the Ku Klux Klan made me promise to go back to Spain for two weeks."

A few days after Spain's death she married Goolsby here.

Woman Tells Story.

Mrs. Goolsby, sitting in Adjt. Gen. Markham's office with her two months old daughter in her arms, told newspaper men of her whipping.

"I was working on John Hodges' farm, near Broken Arrow, hoeing cotton for $1 a day when Finley and Marshall Bradshaw of Broken Arrow came after me," she said.

"Mr. Goolsby was also working there, and he was arrested, too, and we both were taken to jail in Broken Arrow. They put us in jail and nothing was said then about why they arrested us.

"About 8:30 that same night Finley and another man came to the jail and got us, put us in a car, stating they were going to bring us to Tulsa, and that everything would be all right. About a mile this side of Broken Arrow they turned off the main road and we were blindfolded and carried further on. We were met by a party of six more men when the automobile stopped in some out of the way place.

"They charged us with living together and not being married. They whipped me with a leather strap. They did not make me undress. They gave me seven lashes. The strap didn't cut the blood from me, but made my back black and blue. Then I was taken back to Tulsa by Finley."

Goolsby said that he was bared to the waist and given 19 lashes. He said there were eight in the whipping b[illegible]

TENSION PRECEDES PARADE OF KU KLUX

The Montgomery Ala Advertiser 8-28-23

But Demonstration Is Held Without Disorder Under Guard of Policemen Heavily Armed

BARTLESVILLE, OKLA., Aug. 27.—A parade was staged in Bartlesville tonight by the Ku Klux Klan without disorder despite earlier indications that the demonstration might bring a clash between the paraders and opponents of the Klan.

There was no attempt at interference with the parade. A score of special policemen armed with rifles and shot guns, were on the streets ready for any emergency.

Anti-Klansmen attended a meeting before the parade at which Arthur Fitzpatrick, an attorney, declared he would be killed before the American flag "was carried down the street by Klansmen." The anti-Klan meeting was called by Fitzpatrick.

During the parade nothing was seen of Fitzpatrick.

TENSE SITUATION

Montgomery Ala

BARTLESVILLE, OKLA., Aug. 27—A tense situation existed here early tonight preceding a scheduled Ku Klux Klan parade.

In newspaper advertisements Saturday and today the Bartlesville Klan announced there would be a parade through the downtown streets at 8:30 o'clock tonight, following which there would be held a meeting at the baseball park. In today's advertisement the Klan reiterated its intention to parade "regardless of rumors to the contrary."

This afternoon also appeared the following advertisement:

"Notice, citizens of the visible empire: The American flag will not be carried down the streets of Bartlesville tonight. A mass meeting is called at the ball park for 7:30 p. m., to organize and prepare to uphold the law and protect the flag. Come prepared to uphold the law and the constitution and to assist the state peace officers.

(Signed).

"Arthur Fitzpatrick, chairman of the committee."

Fitzpatrick is a local attorney.

It was learned from an authoritive source that Klansmen would come here from all sections of Northeastern Oklahoma and southern Kansas for the advertised demonstration.

Police Chief U. L. Gaston said early tonight that Mayor F. N. Buck gave Klan leaders permission to stage the parade. Mayor Buck is in Texas on vacation.

"My force will be on the job tonight," said Chief Gaston.

Acting Mayor J. W. Mullin declared the meeting called by Fitzpatrick for the avowed purpose of preventing the Klan parade should be stopped. However, he had issued no orders to the [illegible]ce to that effect it was said.

[illegible]enty special policemen were s[illegible] in at 7 o'clock by Chief Gaston, and [illegible]rmed with rifles. They were sent to the baseball park "to keep the peace," according to Gaston.

The streets were thronged with people as the hour for the parade approached. Klansmen from neighboring cities poured into town by every road.

AUTHORITY TEST WELCOME

Comercial Appeal

Suit in U. S. Court Best Way Getting K. K. K. Fight in Federal Hands.

(By the Associated Press.)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 23.—A test in the United States courts of his authority to prohibit the convening of an extraordinary session of the Oklahoma House of Representatives, scheduled for Wednesday, will be welcomed, Gov. J. C. Walton declared tonight.

Memphis Tenn.

"I want to place the issue of the Ku Klux Klan before federal authorities, and an injunction action against me will be the most direct method of bringing this about," he asserted.

Sees K. K. K. as National Issue. 9-24-23

Gov. Walton said that "the Ku Klux Klan is bound to be an issue in the next national election."

The executive's statement was in reply to a declaration of members of the House that they would resort to court action if he carried out his announced intention to bar the session. He declined to say whether he would be a candidate for the United States Senate on an anti-klan platform.

"I have no announcement to make at this time," he said.

The governor said that he "believed the klan was licked" but that he was prepared to go on indefinitely with his campaign against the organization.

He said that if lack of funds later prevented the purchase of supplies for troops on duty he would commandeer what was necessary.

A statement replying to critics who have assailed him for suspending the writ of habeas corpus and calling a federal statute passed in 1871 which he said "outlawed the klan in the United States," was issued by the executive.

"Much has been said about suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and there are those who declare that during the days of reconstruction following the Civil War, the writ of habeas corpus was never suspended," the governor said.

"I fear the memory of some people is failing, for there was passed a law by the Congress and approved April 20, 1871, which was known as the 'Ku Klux Klan' law. This law was directed at the klan and outlawed it in the United States."

CONSTABLE SENT TO JAIL.

Kansas City Mo Times

Oklahoma Ku Klux Klansman Admits He Helped Flog a Woman.

TNLSA, Okla., Aug. 27.—Arthur Finley, constable at Broken Arrow, was sentenced to two years in the State Penitentiary here today following his plea of guilty to a charge of riot.

Finley is the fourth man sentenced since Governor J. C. Walton placed Tulsa and parts of Tulsa County under martial law two weeks ago and opened an investigation into floggings here. Like the other three, he admitted membership in the Ku Klux Klan.

Finley confessed to having participated in the flogging of Mrs. Myrtle Goolsby at Broken Arrow in July of last year. 7-28-23

At the time of the whipping, Mrs. Goolsby was the wife of "Slim" Spain, a parachute jumper, who was killed in an exhibition a few days later at Senect, Mo. Mrs. Goolsby told the authorities that her assailants had accused her of improper relations with Goolsby, then 19 years old. She was 22. Both were flogged.

A few days after Spain's death, she married Goolsby.

FLOGGED NEGRO TELLS GOVERNOR ABOUT IT

Commercial Appeal

Okmulgee County Faces Martial Law as a Result.

(By the Associated Press.)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 30.—Martial law again threatens Okmulgee County because of alleged mob violence, it became known tonight following a visit to the governor's office of O. White, a negro, who reported that he had been beaten at his home near Okmulgee early Sunday morning by a party of six men.

In a sworn statement White said that he recognized three of his assailants, one of whom he alleged was a deputy sheriff. The other two, he said, were Okmulgee citizens. White reported that he could identify the other three.

Aug. 31, 1923

After the negro's appearance at the capitol, Gov. Walton dispatched curt telegrams to the sheriff and county attorney of Okmulgee County, demanding to know what they had done and what they propose to do in the case.

Memphis Tenn

County officials will be given an opportunity to arrest and punish White's assailants, it was said at the governor's office, but it was added that troops might be returned to Okmulgee unless it was shown that local officials were doing all in their power to cope with the situation.

At the same time it was revealed that requests had been received from Wagoner, Washington and McCurtain counties for state investigation into mob activities.

WALTON BLAMES KLAN HIGH KLAN CHIEF

Atlanta Constitution

Oklahoma City, Okla., September 9.—Mob whippings in Tulsa county, alleged to have been the work of members of the Ku Klux Klan at the direction of a high official of the invisible empire, from the theme of the second installment in Governor J. C. Walton's "story of Tulsa," made public tonight. The story of Tulsa was written by Aldrich Blake, legislative counselor, and contains what is declared to be testimony given at a military court of inquiry being conducted there. 9-10-23

Testimony is introduced into the second installment in which an unnamed witness asserts that attempts were made by klan members on two different occasions to seize members of their own organization by force because it was reported both men had favored Governor Walton in the election last fall. The klan was opposed to Walton, its members say.

Indications that klan officials had advised witnesses appearing before the military court that the military investigators were without power to punish for refusal to answer interrogations, also was disclosed in the second chapter.

Refused to Take Oath.

"The last witness refused to be sworn. A high official of the klan, he says, advised him the military tribunal is without power. It cannot punish for contempt. The invisible government triumphs. The witness is excused."

So goes a portion of the narrative.

The next day Tulsa was placed under absolute martial law and the visible government triumphed, it continues.

A greater part of the civil authorities in Tulsa county belonged to the klan, according to testimony related in Blake's story. The account said the men testifying was a high official of the klan.

One witness, when he refused to take the oath of the military tribunal, was asked whether he regarded his oath to the Ku Klux Klan above his allegiance to the United States constitution. He refused to answer, the narrative declares, and was temporarily dismissed.

The military investigation is known to have encountered a number of witnesses who had apparently been given legal counsel before being summoned before the tribunal. It was this "continued opposition" to the efforts of military authorities to obtain information which is admitted to have brought about absolute martial law in Tulsa.

BIBLE CLASS BOOSTS CRUELTIES.

Kansas City Sun

Tulsa Class Says That Public Whippings Should Continue Until Men Learn How to Live.

Kansas City, Mo.

8-25-23

Tulsa, Okla., Aug. 19.—A veritable bomb was thrown into the House of the Lord here when a Presbyterian Class of Bible Students went on record as favoring public whipping posts rather than imprisonment for those who transgress the law. D. R. Reese, teacher of the class, said he favored the whipping post, and, it is said went on record as favoring the present wave of whippings which have occurred from time to time, and which have caused Governor Walton to send out the Militia to Tulsa. The class would whip men in the public square, and within an hour after the crime, before newspaper published the crime, is the report.

WALTON AND KLAN IN FINISH FIGHT

Atlanta

May End in Martial Law Being Enforced in the Entire State of Oklahoma.

Constitution

Oklahoma City, September 8.—(By the Associated Press.)—Governor J. C. Walton's campaign to rid Oklahoma of mob violence and bring to justice persons responsible for floggings developed today in an open contest between the executive and the Ku Klux Klan with indication of a battle to the finish.

9-9-23

What the governor's next move would be in the face of public defiance by N. W. Jewett, grand dragon of the klan realm of Oklahoma, who condemned Walton's investigation of mob activities in Tulsa county as a fight on the klan, was a matter of speculation.

One thing was made clear, however, martial law threatens the entire state in the event of increased opposition to inquiries into mob activities being conducted in a number of counties at Governor Walton's direction.

Rumors have been circulated in capitol circles for several days that Governor Walton was contemplating action to force the klan to unmask in the state. Such reports have found no confirmation.

The fight between Walton and the klan was brought out into the open yesterday when Grand Dragon Jewett challenged the executive to attempt to break the power of the Ku Klux Klan in Oklahoma. Jewett's attack followed the issuance of a statement from the governor's office declaring that evidence gathered by the military court sitting in Tulsa placed responsibility for Tulsa county floggings squarely at the doorstep of the klan.

Jewett denied the charge and asserted that the klan held no sympathy for the "weaklings" in its membership found to be connected with lawless acts.

ALL TULSA FLOGGINGS LAID AT KLAN'S DOOR BY MILITARY INQUIRY

Commercial

"Always the Klan or Some Member," Says Investigator

Appeal

PART TESTIMONY BARED

Memphis.

Relates a Story of 200 Brutal, Cowardly Whippings.

Texas.

POLICE EFFORTS WEAK

Executive Counselor to Gov. Walton Presents Review of Testimony in Investigation — Tells How Many Tulsa People Flogged by Klansmen Until Near Death, Then Made to Leave Town for Minor Offenses.

9-7-23

(By the Associated Press.)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 6.—Unfolding the "story of Tulsa" as gleaned fro msworn testimony taken before a military court, Aldrich Blake, executive counselor, presented to the press tonight an account of some of the brutal floggings that led Gov. J. C. Walton to invoke martial law in Tulsa County.

Detailing a series of whippings, only a few of those that have spread terror for more than a year in many Tulsa County homes, Mr. Blake said:

"Through the 1,200 pages of testimony runs the same brutal refrain. It's always the klan or some member of the klan.

"In every case thus far examined except two which have not proceeded very far, the evidence has led straight to the doorstep of the invisible empire, known as the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Not an alien has been accused; not a breath of suspicion against a single Tulsa citizen except members of the imperial organization."

"No arrests had ever been made until the military court convened," he said. "Except in one or two instances where the police called and immediately returned to the station, no investigation has ever been made of any one of these and dozens of other cass now under investigation. This is according to the sworn testimony.

Only First Chapter.

Declaring that the expose was only the first chapter of the "story," the executive counselor promised revelations in the near future of "other phases of the conflict between 'visible and invisible governments.'"

"The whole story of Tulsa will never be told," he said. "Men flee from savagery and torture. Scores of Tulsa victims fled. The average man is pretty apt to change his address atfer his skin has been whipped until it is raw and then he is threatened with death if he tells. That is exactly what happened in Tulsa, not once, but many times. Say 50 times, or 100 times or perhaps 200 times, in a little more than a year."

"The wet rope is out of style," said Mr. Blake. In Tulsa they use a leather strap. It is about 3 inches wide, perhaps four fet long. The end of the strap is 'cat-tailed'—sliced into three straps. Fifty lashes will tame the strongest man. A mile and a quarter southwest of Atsuma is Tulsa County's most famous whipping pasture. Strong men stagged away, ruined forl ife."

A mother roughly dealt with when a band of 20 men raided her home and beat her husband, a child born prematurely as the result; a member of a township school board abducted by floggers and coerced into voting for a school head whom he opposed; an elderly man lashed because he opposed the way the local school was run; a man and a woman routed out of their beds and taken to the whipping field where the strap was applied to both, because the whippers charged that they had been selling beer—these are among the cases related by Blake from the testimony.

All Were Disguised.

And, according to Blake, a klansman, who attended a whipping party testified:

"I think there were about 150 men out there. They were all disguised with old hats and old coats and with handkerchiefs tied over their eyes. They had two prisoners there standing near a telephone pole. The one that was whipped first was told to leave the county. The lights from the cars shone directly on the prisoners. A man from some other town talked to the prisoners. I didn't know him—you see they usually have a man from some other klan—a stranger in the community—to take charge. It is well arranged."

The woman who was lashed testified:

"They took the quilt away from around me and I just had on my night gown and they began whipping me and I began screaming and they put their hands over my mouth and I fell unconscious. I didn't know anymore until I was back in the car and when I came to I was all wet with blood and someone had hold of my pulse and someone asked if my heart was beating. They blindfolded me again and brought me back home. I was sick at the time and haven't been well since."

Counselor Blake's accusation against the Ku Klux Klan brought the first official admission that the military investigation at Tulsa was being directed against the secret organization. Heretofore Governor Walton and his advisers have refrained from accusing the klan in connection with mob floggings. Mr. Blake acted at the direction of Gov. Walton in presenting to the public a review of the evidence uncovered in the military inquiry.

KLAN DECLARES WAR OF VOTES ON WALTON

Atlanta Georgian

Order Against Masked Parades Follows Edict of Oklahoma Governor.

9-12-23

By International News Service.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 11.—The Ku-Klux Klan must cease its efforts to exercise influence over the state, city and county governments of Oklahoma, Governor Jack Walton decreed Tuesday.

Thousands of klansman over Oklahoma were declared at Ku-Klux Klan headquarters to be ready to meet the Governor's newest edict with the ballot.

"We issued an order to prohibit masked parades not because of any fear of Governor Walton," according to the statement.

"The klan fears evil consequences against our state may arise from disobedience to this edict. Hence we shall hold no masked demonstrations.

Atlanta Georgian

"We will whip Jack Walton with votes."

Klan officials asserted that the Governor's decree that the organization must cease its activities in state, city and county government would be without effect because in the exercise of the ballot the klansmen would be acting as individual.

On the surface there was a lull in the war between the governor and the klan.

Governor Walton's friends asserted that the Ku Klux Klan had bowed to his first two demands prohibiting masked demonstrations and that flogging parties had ceased. The Goverfnor's office added that the investigations into floggings of the past year would be conutinued and if possible all guilty persons would be brought before courts.

The martial law situation focused is Tulsa where custer proceedings against the commissioners and the members of the police force were being aired in court. The state is seeking to prove that the Tulsa police force, made up partly of Klansmen, was in league with the persons alleged to be guilty of floggings.

VOTE TO INVESTIGATE OKLAHOMA KLAN

The N. Y.

Legislators Name Committee to Act on Walton Charges in Stormy Session.

Times

Special to The New York Times.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 17.—The House of Representatives staged another stormy sesion this afternoon. Twice the Sergeant-at-Arms had to intervene when personal encounters seemed imminent. The anti-Walton element charged the supporters of the Governor with "smoke screen tactics," and the Walton forces insinuated that the investigating committee had been packed.

10-18-23

The Republican minority came to the front and Leslie Salter, their leader, denounced James A. Harris, the Republican National Committeeman from Oklahoma, as a friend of Walton's and a traitor to his party. He described Harris as "a piking, pie eating, pussyfooting, political jackal." Salter made it plain that the Republicans are standing to a man with the Democratic majority in the fight to out the Governor.

The Ku Klux issue also came up again and this time the House, which on Monday rejected with hoots and jeers a resolution to investigate the Klan, voted unanimously to inquire into the activities of the order. Today's resolution was not the sweeping document rejected on Monday, but a brief resolution directing a joint committee of six members to inquire into the charges made by Governor Walton that the Klan controls the State Legislature and has rendered impotent the governments of various cities and counties. The resolution directs the committee to suggest a law to meet the Klan situation.

A wrangle followed the introduction of a resolution directing that the investigation of the Governor be conducted in the open instead of in secret as is now the case. Representative Callahan, who introduced the resolution, said he had no faith in the committee. "We are entitled to know what is the evidence on which teh impeachment of the Governor will be asked?" he declared .

The anti-Walton contingent refused to let the resolution be read, and it was tabled by a 10 to 1 majority.

The resolution calling for the impeachment of Governor Walton is now being drafted and it is the purpose of his foes to offer it in the House Friday afternoon and to pass it as speedily as possible. It is expected that a vote will be had on Saturday, and in that event the resolution will go to the Senate on Monday. The suspension of the Governor, pending the outcome of his trial by the Senate, will probably follow as soon as the charges are filed in the Upper House.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923. Oklahoma.

OKLA. CHIEF DEFIANT TO ACCUSERS

Atlanta Georgian 10-23-23

Urged to Resign, He Refuses—Probers Report to House For Action

By International News Service.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 22.—Governor J. C. Walton (Iron Jack), who only 10 months ago swept into Oklahoma Governorship on a wave of popularity, and who brandished only recently the state's entire militia in a fight on the Ku-Klux Klan, was the target for impeachment charges filed in the House of Representatives Monday.

In the face of his indictment, the executive who has seen his friends desert him in his extremity and whose advisers have urged him to quit, announced grimly that he would not resign nor had he ever had any such intention.

ARTICLE LENGTHY.

The articles of impeachment against Governor J. C. Walton by the investigating committee fill 35 pages.

The digest of evidence taken by the committee shows in its opinion that Governor Walton, "is guilty of willful neglect of duty, incompetence, corruption in office and of offenses involving moral turpitude."

The report accuses him of "wrongful, willful, unlawful, fraudulent, corrupt diversion and appropriation of funds from the state treasury," to private use under the guise of placing his chauffeur on the department of health payroll as an officer.

The committee charges he prohibited assembly of a grand jury in Oklahoma County by training machine guns on the county court house.

Another accusation is that he used official influence and power to acquire private credit and property.

It is charged Governor Walton threatened use of the vote power to acquire money for private use by requiring citizens to contribute money to him and associates to obtain his approval of an appropriation for the University Preparatory School at Tonkawa, Okla.

HABEAS CORPUS DENIAL.

Suspension and denial of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is another accusation, as is "preventing the assembling of the men and the converting of the House of Representatives of Oklahoma on September 26, 1923, by military force."

Other charges are: "Declaring of martial law in certain areas when no cause existed therefor.

Attempted prevention of the special election on the second of October, 1923.

Appointment and employment of a large number of persons on the payroll of the state, when no statutory authority existed therefor.

Refusal to permit the execution of death penalty for crimes committed withi nthe state.

Abridgement of the freedom of the press and censorship of The Tulsa Tribune and The Henrietta Free Lance.

Appointment of "special officers" and attemptingto authorize such persons to carry arms, and enforce the law.

Abuse of pardon and parole power.

Collection through various offices of the state and individuals many large sums of money for his own use.

The committee recommended it be authorized to continue its investigation of executive, legislative and judicial officials.

TABLE ANTI-KLAN RESOLUTION IN OKLAHOMA HOUSE

Chicago Daily News 10-16-23

Oklahoma City, Okla., Oct. 15.—[By the Associated Press.]—A resolution introduced in the lower house of the state legislature today calling for an investigation of all members to determine whether they belonged to the Ku Klux Klan was tabled after three minutes' discussion. 10-16-23

Suspension of the rule was necessary to expedite the action. The house was in session only twenty-nine minutes.

The resolution was introduced by E. P. White, Democrat, Bryan county. It declared the klan violates the constitutional guarantee of religious liberty and provided for the expulsion from the house of all members found to belong to the organization.

The senate did not have a quorum and no session was held. The house will not meet again until Wednesday.

Impeachment Effort Goes On.

Meanwhile the house investigation and impeachment committee continued its investigation today. Among the witnesses summoned were employés of Gov. J. C. Walton's office.

A motion by attorneys for Gov. Walton to quash a grand jury investigation into alleged misuse of state funds by the governor was stricken from the records and the grand jury was convened here today. This is the grand jury that was prohibited previously by the governor by the use of state guards.

Walton Loses Court Ruling.

Judge George W. Clark, in striking the motion from the record, said:

"If this sort of a motion would be proper in court, in my judgment, any bootlegger who had been violating the law and desires that there should NOT be a grand jury to investigate his acts might interpose the same motion and be untitled to consideration.

The grand jury was called upon petition circulated by Campbell Russell, former chairman of the state corporation commission, who alleged the governor had used state employés to check signatures illegally on an initiated petition providing for the constitutional amendment adopted at the polls Oct. 2, empowering the state legislature to meet without call by the governor.

SOONER SOLONS VOTE FULL PROBE OF KU KLUX KLAN

Effort to Unseat Nine Members Fails After Hot Fight

Associated Press Report

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 17. A "searching" investigation into the Ku Klux Klan and its activities was authorized today by the lower house of the State legislature when it adopted unanimously a resolution proposing the inquiry.

Norman Oklahoma 10-17-23

A joint committee of three members each from the senate and house would be named to conduct the investigation and consider evidence of mob violence and masked depredations adduced by military courts of inquiry in various sections of the State. The resolution was introduced by Representatives Otjen of Enid and Vernon of Waggoner.

The action came at the close of the stormiest meeting of the extra session during which an attempt failed to unseat nine house members and charges and counter charges of party prejudices in the impeachment proceedings against Governor J. C Walton, were hurled across the chamber.

The house adjourned late this afternoon until 1:30 p. m. Friday and the senate, which transacted little business, recessed until tomorrow.

The house investigating committee inquiring into the governor's official conduct, held a night session tonight for submission to the assembly Friday.

OKLA. NEGRO DEMOCRAT LOSES EAR

Atlanta Constitution News

Tulsa Masked Band Show Deputy Sheriff How Welcome Colored Men and Women Are in Vardaman's Party.

10-17-23

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 15.—A revolting story of how members of a masked mob at Tulsa, after mercilessly beating a victim, cut off one of his ears and tried to force him to eat it, was made public recently by Gov. J. C. Walton in the form of testimony given the Tulsa military court by J. H. Smitherman, a Negro Democrat and deputy sheriff.

"This is only one of the hundreds of such crimes committed which the civil authorities of this State refused to prosecute," declared the executive. "I ask the people of the civilized world, in the presence of this testimony, if I was not justified in proclaiming martial law in the city of Tulsa."

Smitherman, a Negro, related how, on the night of March 10, 1922, he was summoned to his door by 12 men, 8 of whom were masked, forced into an automobile at the point of revolvers, taken into the country, stripped of his clothing, handcuffed and tied to a tree whereupon the captors accused him of registering Negroes as Democrats and advising them to vote against the city administration.

Spit in His Face.

Next, one of the men spat in his face, Smitherman testified, after accusing him of "ungentlemanly conduct" toward a white woman. He was then beaten severely by two of his abductors, he declared adding:

"One would whip until he exhausted himself and then the other would whip me."

"Finally," Smitherman's testimony said, "the man who spit in my face stuck a gun to my head and said: 'I am going to kill you,' but one of the unmasked ones dissented, so they talked it over privately for a few minutes. Then the same man who wanted to kill me came up, pulled a knife out and cut off my ear. Then he tried to make me eat it, and when I refused he took the butt end of the whip and hit me in the face until he was tired, all the time trying to make me eat my ear. Finally they turned me loose and told me to leave Tulsa and to leave Oklahome, warning if I did not one of the 12 would kill me."

Smitherman testified that he told his captors he had advised all the Negroes he could to register as Democrats and vote that ticket, because he himself was a Democrat.

"There was nothing else to do," he said he told the men.

He said he denied the accusation concerning his conduct toward a white woman.

Legislators of Oklahoma are taking steps to meet within the next few days to consider impeachment proceedings against Governor J. C. Walton, whose fight on the Ku Klux Klan with drastic methods of employing militia has aroused deep resentment among his opponents. Governor Walton charges that a majority of the members of the legislature are members of the Klan and has announced that if the legislature attempts to meet, as they say they will, he will take drastic steps to stop them. He states that if necessary he will confiscate all firearms except those held by the military and civil police, close the state fair now in progress, patrol the highways leading into Oklahoma City and strengthen military control.

Chicago Tribune 10-21-23

KU-KLUX IS BOUND TO BE 1924 ISSUE DECLARES WALTON

Montgomery Advertiser 9-24-23

Oklahoma Governor Declines to State Whether or Not He Will be a Candidate for United States Senator

REITERATES STATEMENT THAT KLAN IS WHIPPED

Executive Says if Funds Short He Will Commandeer Supplies

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., Sept. 23.—The Associated Press.—A test in the United States courts of his authority to prohibit the convening of an extraordinary session of the Oklahoma house of representatives scheduled for Wednesday will be welcome, Governor J. C. Walton declared tonight.

"I want to place the issue of the Ku Klux Klan before federal authorities, and an injunction action against me will be the most direct method of bringing this about," he asserted.

Governor Walton said that "the Ku Klux Klan is bound to be an issue in the next national election."

The executive's statement was in reply to a declaration of members of the house that they would resort to court action if he carried out his announced intention to bar the session.

He declined to say whether he would be a candidate for the United States senate on an anti-klan platform.

"I have no announcement to make at this time," he said.

Believes Klan "Licked"

The governor said that he "believed the klan was licked" but that he was prepared to go on indefinitely with his campaign against the organization.

He said that if lack of funds later prevented the purchase of supplies for troops on duty he would commandeer what was necessary.

SAYS EAR CUT

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., September 23.—A revolting story of how members of a masked mob, at Tulsa after mercilessly beating a victim, cut off one of his ears and tried to force him to eat it, was made public tonight by Governor J. C. Walton in the form of testimony given the Tulsa military court by J. H. Smitherman, a negro.

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Masked Men Dissented

Finally, Smitherman's testimony said "the man who spit in my face stuck a gun to my head and said: " 'I am going to kill you.' But one of the unmasked ones dissented so they talked it over privately for a few minutes. Then the same man who wanted to kill me came up, pulled a knife out and cut off my ear. Then he tried to make me eat it, and when I refused, he took the butt end of the whip and hit me in the face until he was tired, all the time trying to make me eat my ear. Finally they turned me loose and told me to leave Tulsa and to leave Oklahoma, warning if I did not, one of the 12 would kill me."

9-24-23

He said he denied the accusation concerning his conduct toward a white woman.

A statement replying to critics who have assailed him for suspending the writ of habeas corpus and quoting a federal statute passed in 1871 which he said "outlawed the klan in the United States," was issued by the executive.

"Much has been said about the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and there are those who declare that during the days of reconstruction following the civil war, the writ of habeas corpus was never suspended," the governor said. "I fear the memory of some people is failing for there was passed a law by the congress and approved April 20, 1871 which was known as the "Ku Klux Klan law." This law was directed at the klan and outlawed it in the United States."

He quoted the law as follows: "That if two or more persons within any state or territory of the United States shall conspire together to overthrow or put down or destroy by force the government of the United States;—or by force, intimidation or threat to deter any party or witness in any court of the many states from attending such courts or testifying in any matter pending in such court fully, freely and truthfully, or to injure any such witness in his person or property on account of his having so attended or testified; or by force, intimidation or threat to influence the verdict, presentment or indictment of any juror or grand juror in any court of the United States, or to injure such juror in his person or property on account of verdict, presentment, or indictment, lawfully assented to by him on account of his having been such a juror; or shall conspire together or go in disguise upon public highway, or upon the premises of another for the purpose either directly or indirectly, of depriving any persons or class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges or immunities under the laws, or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constituted authorities of any state from giving or securing to all persons within such state the equal protection of the laws; or shall conspire together for the purpose of any manner impeding, hindering, obstructing or defeating the due course of justice in any state or territory, with intent to deny any citizen of the United States the due and equal protection of the laws, or to injure any person in his person or his property, each and every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high crime."

Rebellion Section

Governor Walton pointed out that section four of the act provides: "It shall be lawful for the president of the United States when in his judgment, public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of habeas corpus, to the end that rebellion may be overthrown."

"1—And when ever in any state or part of a state that unlawful combinations named in the preceding sections of this act shall be organized and armed and so numerous and powerful as to be able by violence to either overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities of such state and of the United States within such state,

"2—Or when the constituted authorities are in complicity with or shall connive to the unlawful purposes of such powerful and armed combinations,"

"3—And whenever, by reason of either or all of the causes aforesaid the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the public safety shall become in such districts impracticable."

The act provides that "in every case such combinations shall be deemed a rebellion against the government of the United States."

"The federal government was having to meet the very same condition that I have to meet," said the governor, "and meet them just as I have had to meet them. I have the greatest authority in the land for precedent and I have followed that precedent with much less hardship upon the public than did the federal government under war conditions.

"Now let the newspapers court headed by E. K. Gaylord (publisher of the Daily Oklahoman) pay its respects to the United States law that made it a high crime for masked and robed organizations to pass along highways.

Writ Is Suspended

"Under the above mentioned statute the whipping of an individual by a mob was sufficient grounds for declaring a state of rebellion and a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

The Daily Oklahoman and other Oklahoma newspapers have advocated appealing to the federal courts. Under the statute I have just quoted, before one could sit upon a jury in a federal court he had to swear that he was not connected with any organization named in the acts and that he had no knowledge of any of their conspiracies. If it was proven that he perjured himself in taking such an oath he was subject to severe penalty.

"I submit this so the people of the state may know that I am not doing anything that has not ben done before to protect the rights and liberties of the people, and I have the precedent of the greatest govrenment on earth for my guide."

Oklahoma's Disgrace

IT WILL be years and years before Americans can tell to their children the full history of Oklahoma. The present troubles out there are not any too complimentary of the American white man and his idea of a "land of the free and the home of the brave." Free men are allowed freedom of action and of locomotion until such action encounters the law of the land. "The brave" men of this country are willing to stand back of their institutions, including constitutions, courts, state sovereignty, and executive proclamations. Those who prefer to see law over-ridden by self styled executives, cyclops, and gobblins were not "the brave" spoken of by the writer who tried to immortalize his country, and his country's flag.

Pittsburgh Courier

The report that a legislature is about to convene in violation of the forces of the law set in force by the duly elected chief executive of the state place American institutions in jeopardy, and the whole country on the defensive. If, as is reported, the whole legally constituted force of the state of Oklahoma is in the hands of some person who, by the mere saying, can paralyze law enforcement in spite of executive orders; if, as is reported, the state police is in the hands of the Ku Klux Klan and will act subject to orders from the Klan leaders, then there is a menace in America which far transcends earthquakes, cyclones and famines. There is growing beneath the stars and stripes a serpent whose revolutionary fangs need but little more maturity before our government will crumble and the whole world will be let into our borders to divide up our territory, appropriate our lands and raise above our helpless heads another flag, and set over us another army. 9-29-23

If we want our homes blotted out; if we want our history re-written by thugs and prowlers, let Oklahoma proceed with her lawlessness. The life of one governor may not be much in the sight of hungry thugs, but his single life will be paid for by thousands of lives harvested by the greedy fangs of the serpent of hate. We seem to be in for a period of darkness.

The Oklahoma Situation

Kansas City Star 9-27-23

About the only thing that newspaper reports make perfectly plain is, that they offer no basis for any exact judgment as to the real situation in Oklahoma. Passion and prejudice are running high, and the statements of both sides take on more or less of the color of these. Many of the statements of Governor Walton impress one as being the statements of one who is taking counsel of his suspicions, and the charges against the governor brought by those members who seek an extra session for his impeachment have too much the appearance of being arranged with a view to countering the charges of the governor. One thing which looks bad for the governor is, that the press of the state is almost unanimously against him. It has to be considered, however, that the threat of military censorship of the press would tend to make newspaper men very apprehensive, not to use stronger terms. Outsiders will have to wait until the heat and smoke have somewhat subsided before presuming to say where the greatest wrong is to be found, or to estimate the damage which has been done and fix responsibility.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923. Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA TROOPS TO SERVE SESSION BAN ON ALL LEGISLATORS

N. Y. Morning Telegraph 9-26-23

Insurgent Members Take Names for Court Test of Adjutant General's Order.

GOVERNOR WIRES COOLIDGE

Answering Plea, Government Will Forbid Use of Federal Buildings for Meeting.

GUARD TOLD TO BE READY

Commander Directs Them to Stop Proposed Assemblage at State House Today.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 25 (Associated Press).—A general order issued by Adjutant General B. H. Markham forbidding the convening tomorrow of a special session of the State House of Representatives, was served late today on House members gathering here for the session.

As the order was served, each member asked if he was being served as an individual or as a Legislator. Upon being told the service was in their capacity as Legislators, each asked the name of Major J. J. McCartney, in charge of the service detail, and then took the names of witnesses to the service. This was regarded as indicating that the way was being paved for court action to test the Adjutant General's authority.

Adjutant General Markham also issued a general order to all units of the Oklahoma National Guard on duty declaring that "any attempt of the State Legislature to meet would be illegal and must be stopped."

Appeals to Coolidge and Daugherty.

Governor Walton appealed to President Coolidge and Attorney General Daugherty tonight to use their good offices to prevent members of the Lower House of the Oklahoma Legislature from convening in any Federal building in the State.

The Governor announced that 35,000 men in the State have volunteered for service in the National Guard during the legislative crisis.

The Executive made it plain, however, that he anticipated no necessity for calling the volunteers to duty. Another unit of guardsmen will be brought to Oklahoma City early tomorrow to aid troops already stationed here in blocking the called session of the Legislature at noon, the Governor added, but declined to say what battery had been called.

Copies of the order forbidding the impeachment session were posted on the House and Senate doors. But authoritative sources, which could not be revealed, expressed the belief that a "gentlemen's agreement" would prevent any danger of bloodshed.

It was indicated that the refusal of the military to give the Legislators access to the Chamber would involve nothing more than the formality of a guard officer informing the House members that they were not permitted to enter.

Arrest of Several Forecast.

Then, it is believed, the Representatives will leave the Capitol, later assembling at some unannounced location, where they will convene and where some of their number probably will be arrested. It is believed that guard officers even may be informed of the intended location for the second convening.

Reports that he had stated that he knew of no reason why the Legislature should not meet in the District Court Room of the Federal building were denied tonight by Federal Judge John H. Cotteral.

"We stand where we have always stood; we will meet pursuant to our signed call," Representative W. D. McBee, in charge of the session plans, said tonight. "Wednesday noon will find us at the Capitol unarmed and unguarded."

Plans for holding a caucus tonight to organize the House were canceled, the Legislators deciding to wait until the body is regularly convened before electing officers.

Charles S. Brice of McAllister, speaker pro tempore, will call the session to order, it is understood. Election of a regular speaker and adoption of a resolution vacating the organization elected during the last regular session will follow, it is expected.

Governor Retaliates on McBee.

Striking back at W. D. McBee, leader of the movement to seek his impeachment, Governor J. C. Walton today stopped all work on a $1,000,000 highway project in Stephens County, which McBee represents in the State Legislature.

The Governor declared that "if charges that McBee has received a large fee from a cement company in connection with the project are proved, criminal action will be instituted."

Told of the Governor's charge, Representative McBee made the following statement:

"The Governor's statement is unfounded. I refer to any one wishing to verify the fact that I had no part in determining the material used in the Stephens County highway project, to the Duncan (Okla.) Chamber of Commerce."

Continuance for two weeks of the trial of N. C. Jewett, Grand Dragon, of the Ku Klux Klan in Oklahoma, charged with rioting, was granted in Justice Court today at the request of S. P. Freeling, former State Attotrney General, counsel for Jewett.

Application to file an original quo warranto actions against Adjutant General B. H. Markham to test his authority to name a military supervisor for the Tulsa County Sheriff's office was filed in the State Supreme Court here today. The application was made by counsel for R. B. Sanford, civil Sheriff of the county.

Will Forbid Use of Federal Building.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—It was learned tonight that the Government will probably instruct the official in charge of the Federal building at Oklahoma City that the building must be used solely for the purposes of the Federal Government and that any other use of it would be unlawful.

GOV. WALTON EXULTANT.

Thinks He Has Blocked Last Move To Impeach Him.

Commercial Appeal

BY PHILIP KINSLEY.

(By Chicago Tribune-Commercial Appeal Leased Wire.)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 26.—History repeated itself today when the troops of Gov. "Jack" Walton, the "lion" of Oklahoma politics drove 62 members of the House of Representatives from the doors of their legislative chamber in the capitol and later prevented them from assembling in a downtown hotel.

One must go back to "Old Ironsides" to find a parallel to this day's record.

There was no trouble, no bloodshed, no arrest of members. The legislators gathered in front of their barred door at noon, under their own call for a special session, and looked into the impassive faces of a row of militiamen resting on their guns. They attempted to call a session in the rotunda but were dispersed by Col. W. S. Key, military commander.

"See that these men move" was the curt order of the colonel to his men after he had concluded the reading of the order by Adjutant General B. H. Markham, forbidding the meeting at the direction of his superior, Gov. Walton. The governor remained in the cool green seclusion of the executive mansion, miles from the scene. Exultant, he believed he had blocked the last move to impeach him.

Back of the militia were the guard of the governor, 20 or more of the hard eyed men with "four gallon" Stetson hats, wandering about town and turning up at critical moments where the legislators happened to assemble in groups. These were members of the state secret police, under orders from the governor. Col. Zack Mulhall, friend of Theodore Roosevelt and former gun fighter and "Buck" Garrett were the chiefs of this squad.

"Of course, I would hate to see any bloodshed," said Col. Mulhall, when he strolled out of his hotel in the morning, "that would be a shame. But those fellows have to walk a chalk line." He meant the rebel legislators. They were really a lost and helpless group of men who marched to the sacrifice. They never had a chance to meet from dawn today until midnight.

WILL SUE FOR $150,000.

Commercial Appeal 9-27-23

Flogged Man To Bring Action Against Oklahoma Klans.

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Sept. 26.—A petition seeking $150,000 damages from the Ku Klux Klan of Tulsa and state officials of the organization was received by W. V. McClure, clerk of the United States district court here today from attorneys in Tulsa representing a man alleged to have been whipped by the klan, it was announced at the clerk's office.

The petition has not been filed pending the guarantee of filing fees.

SOLONS TO VOTE ON IMPEACHMENT OF GOV. WALTON

Oklahoma Executive May Be Suspended by Senate If House Adopts Indictments.

ACCUSED CHIEFTAIN BREATHES DEFIANCE

"Will Not Resign" Is the Message Sent in Reply to 14 Specific Charges of Malfeasance.

BY THE UNITED NEWS.

Oklahoma City, Okla., October 22. Legislators meeting in special session here at the call of Governor J. C. Walton are expected to act Tuesday on the report of the Disney-Tolbert investigating committee calling for the impeachment of the chief executive, which was filed in the house Monday afternoon.

Atlanta Constitution 10-23-23

The report, submitted in thirty-five pages of closely typed charges, accused Walton of wilful neglect of duty, incompetency, corruption in office and of offenses involving moral turpitude committed by him on various occasions while in office.

Just what the next step of the Oklahoma legislature in the impeachment proceedings will be is considered highly problematical. House leaders declared Monday night they would proceed swiftly with plans to oust the governor.

May Suspend Walton.

From other sources, however, it was learned that the senate might suspend the chief executive. As a legislative body, observers pointed out, the upper house could not take this action. Immediately upon receipt of the house charges it would form itself into a court of impeachment, choose its officers and engage the chief justice of the supreme court to preside and in this manner try Walton's case.

Those close to the governor say he will, should this be done, test the validity of his suspension by pardoning a convict, appealing to Secretary of State Sneed to attest it. Should Sneed, refuse, counsel for Walton said they would have the prisoner ask for a writ of habeas corpus, thus making a test case of the upper body's order.

Walton, who day by day has dismissed from service some of his closest advisors and has seen his friends desert him in the face of his approaching crisis, is still fighting back. His office at the state house was packed and he refused to see newspaper men.

Sends Out Defiance.

By an intimate friend he sent a message to the waiting scribes which plainly indicated his fighting mood. The message was:

"I will not resign."

W. E. Disney, chairman of the committee which investigated the governor's office, reiterated his statement of Sunday night that every charge made in the indictment of the governor was backed by proof.

"I have no comment to make on the report. I believe it speaks for itself," he said.

A partial summary of the indictment follows:

The Indictments.

"That the evidence taken by your committee in the opinion of the committee shows that the cheif executive is guilty of wilful neglect of duty, incompetency, corruption in office, and of offenses involving moral turpitude committed by him while in his said office and on the occasions under the circumstances and in the matters and the particulars as follows:

"Wrongful, wilful, unlawful, fraudulent, corrupt diversion and appropriation of funds from the state treasury to private use under the guise of paying his chauffeur, T. P. Edwards, on the payroll of the department of health as an officer therein.

"Prohibiting and preventing the assembling and convening of a grand jury in Oklahoma City by causing machine guns to be trained on the county house.

"Use of official influence and power to acquire private credit and property.

"Threatened use of the veto power to acquire money for private use and benefit by demanding and requiring citizens of the state to contribute money to him and associates' order to obtain his approval of an appropriation for the University Preparatory school at Tonkawa, Okla.

Suspended Habeas Writ.

"Suspension and denial of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus.

"Preventing the assembling of the members and the convening of the

SAYS KLAN RULES OKLAHOMA GUARD

The Combine

Legislator Declares the Dragon Can Call 90 Per Cent. of Troops From Duty.

N. Y. Morning

BUT ACTION WON'T BE TAKEN

Newspapers

Governor and House Leader Hurl Defiance at Each Other as to Wednesday's Session.

9-25-23

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 24 (Associated Press).—A statement claring that "ninety per cent. of the members of the Oklahoma National Guard are members of the Ku Klux Klan" and that "if the contention of Governor Walton that N. C. Jewett, Grand Dragon of the Klan in Oklahoma can call the scheduled session of the State Legislature, then all that would be necessary to stop martial law in Oklahoma would be for Jewett to call out the Klan members of the guard" was issued here today by Dr. G. S. Long, Representative from Tulsa County in the State Legislature.

Dr. Long, an admitted member of the Klan, made it plain, however, that such action would not be taken by leaders of the organization.

"The Klan oath is a rededication of a man's loyalty to the Constitution of Oklahoma, the Constitution of the United States, the Government of Oklahoma and the Government of the United States," he asserted. "And so long as Governor Walton exervises his authority as Governor of Oklahoma, Klan members of the National Guard will remain loyal to the orders of their Commander-in-Chief."

M. H.

Both Sides Reiterate Defiance.

The situation today, with but 48 hours remaining before the test of strength between Governor Walton and members of the House of the State Legislature, who are scheduled to meet Wednesday noon in an effort to unseat him as chief executive, simmered down to a barrage of statements from the opposing sides.

Speaking for the legislators, Representative W. L. McBee reiterated, "We will meet."

Governor Walton again asserted, "They will not."

The Governor said that "As many additional troops as are needed will be on hand," to prevent the session from convening. He indicated that not only legislators but crowds of onlookers will be dispersed by the military.

Representative McBee declared that the Governor had wandered in declaring the members of the House, who called the extraordinary session with the announced purpose of investigating the executive's official acts were members of the "Invisible Empire."

"The Governor claims that we are a 'Klan mob,'" Representative McBee said. "We claim that we are neither 'a Klan mob' nor an anti-Klan mob.' We do not claim to champion the cause of either class, but we do champion the great class of American people who are not members of either faction."

Governor Walton may not be the exclusive subject of legislative investigation, it was indicated. Several members of the Legislature may be asked for explanations of certain actions not mentioned and the scope of the House investigation, if that body meets, will include whatever lawless acts fall within the legal limits of inquiry, members declared.

Twenty-four hours after Governor Walton issued an appeal for funds to establish a newspaper here that he might "let the people know the truth," the Executive told press correspondents he thought he would "just use handbills, larger than ordinary handbills distributed about the streets and consisting of four to eight pages."

Jewett Threatens Suit on Charges.

The Oklahoma City military court continued today to push its inquiry into mob activities. Cliff Myers, Oklahoma County Clerk, was before the tribunal several hours. Jurors are drawn by the jury commission and summonses are issued by the clerk.

It is believed that Myers was questioned in connection with Governor Walton's assertion that the jury commission was controlled by the K. K. K.

Members of two undertaking firms, both of which maintain ambulance services, also were before the court.

Grand Dragon Jewett today declared that he intended to seek damages in a civil action for charges made against him in connection with the revealing of testimony before the military court here.

Federal court action seeking a restraining order is threatened by the House members if the Executive attempts to block the session by force or throw any of the members in jail for the remainder of his more than three year-term in office. The Governor would welcome such a legal test, he said last night. Such action may come between now and Wednesday noon, the hour set for the House call.

Tulsa Court Told of Burnings.

TULSA, Okla., Sept. 24 (Associated Press).—Testimony describing the burning of three houses in Tulsa in one night by a party of masked men was heard by Governor J. C. Walton's Military Commission this morning as investigation into hooded band activities was resumed, a high officer of the commission declared in an interview with newspaper men.

Persons whose dwellings were put to the torch were in the examination chambers, the officer said, in announcing that the full testimony would be made public "when all parties who participated have been named in our official record."

When the commission adjourned Saturday the number of cases bared since Tulsa County was put under maritla law on Aug. 14 stood at 121, it was announced.

Sheriff R. D. Sanford of Tulsa County and City Police Commissioner Kiskaddon of Tulsa "both are members of the K. K. K.," the Military Commission announced, "and we have positive evidence that their forces never have inestigated a single case of these outrages which has been brought to our attention."

A wedding ceremony performed in the centre of a field in Creek County, adjoining Tulsa County, while the bridegroom was chained to a gas engine, with pistols leeled at his head, was another case heard by the Military Commission this morning.

WALTON FIRES TWO OKLAHOMA STATE OFFICERS

Chicago Daily Tribune

Impeachment Committees Named.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Oct. 12.—[By the Associated Press.]—Aldridge Blake, the executive counselor, and Dr. E. T. Bynum, state bank commissioner, were removed from office tonight by Gov. J. C. Walton.

10-13-23

Dr. Bynum's administration has been "entirely unsatisfactory," the executive declared in a communication to the bank commission.

Columbus

No explanation was given of Blake's removal. It was understood, however, that the executive counselor had broken with Gov. Walton over the latter's recent policies, particularly with regard to his military activities against the Ku Klux klan.

The state legislature, its plans virtually completed for an investigation, not only of impeachment charges against Gov. Walton, but of the K. K. K. also, recessed today until Monday afternoon.

Table Anti-Klan Bills.

When the lower house closed its session, two anti-klan bills lay on the clerk's desk, the first measures introduced in the extraordinary session which convened yesterday. They were submitted by Representatives W. B. Thornsbrough of Coal county and John Garner of Johnson county, and each was directed mainly at the wearing of masks.

A house committee of twenty-three was named today to conduct the inquiry into the records of state officers. The committee to consider the activities of the klan may be named Monday.

The committee to report on a basis for possible impeachment actions probably will be divided into a number of subcommittees to faciltiate the investigation. It was indicated that most of the testimony will be taken publicly.

Klan Inquiry May Be Broad.

The committee on klan will have at its command all records of the military courts throughout the state submitted by Gov. Walton, and will be empowered to summon for hearings any state or county official in Oklahoma accused of having connection with or being under the influence of the organization.

The house voted to investigate its own members who may have been accused of trafficking in pardons and paroles or of having unlawful interests in state contracts, the result of a resolution introduced by Allan Street of Oklahoma county.

KLAN CALLS 150,000 TO MEET IN DALLAS

The N. Y.

Leaders in the Southwest Order Members to Show Strength on October 24.

Times

PLAN POLITICAL CONTROL

10-15-23

Oklahoma Official Urges Pressure on Legislature to Enact Order's Anti-Mask Law.

Special to The New York Times.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 14.—The Ku Klux Klan, for the announced purpose of demonstrating its dominating position in the Southwest, is arranging for a monster mobilization of Klansmen in Dallas on Oct. 24. The Texas American, one of the organs of the Texas Klan, is authority for the statement that this date will be "Klan Day" at the Texas State Fair and that more masked men "than ever gathered anywhere in one day and in one place" will swoop down on the city. According to a Klan official now in Oklahoma City, between 150,000 and 200,000 members will answer the call.

Nothing could better illustrate the power of the masked organization in the Southwest than does the program for the Dallas mobilization. Announcement is made that the demonstration is to be a reply to those who have recently asserted that the strength of the organization in this section has been overestimated. Every branch in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana has been ordered to send representatives, while other delegations will come from Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Kentucky, according to Klansmen here.

Even those who have no sympathy with the Klan reluctantly admit that it has almost succeeded in its efforts to gain control of the political machiney of the States named, and in every one of them there are signs that the order will seek to make its influence count in the 1924 elections. A Texan of unquestioned standing stated last night that the Government of Dallas is completely in the control of the Klan and what is true of Dallas, he added, is true of scores of other cities and towns. The Klan, he said, had a floor leader in the Texas Legislature and was openly preparing to place a ticket in the field in 1924 for all the offices from Governo to constable.

What is true of Texas is just as tru of Oklahoma and Arkansas. In Arkansas at the last election the Klan carried every office in Little Rock and it success was just as sweeping in othe parts of the State.

Today a letter bearing the signatur of N. C. Jewett, Oklahoma Grand Dragon, a ddressed to Oklahoma Klansmen, became public. It read in part:

"You have, I am sure, observed the increasing agitation for anti-mask legislation, fomented by the daily press and lustily chorused by enemies of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. We do not object to legislation that would penalize the illegal use of the mask.

"On account of the antagonistic publicity through the daily press and enemies in which they seek to indict our organization for the use of the mask, you are urged to have a proper person or persons immediately get in contact with our legislator and inform him that a bill regulating the use of the mask should provide:

"That it be a felony for one or more persons at any time to trespass upon private property while masked, or to appear in public masked, except at public initiatory ceremonies held upon premises regularly secured for the purpose and at public parades, permission for which must be secured from the authorities in the community where such parade is to take place.

"Such legislation would not interfere with the private use of the mask as regalia and would protect every member of society fro mthe wrongful use of masks and meet every honest criticism of their use by the Klan.

"If anti-mask legislation other than this is suggested, or any more drastic is passed by our present Legislature our enemies will have largely won their fight. This must not occur."

In another addressed only to "Exalted Cyclops and Kiligraphs" Jewett urges them "to shower telegrams, letters and telephone communications on your Senators and Representatives" demanding that in the present session they "deliver the goods."

At news stands where out-of-town papers are sold there are on sale the Klan organs of most of the Southwestern and Central Western States.

The Klan phase of the legislative session is expected to be brought up in the House tomorrow, when various bills are called up for reference to committee. A bill which the legislative leaders insist will meet the Klan problem will ultimately be reported out of committee and passed.

The committee investigating the Governor and other State officials and executive departments was again in session last night.

Ku Klux Klan - 1923

Oklahoma

PEOPLE TO VOTE ON BILL TO CALL SPECIAL SESSION

Atlanta Constitution

Oklahoma Executive Refuses To Comment on Next Step as Blow Falls.

9-29-23

GOVERNOR'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS A FAILURE

Adjutant General Gets 10-Day Leave — Rumors Cite Action as Break in Walton Ranks.

(BY UNITED NEWS.)

Oklahoma City, Okla., September 28.—Governor "Jack" Walton received his second set-back in the courts late Friday when the state supreme court denied his motion for a rehearing of a petition asking that a special election be held on October 2, when the people will vote on amending the constitution to allow a special session of the legislature without the call of the governor.

The high court, Thursday, ruled that the election could be held. Governor Walton ordered Attorney General Short to ask for a rehearing of the petition which was denied.

Walton on hearing of the court action refused to comment on his next step.

Oklahoma City, Okla., September 28.—(United News.)—Slowly being driven into a corner by reverses in the courts, Governor "Jack" Walton Friday night, with his back to the wall was determined to fight to the end.

The state supreme court, Thursday, threw the first bomb into the belied impregnable camp of the chief executive's forces, when it ruled that a special election could be held on October 2, to allow the people to vote on an amendment to the constitution making it legal for the legislators to convene in special session without the call of the governor.

Attorney General Short, who had appealed the case to the higher court after a district court had ruled that the election would be illegal, immediately was notified by the governor to file a motion for a rehearing on the petition.

This the attorney general did, and the supreme court late Friday denied the motion. Just what the next move of the governor will be, is problematical.

Walton heard the news of his defeat with the same stoic calm that he displayed upon receipt of reports of successes of his military probes, and his new extensions of strict martial law.

Only his closest personal friends and advisors were received by him at the mansion. To these friends, it was learned, Friday, he indicated his determination to fight more fiercely since he was being pressed.

Markham On Leave.

The governor had no comment to make on persistent rumors that martial law would be lifted in the state at midnight. These reports gained ground with the disbandment of Battery A, of Enid, which has been stationed here.

From authoritative sources it has been learned the governor's appeal for funds with which to carry on his fight against the klan, has not been met with the spirit he had hoped for, nor have contributions rolled in as he expected.

Close observers of the martial law tangle in the state since its institution commented Friday on Adjutant General Baird Markham's sudden declaration that he would leave the city on a "10-day leave of absence," and that Brigadier General Charles F. McPherson would be in charge of the military in the county.

Markham, who has been Walton's right-hand man since martial law was declared in the state, was reported to have incurred the displeasure of the governor when he ordered all of Walton's "secret service" men out of the Skirvin hotel, headquarters of the insurgent legislators, Wednesday, when the solons complained the men had been rifling their papers and desks.

LAST LEGAL BARRIER IS SWEPT AWAY.

Oklahoma City, Okla., September 28.—(By the Associated Press.)—The last legal barrier to the special election called by Governor J. C. Walton for October 2 was removed late today when the state supreme court issued a mandate to the local district court for dissolution of the injunction under which the election would have been prevented.

9-29-30

The supreme court earlier in the day had denied a rehearing of the friendly suit instituted by Attorney General George Short to test the legality of the election, after yesterday reversing the decision of the lower court in granting the injunction.

The mandate formally notifying the district court that the restraining order had been dissolved, directed that the state election board be informed in effect that machinery for the election now can be set in motion.

The fate of an initiative bill which would allow the state legislature to convene without a call from the governoon will be taken up at a supreme court conference tomorrow morning.

At that time the court is expected to rule on an application for mandamus filed by Campbell Russell, who circulated the petition to force the election board to place the measure on the October 2 election ballot. The supreme court also is expected to act on the application of Governor J. C. Walton for rehearing of his appeal from the decision of the secretary of the state holding that the referendum is legal.

Walton Charges Forgery.

Governor Walton charges that a number of signatures on the petition are forgeries.

Russell, former chairman of the state corporation commission, and bitter political enemy of Governor Walton, circulated the petition for local governmental research organization.

It provides for a constitutional amendment empowering a majority of the state legislature to call a special session.

Charges that the governor used state highway department employees illegally in checking names on the petition to substantiate his contention that there were not sufficient signatures on the petition to make is legal resulted in the calling of a grand jury in district court which the executive prevented from meeting by military authorities enforcing martial law here.

The secretary of state held the petition legal and dismissed Governor Walton's appeal from the decision.

Late yesterday a new hearing of his appeal was granted.

Would Forestall Interference.

Russel explained that he requested a writ of mandamus to forestall further court interefrence should the supreme court rule against the governor. Attorneys pointed out that such an action would prevent a district attorney from issuing an injunction keeping the measure off the ballot.

The election board, it is understood, anticipated action by the supreme court tomorrow on the initiative bill and will wait until then before ordering the ballots printed. While it is considered almost certain that the court will decide the case tomorrow, should there be a delay, the election unquestionably will be held, without the referendum on the ballot because of the short length of time remaining.

Other election supplies already have been forwarded and final arrangements completed for the voting, it was said tonight.

The court action to test the legality of the election was brought by Attorney General Short at the direction of Governor Walton. The governor acted at the request of American Legion officials interested in a bonus proposal.

PAYNE COUNTY GOES UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Oklahoma City, Okla., September 8.—(By the Associated Press.)—The area of stringent martial law in Oklahoma was widened tonight when Governor J. C. Walton ordered national guard troops to Payne county in response to an appeal from District Judge C. C. Smith, of Cushing. The judge declared that no justice can be obtained in the county through the county attorney, the governor said.

Governor Walton said that only the "Cushing district," an oil field section which extends into Lincoln and Creek counties, will be affected. The military has occupied Drumright, in Creek county, which was included in the original proclamation of absolute martial law, he added.

Stillwater, seat of Oklahoma agricultural and mechanical college, the head county government and one of the largest towns in Payne county, is not included in the edict of military rule, Governor Walton said. He declined to elaborate on Judge Smith's charges against the county attorney. J. W. Reece is the prosecutor.

Coincident with his order, the governor intimated that martial law throughout the state will be modified within the next few days.

"Military rule may be eased up after Tuesday," he declared.

WALTON GIVES OUT MORE TESTIMONY.

Oklahoma City, Okla., September 28.—(By the Associated Press.)—The story of a woman who testified she was kidnaped and outraged by two men, burned about the body with acid and shorn of part of her hair, was made public tonight by Governor J. C. Walton, in the form of testimony given a military court of inquiry by Mrs. Pearl Hayter, of Sapulpa. Five men and a woman seized Mrs. Hayter in Tulsa last July, according to her testimony, made her go by train to Okmulgee, and there she was forced to suffer the indignities.

"Her experience," Governor Walton declared, "indicative of the grossest depravity and of inhuman cruelty, alone justifies the use of martial law; for the civil authorities in her case, as in many others, had failed to unearth any evidence or to make any sincere attempt whatever to ascertain the truth about the matter."

Seized, because, her captors told her, she was associating with a foreign subject, Mrs. Hayter said she was placed on an Okmulgee train and on arriving at its destination, she was met by four men in an automobile. Two of them, she said, attacked her and burned differen parts of her body with acid in an effort to make her "talk." The witness said she replied she had nothing to talk about, whereupon she was subjected to still further outrages.

Her story of what happened after she arrived in Okmulgee was so outrageous, Governor Walton declared, that it was not typed in the copy released to the press.

Governor Walton also made public an affidavit, signed by a farmer, declaring that he was warned to sell his farm and leave the country or he would be "burned out." The man said he disposed of his property at a loss. He named the man who he said was the outhor of the warning, and declared the latter was a Ku Klux Klan man. He said he had never committed a crime.

BAN LIFTED ON OKLAHOMA FAIR

Atlanta Georgian

Association Agrees to Governor Walton's Terms Following Civic Bodies Meeting.

9-19-23

By International News Service.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 18. The ban on the Oklahoma State Fair was lifted here this afternoon by Governor Walton.

Action followed a conference of city officials, civic organizations, fair directors and the military authorities. The Fair Association agreed to conditions submitted by Governor Walton.

From the bayonet-bristling capital came the information that Governor Walton is preparing to make a statement on conditions of lawlessness at Tulsa which will "startle the nation."

Revelations that will have a tendency to turn Governor Walton's enemies to friends and co-workers with him in his attempt to wipe the "invisible empire" of the Ku Klux Klan out of Oklahoma will be made in the final chapter on the "Story of Tulsa," it was officially stated.

No further extension of absolute martial law had been made late Tuesday. Only Tulsa and Oklahoma City at present are under military rule, and there seemed to be no present indication that an extension of the bayonet administration would be made unless some emergency arises.

Tulsa Is Quiet Under Martial Law

TULSA, Okla., Sept. 18.—Tulsa Tuesday seemed the least effected of any large city in the state by Governor Walton's extension of martial law over the entire commonwealth. There are less than 100 soldiers here now.

A stranger would never know

there was martial law in Tulsa. The military investigation into flogging is progressing as usual with from 15 to 20 witnesses being examined daily. New indictments are expected in view of Governor Walton's statement at Henrietta that "I have sent four to the penitentiary from Tulsa and there are a hundred more on the way."

A test of the supremacy of civil military law will take place Wednesday. District Judge Hunt has ordered General Markham to appear before him on that day with Ben and Grover Sikes and Earl Sack to show cause why they should not be released on writs of habeas corpus. The men were sentenced to two years in prison each when they pleaded guilty of rioting. Inasmuch as Governor Walton has suspended the writ of habeas corpus his order may be disregarded by the military forces.

Poll of the state legislators, it was said Tuesday, reveals an overwhelming majority willing to convene in session in Oklahoma City despite Governor Walton's threat to put them in jail. Their statements range from "the session is justified," to "hold the jail open for I am coming."

WALTON MAY CALL MORE TROOPS OUT TO EXTEND RULE

Legislators Will Not Resort to Physical Force if Governor Attempts to Disperse Them When Body Reconvenes

AMERICAN FLAG REPLACES FIERY CROSS OF KU KLUX

State Fair Officials Threaten Injunction; Executive Intends With Plans

Montgomery Advertiser 4-23-23

INSURANCE INST. AM. (CITY NEWS) N. Y. 1923

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., September 22.—Mobilization of additional units of the Oklahoma national guard will be ordered soon, Governor J. C. Walton declared tonight in announcing that an extension of the scope of absolute martial law to several counties of the stae is in prospect.

WILL NOT USE FORCE

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., September 22.—Members of the lower house of the Oklahoma legislature will not resort t ophysical force if Governor J. C. Walton attemps to disperse them when they convene next Wednesday to consider his impeachment.

This announcement was made tonight by W. D. McBee, reprerentative from Stephens county, and leader of the impenchment movement against the governor.

By JAS. L. KILGALLEN,
Staff Correspondent, I. N. S.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., Sept. 22.—Both Governor J. C. Walton, Oklahoma's militant governor and inexorable foe of the Ku Klux Klan, and Representative W. D. McBee, spokesman of the legislature that is aiming to impeach him, laid their cards down tonight. Both sides maintained an attitude of non-compromise.

Representative McBee said the legislators would use the courts should Governor Walton want to prevent the assembly Wednesday.

Walton, more implacable than ever, announced that if the legislators attempt to meet next Wednesday, as they say they will, he wall take drastic steps to stop them. He said that if necessary, he will:

Confiscate all firearms held by the military and civil police.

Close the state fair, now in progress.

Patrol the highways leading into Oklahoma City, and strengthen military control.

Advertiser

Representative McBee who issued the call for the extraordinary session of the legislature to investigate Walton's official acts, adopted a more moderate policy than that of the governor, but made it plain there would be no backdown in the legislators' determination to assemble. He outlined the procedure now contemplated by the legislators for next Wednesday as follows:

They will go to the capitol, but not in a body. They will arrive singly and in palrs. They do not want to precipitate violence. They do not expect to be threatened or stopped by the national guardsmen stationed therein by the governor. But if they are prevented from entering the house chamber, they will not stage a demonstration. They will leave quietly, peacefully. Their attorneys, however, will file a petition signed by members of the legislature charging that in preventing their assemblage the governor has violated his constitutional authority.

9-23-23

Oklahoma City Quiet

Oklahoma City, despite the presence of the military, was quiet tonight as it has ever been since martial law was declared in the state.

The play being enacted, however, has all the elements of tragedy, melodrama and farce. No one can say what will "break" and the possibilities are numerous.

Everybody is talking "iron Jack" Walton. He is unmercifully flayed by many, praised by others. His statement, "by the just God above me, no mob shall rule Oklahoma while I am governor and am above the ground," has thoroughly roused some of his most ardent enemies.

Tongiht the American flag was run up atop the local temple of the Ku Klux Klan, taking the place of the fiery cross. No explanation was given although the governor had ordered the dismantling of all fiery crosses.

MAY ENJOIN GOVERNOR.

Officials of the state fair and the chamber of commerce indicated that if Walton closed the fair by an official fist they would seek an injunction in federal court against interference by the governor.

The governor in his latest statement, referred to the legislature's proposed session next Wednesday as a "klan assembly."

"From their (the legislators) expressions," the governor said, "and their open defiance of lawful authority, they evidently intend to ride through blood up to the bridle, and anyone who opposes them will be waddling through a slaughterhouse into an open grave.

"These defis cannot go unnoticed by me and as the state fair will bring thousands of visitors to our city, some innocent of any lawless intent and others with the avowed or secret purpose of assisting this lawless element to usurp the powers of the government, it may, if persisted in, compel me to order the state fair closed and further compel me to place this city under such absolute martial law as will necessitate under proper authority the patrolling of all highways leading to this city; the confiscation of all firearms possessed without authority of law; to the end that the lives and property of citizens may be preserved."

In commenting tonight on the governor's statement, representative McBee said:

"None of the talk of 'riding through rivers of blood' has emanated from any member of the house of representatives."

N. C. Jewett, grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan, realm of Oklahoma, whose arrest was brought about by the governor's military court of inquiry, and who was again assailed by Walton today, had no comment to make "at this time."

Jewett, who is charged with rioting in connection with the whipping of E. R. Merriam, a laundry wagon driver, will not be given his preliminary hearing until October 2, County Attorney J. K. Wright announced. The hearing which is set for next Tuesday, probably will be postponed, it was said, to give the military authorities opportunities to file charges against four additional men alleged to have participated in the whipping.

WALTON FORCES PLAN FOR FIGHT

Gird Loins to Combat Impeachment Act.

ADVISERS CAST ASIDE

Governor Building Organization in Hope of Splitting Legislative Opponents

The State

Oklahoma City, Okla., Oct. 13 (By the Associated Press).—Oklahoma's legislative situation tonight assumed the proportions of a bitter political controversy with forces of Gov. J. C. Walton girding to combat an impeachment act instituted by the lower house of the state legislature.

Having already thrown aside his most prominent administration advisers—Aldrich Blake, the executive counsellor, and Dr. E. T. Bynum, state bank commissioner—the governor now is said in official quarters to be building an organization by which he hopes to split the ranks of his legislative opponents.

Columbia, S.C.

While the executive himself refused to outline his plans, it is rumored that his supporters have prepared a definite campaign and are awaiting the reconvening of the legislature Monday to launch their defensive.

Meanwhile, Clifford W. King, an assistant to the attorney general, whom the governor appointed today, will act as the executive's personal adviser.

No successor to the former bank commissioner has been named. Both Blake and Bynum issued statements today attacking the governor for his recent official activities. The former executive counsellor declared he had been ousted because the governor had been defeated in his fight against the Ku Klux Klan but that, despite his removal, he intended to carry the anti-klan campaign into "every precinct in the state."

10-14-23

The house committee, appointed to investigate impeachable offenses alleged to have been committed by various state officials, continued its session today and examined more than a score of witnesses. Several of the governor's special agents, including Buck Garrett and Zack Mulhall, were called before the committee, as were also a number of Oklahoma City business men and bankers.

MAY COMMANDEER FOOD.

Walton Threatens Drastic Mythods To Carry On War Against Klan.

Commercial Appeal

BY PHILIP KINSLEY.

(By Chicago Tribune-Commercial Appeal Leased Wire.)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 23.—Although Governor Walton feels today that he has won his fight against the members of the Oklahoma Legislature, who will attempt to meet at the capitol next Wednesday to impeach him, he has in his power, there is no lifting of martial law rule in sight. The fight against the Ku Klux Klan would go on, the governor Walton said tonight. He thinks it will become a national issue perhaps affecting the next presidential election.

9-24-23

He said he was not a candidate for the United States Senate. Asked how long he could hold out financially with troops under arms, he said:

"Perpetually. If we cannot feed and clothe the soldiers with money raised by deficiency warrants we will take the food, commandeer it."

The governor is reeciving hundreds of telegrams fro mall parts of the country.

House Claims Right To Meet

For the "rebel" legislators tonight, a committee of five lawyers which has been studying the situation for several days made public an opinion in which it is declared:

"We are clearly of the opinion that the House of Representatives has the undoubted and exclusive right at any time to convene itself as an impeaching body. In fact, neither the governor nor any other outside authority has the power to call a session thereof for such purpose, the majority of the members of the House itself beign the sole judges of the necessity for such a session and of the time when same should be convened.

The question will be taken to the federal court of appeals at St. Louis, if the session is declared illegal in this state, and from there to the United States Supreme Court.

The state treasury is low on account of the heavy expenditures of the governor. Banks have been warned to take at their peril the "deficiency warrants," which the governor is signing to cover the "war."

9-14-23

Ready for Court Fight

Senator John Carlock of Ardmore said today that the next Legislature might not approve these certificates, and advised bankers to put their money into Liberty bonds. All these moves are called "klan" by the governor, who has recently put in a political manager, E. T. Bynum, as bank commissioner, and it is predicted that Bynum will find a way to place the certificates in one of the banks. The governor declared today that he would have plenty of funds from outside.

The Legislature, according to the latest plan of procedure, will stroll out to the capitol Wednesday morning in small groups, carrying no arms, accompanied by no show of strength, some may go in shirt sleeves to prove they are not armed.

They will make an attempt, at least, to get into the chambers which they occupied so serenely last winter, and if the soldiers turn them out they will come downtown and peacefully go t otheir hotels, while their attorneys with petitions all prepared, will go to the supreme court.

The petitions will charge that the governor has violated his constitutional authority. The legislators are making it very clear, indeed, that they desire and intend no show of force. They are aware of the presence in town of about 20 gunmen on the governor's personal staff, more formidable than the soldiers, less inclined to lawful methods, perhaps.

The Legislators Are Standing Pat.

There are klansmen among them, they admit, as there are klansmen everywhere, even in the churches. Several ministers today expressed a fear to state their true minds in this situation. Gov. Walton stated to newspapermen last night that there are about 80,000 klansmen in the state and that some are in the National Guard.

The governor thinks that Oklahoma is in the same condition that the federal government was in 181 when the Ku Klux Klan was outlawed. He quoted legal authorities to prove his contention that the whipping of individuals by a mob was sufficient grounds for declaring a state of "rebellion" and for suspending of the writ of habeas corpus. He is assuming the prerogatives given the president under the act of the congress April 20, 1871.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Oklahoma

ASK FEDERAL AID TO STOP SESSION OF SOLONS TODAY

Montgomery

Walton Appeals to President Coolidge to Prevent Meeting in Federal Buildings of Oklahoma

Advertiser 9-26-23

VOLUNTEERS IN CRISIS TOTAL 35,000—WALTON

Walton Makes Light of Report of Bloodshed if Legislators Meet

OKLAHOMA CITY, Sept. 23.—Federal buildings in Oklahoma will be barred to members of the state legislature for their proposed special session, Governor J. C. Walton was advised tonight in a telegram from Bascom C. Slemp, secretary to President Coolidge.

MUSKOGEE, OKLA., September 23.—The fiery cross of the Ku Klux Klan is blazing tonight over the local "klavern" where a meeting is said to be in progress. High officials from Atlanta are reported in the city. The Klan cross was recently barred in Oklahoma by Gov. J. C. Walton under a martial law decree.

VOLUNTEER FOR SERVICE

OKLAHOMA CITY, September 25.—Thirty five thousand men in the state have volunteered for service in the Oklahoma National guard during the legislative crisis Gov. J. C. Walton announced here tonight.

The executive made light of reports that there would be bloodshed and violence when the legislators attempt to meet tomorrow.

"Why I could take a cap-pistol and drive all of those fellows into the Red River," the governor said jocularly. "I don't think there will be the least bit of violence."

APPEALS TO GOVERNMENT

OKLAHOMA CITY, September 25.—President Coolidge and Attorney General Daugherty were appealed to tonight by Gov. J. C. Walton to use their good offices to prevent members of the lower house of the Oklahoma legislature from convening in any federal building in the state.

In a telegram sent to the president and the attorney general, Governor Walton said that the afternoon newspapers stated that permission to use the federal court room here for the proposed assembly had been granted by federal district Judge John H. Cotteral.

Newspapermen called to the executive's attention the fact that Judge Cotteral had denied the statement attributed to him in a local newspaper that he saw no reason why the legislators could not assemble in the United States district court room.

"Well such a plan has been rumored at any rate," Walton replied.

"If the legislators meet on federal property then the government has the baby on its hands to raise," the governor said.

Telegram To Coolidge

The telegram dispatched by the executive to President Coolidge and the attorney general follows:

"Unmentionable mutilations have been inflicted upon numerous citizens of this state, and scores of others have been taken from their homes at night and beaten and flogged in a most unmerciful way. This state is now under martial law by proclamation issued by me and military courts are now sitting in Tulsa and in Oklahoma City investigating these barbarous acts.

"These courts have taken testimony much of it coming from the lips of klansmen themselves, showing that each and all of these atrocities have been committed by members of the so-called Knights of the Ku Klux Klan or the invisible government or the invisible empire. I have authentic information showing that a great majority of the members of the house of representatives of the Oklahoma legislature are members of the so-called invisible government. These klan members of the house constituting a majority of its membership in collusion with high klan officials are attempting to hold a session in Oklahoma City with the avowed determination of impeaching me and thereby halting my investigations and prevent subsequent exposures which will show the inner workings of this un-American mob organization, known as the Ku Klux Klan.

9-26-23

Meeting Unlawful

"A meeting of the legislature of this state or any branch of it in extra session without the call of the governor is unlawful and unauthorized by the constitution and laws of this state. The only purpose of this unlawful assembly is to further complicate matters and give aid and comfort to the klan.

"I will not permit this assemblage in the capitol and the afternoon newspapers state that permission to use the federal court room here for its meeting has been granted by Judge John H. Cotteral, judge of the western district of Oklahoma.

"In view of the conditions existing in this state at this time and in the light of exposures already made and given to the American public, I appeal to you in the name of the people of Oklahoma and true Americanism to use your good offices to prevent this unlawful assemblage in any federal building in this state."

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., Sept. 25—By The Associated Press—A general order issued by Adjutant General B. H. Markham forbidding the convening tomorrow of a special session of the state house of representatives was served late today on house members gathering here for the session.

As the order was served, each member asked if he was being served as an individual or as a legislator. Upon being told the service was in their capacity as legislators, each asked the name of Major McCartney, in charge of the service detail and then took the names of witnesses to the service. This was regarded as indicating that the way was being paved for court action to test the adjutant general's authority.

Copies of the order were posted on the house and senate doors.

Despite its issuance the opinion gained strength tonight that the stage had been set for the attempt tomorrow to convene the extraordinary session, at which opponents of Gov. J. C. Walton have promised to seek his impeachment.

To Avoid Bloodshed.

Autharitative sources which could not be revealed, expressed the belief that a "gentlemen's agreemnt" would prevent any danger of bloodshed.

It was indicated that the refusal of the military to give the legislators access to the chamber would involve nothing more than the formality of a guard officer informing the house members that they were not permitted to enter the doors.

Then, it is believed the representatives will leave the capitol, later assembling at some unannounced location where they will convene and where some of their number probably will be arrested.

This maneuver, it is believed, would be intended to prevent a public spectacle which might invite violence by onlookers not identified with the guard.

It is believed that guard officers even may be informed of the intended location for the second convening.

Reports that he had stated that he knew of no reason why the legislature should not meet in the United States district courtroom in the federal building were denied tonight by Federal Judge John H. Cotteral.

"We stand where we have always stood, we will meet pursuant to our signed call," Representative W. D. McBee of Stephens county in charge of the session plans, said tonight. "Wednesday noon will find us at the capitol unarmed and unguarded."

Caucuc is Cancelled.

Plans for holding a caucus tonight to organize the house were cancelled the legislators deciding to wait until the body is regularly convened before electing officers.

Charles S. Brice of McAlester, speaker pro tempore, will call the session to order, it is understood. Election of a regular speaker and adoption of a resolution vacating the organization elected during the last regular session will follow, it is expected.

SUIT ENTERED BY LESKY AGAINST MEMBERS OF KLAN

Montgomery

Says He Was Tarred and Feathered by Members of Invisible Empire During Present Year

Advertiser

TESTIMONY SECURED IN MILITARY TRIALS

9-30-23

Prominent Citizens Named in Complaint of Former Resident of Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., Sept. 29.—Prospects of a vote Tuesday of an initiated measure authorizing the state legislature to convene itself to consider official acts of state officers were dimmed late today when Judge O. L. Price in state district court granted a temporary restraining order preventing the state election board from placing the question on the ballot.

Attorneys say the proceedings are the first to be instituted in a federal court for redress in alleged Ku Klux Klan activities.

Lesky, a former resident of Tulsa, said in his petition, that he moved to Kansas following his abduction and mistreatment.

Names Alleged Conspirators

He charges that the following "conspired or participated in the violence" against him:

Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, a corporation; the Tulsa Benevolent Association, a holding corporation for Tulsa No. 3 realm of the Oklahoma klan Charles B. Peters; Richard Lloyd Jones publisher of the Tulsa Tribune; N. C Jewett, grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan, realm of Oklahoma; inor Merriweather, former grand titan of the realm of Oklahoma; W. Shelby Rogers, cyclops of Tulsa klan No. 3; D. C. Rose, secretary of Tulsa Klan; C. W. Reynolds, assistant secretary; Bob Adkins, E. H. Consolvo, C. L. Holland, C. R. Philbrick, Floyd Mendenhall and I. W. Montgomery, members of the klan.

The suit is declared by its supporters to have been based largely on testimony given the military court of inquiry established in Tulsa, August 14, under Governor J. C. Walton's proclamation of martial law.

Lesky alleged that he was abducted, forced into an automobile at the point of revolvers and driven a long way into the country, and there, while bound hand and foot, gagged and blindfolded, "his clothing was removed and a coat of hot tar applied to his bare body."

Tells of Tar and Feathers

The petition declared that "after the tar had been applied in liquid form and at a scalding temperature, the mob applied a large quantity of feathers, placed the plaintiff in a car and brought him back to the most public place, and with his clothing removed except his trousers, forced him to get out of the car at a time when people were leaving the theatres, x x x x with his hands tied together behind his back, blind folded, and with a large placard pinned on his back with the inscription: "I am a bondsman for all the crooks."

The petition charged that as a result of the incident Lesky had lost "large sums of money" because his experience had caused "such a feeling of ridicule toward him that those owing refused to pay him."

Lesky was forced to leave Oklahoma because of the incident, the action declared. He was said in the petition to own property in the United States worth $150,000.

Militia Ordered To Halt Meeting Of Okla. House

Advertiser

(Copyright, 1923, by Universal Service and Fort Worth Record.)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 22.

"THEY shall not meet. It's up to General Markham to see that they do not."

By that command, made in the presence of Adjutant General Baird H. Markham, commander of the Oklahoma National Guard, Governor J. C. Walton served notice Saturday night that he will use the militia to prevent the meeting of the legislative quorum of the House of Representatives.

The Governor's order means that soldiers will be used to disperse assembly of the members wherever they attempt to convene, at the state house or any place else.

USE GUNS!—WALTON'S ORDER TO THE TROOPS AS SOLONS MOBILIZE

Commercial Appeal

Military Warned to Disperse Legislators Wednesday.

Memphis,

ZERO HOUR APPROACHES

Press,

Powder Keg May Explode at Oklahoma's Capitol.

9-23-23

COURT TEST IS POSSIBLE

Declaring Unauthorized Session of Legislature Would Be Nothing But a "Ku Klux Klan" Assembly, Governor Takes Dramatic Stand. Legislators Not Expected to Offer Resistance.

(By The Associated Press.)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 24.—Adjutant General B. H. Markham tonight was ordered by Gov. J. C. Walton to "use all force of arms necessary" to prevent the session of the lower house of the Oklahoma Legislature called for noon Wednesday.

All citizen soldiers of the state between the ages of 21 and 45 were directed in the order to hold themselves in readiness "with such arms as they possess or can obtain to come to the assistance of the sovereign state of Oklahoma when ordered to do so by the governor."

Governor Walton reiterated his charge that the proposed meeting would be an unlawful assembly "dominated and controlled by the so-called invisible empire commonly known as the Ku Klux Klan."

He declared that since the Ku Klux Klan was proclaimed an enemy to the state of Oklahoma under his martial law proclamation of Sept. 15, the session therefore would be in defiance of the laws of the state and an attempt to break the peace.

With issuance of the military order all doubt was removed as to the executive's determination to prevent the House session which has been called by his legislative opponents to consider his impeachment.

The adjutant general was ordered to use all military forces of the state if necessary to disperse the assembly.

Can't Meet Anywhere.

As a precaution against any attempt of the legislators to meet elsewhere should they be barred from the House chamber at the state capitol, the governor also directed Adjt. Gen. Markham to disperse the meeting at "any other time or place in the state of Oklahoma."

Steeled for action, a majority of the members of the lower house were gathered in Oklahoma City tonight awaiting the zero hour of Wednesday noon, when they will face guns and bayonets in their attempt to convene and consider the impeachment of Gov. Walton.

That guns and bayonets in the hands of national guardsmen, posted before the bronze doors of the House chamber at the capitol, will be waiting the legislators, was the promise of the governor.

That House members will go peaceably to the state house and attempt to assemble, offering no resistance in case their way is blocked, was the firm declaration of Representative W. D. McBee, who is in charge of the session plans.

Three Constitute a Mob.

Three or more persons constitute a mob within the meaning of Oklahoma statutes, and the executive indicated that all groups of three or more persons gathering around the entrance to the House chamber Wednesday would be dispersed. Whether arrests will be made was not revealed, the matter being in the hands of Adjt. Gen. B. H. Markham, who is maintaining silence as to his plans of action.

Indicating his determination of purpose, Gov. Walton gave the newspaper corps a friendly warning not to congregate in groups of more than three when they go to the "front." Military authorities, however, agreed to issue passes to the correspondents so that they can pass through the lines.

The House members do not plan to go to the capitol in a body and in this was seen tonight the possibility that there would be no wholesale dispersion by the military. If the legislators walk singly or by twos to the door of the house chamber and, upon his arrival here that the "force opposing the meeting of the house at noon Wednesday are weakening."

"Friends of the governor have been turning heaven and earth throughout the last five days, trying to scare the members off," Disney said. "All imaginable methods have been resorted to to intimidate the representatives, but without success. Every one of the original signers of the call will be on the job Wednesday.

"We will have a good majority when the roll is called. We are going to meet in the regular meeting place of the House of Representatives. The governor's bluff is called. There will be no lawlessness. We will walk right in and go to work."

Representative McBee declared that the legislators who plan to be present were not a "klan mob nor an anti-klan mob," but were champions of the "great American class of people who are not of either of these factions."

Gov. Walton in a statement today referred to the Stephens County representative as "Kleagle McBee."

The first concerted action among the House members will come tomorrow night when they caucus for preliminary organization and to choose officers. It is understood that finding their way barred, depart, it is not expected that the military will interfere.

This procedure, it is suggested, would establish, without a collision with the military, the fact that Gov. Walton had prevented the session. The legislators then would have ground for action in the courts, which they plan to bring, if interfered with, to test their rights.

Gov. Walton declared he would welcome a court test of his power to block the gathering.

SOLONS TO RECESS AS IMPEACHMENT PLANS ARE MADE

Times-Picayune

Oklahoma House to Investigate State Offices and K. K. K.

New Orleans,

10-13-23

Oklahoma City, Okla., Oct. 12.—The state Legislature, its plans virtually complete for a thorough investigation not only of impeachment charges against Governor Walton, but of the K. K. K. in Oklahoma as well, recessed late today until Monday afternoon. When the lower house closed its session today, two anti-klan bills lay on the clerk's desk, the first measures introduced in the extraordinary session which convened yesterday. They were submitted by Representatives W. B. Thornsbrough, of Johnson county, and each was directed mainly at the wearing of masks.

A House committee of twenty-three members was named today to conduct the inquiry into the records of state officers and the committee to consider the activities of the klan probably will be named Monday.

The former committee, the reports of which will provide the basis for possible impeachment actions, probably will be divided into a number of subcommittees to facilitate the thorough investigation promised by the legislators. It was indicated that most of the testimony adduced by the committee will be taken publicly before the entire membership of the House, according to tentative plans.

The committee to investigate the klan will have at its command all records of the military courts throughout the state submitted to the Legislature by Governor Walton, and will be empowered to summon before it for hearings any state or county official in Oklahoma accused of having connection with, or being under the influence of the organization.

The House also voted to investigate its own members who may have been accused of trafficking in pardons and paroles or of having unlawful interests in state contracts.

The resolution was introduced by Allan Street of Oklahoma county, and a committee to conduct the inquiry probably will be named Monday.

BLAKE TAKES FIELD AS ANTI-KLAN CRUSADER

Commercial Appeal

Hints He Is Stronger Against Klan Than Gov. Walton.

GIVES OKLAHOMA ISSUES

Memphis,

Fight Against "Invisible Empire" Hampered by Walton's Statements to Press, He Declares. Will Continue Fight.

(By The Associated Press.)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 13.—Oklahoma's legislative situation tonight assured the proportions of a bitter political controversy, with forces of Gov. J. C. Walton girding to combat an impeachment act instituted by the lower house of the state Legislature.

Having already thrown aside his most prominent administration advisers—Aldrich Blake the executive counsellor, and Dr. E. T. Bynum, state bank commissioner—the governor now is said in official quarters to be building an organization by which he hopes to split the ranks of his legislative opponents.

10-14-23

While the executive himself refused to outline his plans, it is rumored that his supporters have prepared a definite campaign, and only are awaiting the reconvening of the Legislature Monday to launch their defensive.

Meanwhile Clifford W. King, an assistant to the attorney general whom the governor appointed today, will act as the executive's personal adviser.

No successor to the former bank commissioner has been named.

Blake's statement follows:

"To the People of Oklahoma:

"Early in the primary campaign for governor of Oklahoma, I cast my fortunes with J. C. Walton. I had never met Mayor Walton but he had been elected as the standard-bearer of the farmers and laborers of the state and I had always stood primarily for their interests."

The fundamental issues were economic and industrial just as they are today in Oklahoma and throughout the world.

"Concretely, these issues resolve themselves into this proposition: The farmer produces a ton of cabbage and receives therefor $7. The laborer consumes a ton of cabbage and pays $198 for what the farmer sold for $7. The problem of expenses is to reduce the spread between $7 and $198. This purely economic question has been temporarily lost sight of in a political question which is: Who shall rule in Oklahoma, the people functioning through a representative form of government, or what is known as the invisible empire functioning through dragons and cyclops who receive their orders from Atlanta, Ga?

Issue Now Defined.

"This issue is now defined in Oklahoma and there is no middleground.

"On July 15, 1923, I was offered and accepted the office of chief counsellor to the governor of this state. For months I had warned the governor against the operations of this hooded order, called the Ku Klux Klan. Not only had I read the hundreds of letters complaining against mob violence, but I had seen the most sinister attempt made to fill the capitol and state institutions with men who favor allegiance to the 'Empire.' I saw a Legislature, supposed to be filled with representatives of a sovereign people, docily submit whenever the affairs of the 'Empire' were at stake.

"This Legislature gave the health department the greatest appropriation in its history and the klan members boasted that they put this over because the health commissioner was a klansman. You had but to be a klansman and all was well.

"On August 14 the battle opened when the governor placed Tulsa County under martial law. From the beginning I urged a straight out fight on the klan. I had hoped to see this fight conducted on a high plane with the personal issue eliminated, but this soon became impossible. A huge accumulation of political entanglements and embarrassments and acts of administration detail which I have been powerless to prevent, together with a number of extemporaneous interviews given by the governor to newspaper men ridiculed his political enemies. Side issues of every conceivable nature were injected into the fight while the governor himself was surrounded by advisers and appointees who differed on the fundamental question as to who should rule.

"All men have their limitations, and in no unfriendly spirit, I must say that he could not rally the entire anti-klan forces. Retreat for the governor was necessary. Others of his advisers convinced him that my fight against the klan was not in the best interest of his administration and he was finally prevailed on to relieve me of my position as chief councellor. This, of course, was his own affair and I have no criticism to offer. I had tried to serve Governor Walton intelligently, industriously and honestly and with the utmost loyalty, bearing always in mind that a public official owes a higher duty to the people of the state than to any single individual. In performing the service I was obliged to say things and give advice which often pained me, but I was dealing with the personality of J. C. Walton and had to be governed accordingly.

"Fight Must Go On."

"The klan fight must still go on. With the personal issue at last eliminated, the path is clear. The klan already stands condemned by public opinion in Oklahoma. It now remains to translate that public opinion into law and to see that the laws are enforced.

"I am glad to be free to continue the fight unhampered, and I now promise that it will be carried into every precinct in the state. As a public official, I am proud of my part in this vital struggle to crush the invisible empire. As a private citizen, I am only too eager to do what I can to rally the anti-clan forces and to save the state from rule by hooded mobs and secret organizations."

In a statement regarding Gov. J. C. Walton's action in removing him as state bank commissioner, Dr. E. T. Bynum declared today that "further than a wicked abuse of the state's resources in providing for his friends with reckless abandon, he (Gov. Walton) had no policies," Dr. Bynum said it was "extremely mortifying to me to have to issue such a statement."

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Oklahoma

POST GUNS TO STOP OKLAHOMA SESSION

Combined Morning N.Y. Newspapers.

Armed Anti-Klan Forces Pour Into Capital as Governor Defies Legislature.

9-22-23

WILL FIGHT IMPEACHMENT

Can Never Permit It, Says Executive's Adviser — Attempt May Be Made Outside City.

Special to The New York Times.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 21.—"The Oklahoma Legislature will never be permitted to meet in the State House or in this city for the purpose of impeaching Governor Walton," said one of the close advisers of the Governor tonight. The Governor himself was closeted with friends all day and was expected to give formal sanction to this attitude later.

The call for the special session, now signed by seventy-five members, will be filed with the Secretary of State Wednesday. It is thought the "rebel" legislators will meet in secret in the city and then adjourn to some other part of the State for impeachment proceedings.

Anti-Klansmen, armed, are gathering in the city tonight. Under cover of the fair crowds, which are coming in rapidly for the opening tomorrow, Klan and anti-Klan are manoeuvering and the men at Guard headquarters are preparing for trouble. Mounted machine guns are ready for action.

"The Legislature will meet," said W. D. McBee, a member from Duncan, today. "The Governor has threatened to throw us in jail. I would lie in jail until I rot rather than part with my ideas of American liberty."

Victor S. Purdy, Secretary of the State Federation of Labor, in a letter today said:

"I regret to see martial law in Oklahoma. I have not always agreed with Walton's acts as Governor, but when it comes to choosing between Walton and the invisible empire, I am for Walton heart and soul."

Klan's Cross Removed.

The fiery cross, emblem of the Klan, which has stood over Klan headquarters blazing against the sky, was taken down some time last night by order of the Governor or by the Klansmen themselves.

N. C. Jewett, Grand Dragon, denied today that he had led in whipping parties, as was charged in testimony before the military court made public last night. He threatened action for libel against the Governor.

The Governor has decided to carry his campaign to the nation. He and his State House group expect to have $1,000,000 to spend if the campaign for funds is successful. It is understood that anti-Klan organizations in Texas have met and decided to support Governor Walton's campaign financially.

Dr. A. A. Maupin, whose testimony was made public last night by the Governor, was recalled before the military court again today. He placed the whipping of E. R. Merriman, a laundry driver, as March, 1922. Independent reports at that time were that Merriman had been ordered to leave town.

"One night in a meeting in Rose Hill Cemetery," the witness testified, "Jewett made a speech and said there had been too much talking on the outside. He said persons who had been doing things around Oklahoma City were liable for the McAlester or Leavenworth penitentiary. He asked that careless talking be stopped."

County Judge George W. Clark admitted today that he had been obligated into the Klan about eighteen months ago but had dropped his membership. He called the Grand Jury which was to have indicted Governor Walton, but which was dispersed by the troops last Monday.

Resignations of Judge Clark, County Attorney J. K. Wright and Sheriff Tom Cavanar, all put in the Klan by Dr. Maupin's testimony, are to be demanded by the Governor, according to Administration camp gossip tonight. Neither Wright nor Cavanar made any statements of denial of membership.

9-22-23

Klan Chief Accused of Rioting.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 21 (Associated Press).—Charges of rioting were filed here tonight against N. C. Jewett, Grand Dragon of the Oklahoma Realm of the Ku Klux Klan.

In answer to queries as to his final stand on the convening of a special session of the Lower House of the Legislature next Wednesday without his call, Governor Walton today made public a statement written by Paul Nesbitt, State Highway Commissioner and former Speaker of the House, holding that the House members have no right to convene themselves.

Jewett was charged with implication in the flogging of E. R. Merriman, who it is alleged was whipped a year ago.

The information against the Grand Dragon was filed in Justice Court by County Attorney J. K. Wright on the basis of evidence gathered by the Military Court sitting here.

The called meeting of the Lower House of the Oklahoma Legislature here next Wednesday will be an attempt at an "unlawful Klan assembly" because sixty-eight members of the House also are members of the Ku Klux Klan. Governor J. C. Walton declared here tonight in stating that he would oppose the session.

"There will be no meeting of the Legislature," said the Governor.

NEW THREAT AGAINST OKLAHOMA'S SOLONS

Chicago

Governor Warns Force Will Be Used to Prevent Impeachment Meet.

Daily News

BULLETIN.

[By The Associated Press.]

Oklahoma City, Okla., Sept. 22.—A threat to close the state fair and place Oklahoma county under a more rigid enforcement of martial law unless members of the state legislature abandon their plan to meet in extraordinary session next Wednesday was voiced today by Gov. Walton.

9-22-23

BY PAUL R. LEACH.

[Special Dispatch from a Staff Correspondent.]

Oklahoma City, Okla., Sept. 22.—Employment of force to prevent the extraordinary session of the state house of representatives called by a "rebel" committee of legislators for next Wednesday noon to consider impeachment proceedings against the governor of Oklahoma was threatened in a written statement issued to-day by Gov. Walton. Characterizing the proposed house session as a meeting of the Ku-Klux klan, which he says he ordered martial law to combat, the governor charged N. C. Jewett, grand dragon of the klan here, with directing the impeachment move.

Jewett Taken Into Custody.

The first arrest of an official of the klan in Oklahoma City since Gov. Walton proclaimed martial law a week ago occurred last night when Jewett, was ordered taken into custody by County Attorney Wright, following charges filed against the klan chief by the county official. Jewett arranged for a bond of $1,000.

The bill of information was based upon evidence brought out late yesterday before a military court of inquiry. Jewett is charged in the bill with riot. According to evidence brought out in the same court, Jewett was directly concerned in the flogging of E. R. Merriman near here in March, 1922. Prosecution is placed in the bands of civil authorities.

The evidence is based upon testimony of Dr. A. A. Maupin, local dentist, formerly a klansman, who said Jewett had told him of his part in the Merriman affair.

All to Be Prosecuted.

Definite bills of information would be filed in Oklahoma civil courts against every person found by evidence adduced before the martial law courts of inquiry to have been implicated in masked mob activities, Gov. Walton stated last night.

It is evident that the governor is worried about the call of "rebel" members of the house for the extraordinary session for the purpose of going into the governor's record, looking toward impeachment.

He stated last night that, to the best of his information, sixty-eight members of the house of representatives, including at least one member of the "rebel" committee, were klansmen.

"Just why did you proclaim martial law for the state?" was asked.

"That was told in my proclamation. I did it solely for the purpose of bringing out evidence against the klan in the military courts," he explained. "All evidence so gained will be placed before civil courts. Courts-martial will try nothing except offenses against the military law."

Declares All Members Guilty.

"I wish to say now that I have the evidence which shows that under the laws of this state and under the laws of this state and under section 19 of the penal code of the United States every man who joined the klan and remained in the organization long enough to know its ultimate purpose is guilty as an accomplice either before or after the fact.

"When any man is mobbed, murdered, mutilated or flogged every member of the organiaztion is guilty of the crime as an accomplice, either before or after the fact, unless he promptly withdrew and severed his connection when he discovered that the klan, as an organization, was mobbing, murdering, mutilating or flogging a member of the human race.

"I now state and charge that N. C. Jewett, grand dragon of the Ku-Klux klan, is guilty of murder and other crimes as an accomplice both before and after the fact."

Petition for New Law.

A petition was filed with the Oklahoma secretary of state yesterday, proposing a new law providing that secret fraternal orders be required to file with county clerks full lists of officers and members. Under Oklahoma law such a petition bearing 8 per cent of the bona fide names of voters at the last general election must be offered to the people in a referendum. The petitioner has ninety days in which to acquire his signatures and the election is asked for Dec. 15, 1923.

Exemption from the provision would be given industrial firms, industrial unions, farm and labor organizations, such other organizations as have for their purpose economic betterment, and also school societies. The proposed law would prohibit masked or disguised persons from appearing in public places.

A $500 fine and imprisonment for six months would be the penalty for infractions.

Six Indicted for Flogging.

[By The Associated Press.]

Wagoner, Okla., Sept. 22.—Six residents of Broken Arrow, Tulsa county were indicted yesterday by the Wagoner county grand jury charged with participation in the whipping of Ben Wagner, a Wagoner county farmer by alleged members of the Ku-Klux klan.

LEGISLATURE MOVES TO IMPEACH WALTON

Chicago

Ignores Offer to Resign If Anti-Klan Law Is Enacted.

Saturday

Governor Fires Two Chief Aids and Begins Fight for Control of the State Senate.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 18.—Ignoring Governor Walton's offer to resign if the Legislature would enact a law to compel all secret orders to unmask and make public their membership, the Legislature which he called into extra session to enact this law is going diligently ahead with plans to impeach him. Committees are now taking testimony in various parts of the State and will report to the Legislature the last of this week and early next week, when a bill is expected to be drawn up which will arraign the Governor before the bar of the Senate.

10-20-23

The Governor's foes claim to have a majority in the Senate, which has entire say as to whether the House charges should be sustained, but they are moving fast while they believe they have this majority intact. They charge Governor Walton is doing everything in his power to win over Senators, making political trades and doling out patronage for this purpose.

Two of the Governor's chief aids have been let out: Aldridge Blake, executive counsellor, and Dr. E. T. Bynum, State banking commissioner. There are various reasons given for their decapitation. Blake is said to have broken with the Governor in his war on the Ku Klux Klan, particular with the Governor's use of the military. Dr. Bynum is said to have incurred his displeasure when he failed to induce Oklahoma banks to continue accepting his deficiency warrants indefinitely for the maintenance of the militia. When the banks quit cashing this paper the troops returned to their homes.

Unbiased observers say Walton rid himself of Blake and Bynum because both were unpopular with the Farmer-Reconstruction League, and Walton is soliciting its fifteen votes in the House and four in the Senate to save his scalp.

Blake says the Governor has become convinced at last that he cannot rally all the anti-Klan forces and retreat is necessary. To make it appear he has been led into the war by poor advice he is making a goat of Blake. To make it appear that Walton's fight against the Klan is not sincere a Legislative committee has obtained a stenographer's report of an address he made to the Legislature March 31. This reveals Walton as having said:

"I want to say to the Legislators here that you are our Legislators—that you are my Legislators, no matter whether you are Ku Klux, Tigereyes (meaning drinkers or bootleg hooch), Democrats or Republicans. When you come to Oklahoma City I want you to call at my office."

Blake and Bynum both have appeared before committees investigating the Governor's conduct. All sessions are secret and there are no Walton men on the committees.

SK COURT TO OUST MILITARY AT TULSA

The Combined

Oklahoma Legislator and the Sheriff Sign Notice Served on Ranking General.

Morning Newspapers

WALTON FOR FEDERAL TEST

9-24-23

Governor Welcomes Injunction Suit on Issue of Legislature's Meeting Wednesday.

TULSA, Okla., Sept. 23 (Associated Press)—The President of the Military Commission has been served with formal notice that County Sheriff R. D. Sanford will institute quo warranto proceedings in the Oklahoma Supreme Court to remove the military from the Sheriff's office here. The action would be instituted at Oklahoma City next Thursday, the notice said.

Service on the contemplated action was accepted by Brig. Gen. Charles B. McPherren, the ranking officer, now in Tulsa. The notice was signed by Representative W. B. Disney, Democratic floor leader in the last session of the Oklahoma Legislature; M. M. Bakes, a local attorney, and the Sheriff.

The action will be directed against Adjt. Gen. B. H. Markham, General McPherren, Colonel H. L. Head, the Military Sheriff and Captain H. H. Donahue.

Predicts Klan Issue in Election.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 23 (Associated Press).—A test in the United States Courts of his authority to prohibit the convening of an extraordinary session of the Oklahoma House of Representatives set for Wednesday will be welcome, Governor J. C. Walton declared tonight.

"I want to place the issue of the Ku Klux Klan before Federal authorities, and an injunction action against me will be the most direct method of bringing this about," he asserted.

Governor Walton said that "the Ku Klux Klan is bound to be an issue in the next national election."

The Executive's statement was in reply to a declaration of members of the House that they would resort to court action if he carried out his announced intention to bar the session.

He declined to comment on previous published statements by others that he would be a candidate for United States Senator on an anti-Klan platform.

"I have no announcement to make at this time," he said.

The Governor said that he "believed the Klan was licked," but that he was prepared to go on indefinitely with his campaign against the organization.

He said that if lack of funds later prevented the purchase of supplies for troops on duty he would commandeer what was necessary. Worn out by exertion in his campaign against the Klan, he remained in seclusion at his residence today.

Military courts in Oklahoma City and Tulsa were not in session and headquarters of the guard officers were quiet. The State Fair is attracting thousands of visitors to this city which is being policed entirely by regular city officers.

Observers of the situation look for a solution in the courts this week. Adjutant General B. H. Markham declined to reveal his intended course of action to carry out the Governor's order against the assembling of the Legislature on Wednesday, but the jail threat has not been withdrawn.

Governor Walton has issued an appeal for funds to establish newspapers in this State that "will tell the people the truth," asserting that certain Oklahoma papers were "subsidized with money for Atlanta," and were refusing to carry testimony adduced by the military courts tending to implicate the Ku Klux Klan in law violations.

For the "rebel" legislators tonight, a committee of five lawyers which has been studying for several days made public an opinion in which they declared:

"We are clearly of hte opinion that the House of Representatives has the undoubted and exclusive right at any time to convene itself as an impeaching body. In fact, neither the Governor nor any other outside authority has the power to call a session thereof for such purpose, the majority of the members of the House itself being the sole judges of the necessity for such a session and of the time when same should be convened."

The question will be taken to the Federal Court of Appeals at St. Louis if the session is declared illegal in this State, and from there to the United States Supreme Court.

State Funds Reported Low.

Special to The New York Times.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 23.—The Oklahoma State Treasury is so low in funds on account of the heavy expenditures of Governor Walton in his anti-Klan campaign that banks have been warned to take at their own risk the "deficiency warrants" which the Governor is signing to cover the expense of the "war."

The legislators, according to the latest plan for the assembly in defiance of the Governor, will stroll out to the Capitol Wednesday morning in small groups, carrying no arms, accompanied by no show of strength. Some may go in shirt sleeves to prove that they are not armed. They will make an attempt to enter the chambers, and if the soldiers turn them out they will peacefully go to their hotels, while their attorneys, with petitions all prepared will go to the Supreme Court.

Walton Says Jury Dominated by Klan

Evening Star

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Sept. 18.—After again hurling his threat of undying warfare at the Ku-Klux Klan in Okmulgee County, the first to be placed under martial law in the fight which he has now extended to the entire state, Governor J. C. Walton returned to Oklahoma City Tuesday. In some quarters the Governor's visit was described as a "daring invasion of enemy country."

9-19-23

The Governor appeared Monday night before the Oklahoma Federation of Labor at Henrietta, coal mining center where state troops were employed for the first time with the announced intention of stopping floggings.

Walton asserted that the grand jury which was ordered convened Monday at Oklahoma City and ordered dismissed by military authorities, was dominated by the klan. The Governor said men opposed to his anti-flogging campaign intended to have him indicted under cloak of investigating use of state highway employes for checking initiative petitions designed to permit meeting of the State Legislature without executive call.

SOLONS ASK COURT TO ENJOIN GOV. WALTON; FIREWORKS ALL OVER

Commercial Appeal

Legislators Agree Not to Try to Assemble Again.

DEPARTING FOR HOMES

Memphis News

Walton May Withdraw Most of Troops Soon, Is Belief.

STILL FIGHTS THE KLAN

Long Legal Battle Over Legislature's Right to Assemble in Prospect, With the Real Decision Between Walton and His Foes Resting on the Ballots Next Year.

9-28-23

(By The Associated Press.)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 27.—The pyrotechnics that have kept Oklahoma aflame since Gov. J. C. Walton opened his war on the Ku Klux Klan, and state legislators in turn instituted a drive to impeach the executive, began to fade out tonight with a long court battle in prospect.

The first move to test in the courts the legality of the special session of the lower house of the Legislature, called by members who hold it is their right to investigate the official acts of Gov. Walton was taken in state district court here late today. Sixty-seven House members applied for a temporary injunction restraining Adjt.-Gen. B. H. Markham and all members of the Oklahoma National Guard from interfering with meetings of the House.

No order was issued by the court during the brief proceedings, and by agreement of all parties, hearing on the petition was set for next Tuesday before Judge J. I. Phelps.

Begin to Leave For Homes.

Meanwhile, the House members who gathered here yesterday and attempted to convene, only to be dispersed by military authorities acting under instructions from the governor, began to leave for their homes to await the outcome of the court fight.

A pledge was signed by the legislators that should the courts finally decide they have authority to meet as an impeachment body, they will convene at any time upon call of Representative W. D. McBee of Stephens County, one of the leaders of the legislators. No further attempt will be made to convene, it was agreed, until the issue is decided in the state supreme court, and then there remains the possibility that the case will go through the long stages of final settlement in the United States Supreme Court. A temporary injunction, if granted by the district court, will not be made the basis for another attempt to assemble, the legislators decided.

Expressing satisfaction with the situation, Gov. Walton declared today "the fight is over so far as the House is concerned." The executive will be represented in the action by Attorney General George F. Short and his assistants.

There were indications tonight that within the next few days the governor would modify his martial law regulations and retire the greater part of the troops now mobilized.

No relaxation in the investigation into the cases of mob violence will follow, however, it was made plain.

Invasion of Rights.

The injunction petition filed by the legislators declared that the action of Adjt. Gen. Markham in dispersing them when they gathered at the capitol yesterday and in continuing through force and arms to prevent an assembly "was and is without authority of law, and was and is an invasion of the constitutional and civil rights of these plaintiffs."

The legislators denied in the petition that they have been guilty of any offense against the laws of the state or the nation and disclaimed intention to commit any breaches of the peace.

The petition related that the House members were dispersed when they assembled "in good faith" to determine whether impeachable offenses had been committed by any officers of the state subject to impeachment. The legislators set out that the session was called in the belief that "many of the guarantees of the constitution of the state have been and are being abrogated by executive action, and the liberties of the citizens destroyed, and that numerous acts of the grossest corruption. . . have been and are being committed.

The House members are represented by C. B. Stuart, J. F. Sharpe, John H. Miley, R. M. Singletary, W. E. Disney and D. A. Richardson.

Brig. Gen. Charles E. McPherren, of Durant, an attorney and stat senator, appeared in court today in behalf of Adjutant General Markham.

Claim It Their Duty.

The petition recited in part:

"It is the duty, purpose and intention of these plaintiffs and each of them as such members of said House of Representatives, peaceably to reassemble and continue the said session of the House; but plaintiffs are unable to do so because the defendant (Adjutant eGneral Markham) has threatened and still threatens, by force and use of armed soldiers under his command to continue forcibly to disperse any assembly of said House of Representatives, and to prevent it from transacting any business, and these plaintiffs from attending any session of said House, and unless restrained by the order of this honorable court, he will do so."

"Under the constitution and laws of the State of Oklahoma, the governor and other elected officers are li ble and subject to impeachment: and under the constitution and laws of the state of Oklahoma, it is the duty of the House of Representatives to present all impeachments to the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment, and to draw up, approve and present articles of impeachment and to prosecute the same before the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment.

through a board of managers appointed by it."

In a formal statement tonight addressed to the people of Oklahoma, the House members detailed their attempt to assemble and their action in taking the case to court.

"We, as members of the Legislature, propose and purpose to be governed by the laws of our country as enunciated by the highest court of our state," the statement staid.

WALTON'S CENSOR ON TULSA TRIBUNE

Oklahoma Constitution

Orders Proofs on All News Relating to Martial Law—Paper to Seek Injunction.

9-13-23

Tulsa, Okla., September 14.—(By the Associated Press.)—A military censor took up his post in the editorial rooms of The Tulsa Tribune, an afternoon newspaper, at noon today. He ordered 'proofs' of all news matter relating to Governor Walton and martial law in Tulsa county, to be submitted to him for approval.

The censor is Major Roark, of Oklahoma City, a former newspaperman and an officer in the Oakland national guard contingent here to enforce military rule.

The Tribune announced today it would apply for an injunction in United States district court to prevent Governor Walton from interfering with the publication of the paper.

The Tribune denies Governor Walton's charges that the newspaper has "agitated against the state's military investigation of masked activities in Tulsa county."

The Tribune recently began publication of the "story of Walton," a review of some of the official acts of the executive. One chapter of this story appeared simultaneously with the installment of the "story of Tulsa" written by Aldrich Blake, the executive counsellor, at the direction of Governor Walton. The latter was in the form of an expose of conditions in Tulsa county growing out of scores of alleged cases of mob violence.

Seeks $150,000 Damages From Klan

Morning News

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Sept. 26.—A petition seeking $150,000 damages from the Ku Klux Klan of Tulsa and State officials of the organization was received by W. V. McCure, Clerk of the United States District Court here, today from attorneys in Tulsa representing a man alleged to have been whipped by the Klan, it was announced at the Clerk's office. The petition has not been filed pending the guarantee of filing fees.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

HOTEL MAN KILLED

A. M. Birch, Proprietor of Marlow Hostelry, Dies in Defense of Negro.

MARLOW, Okla., Dec. 21.—A. W. Birch, 48, proprietor of Marlow's largest hotel, was shot and instantly killed here tonight when he attempted to defend a negro porter from a band of approximately 15 men who called at the hotel in an attempt to lynch him. Robert Jernigan, the negro, also was shot and is thought to be fatally wounded.

Indianapolis News 12-22-23

MEMBERS OF OKLA. MOB ARRESTED

County Prosecutor Says of Nine Taken in Custody Six Have Been Positively Identified.

N. Y. Tribune 12-26-23

OKLAHOMA CITY, Dec. 24. — Assistant Prosecuting Attorney J. H. Long of Stephens County said last week that no evidence had been found to prove the Ku Klux Klan responsible for the killing at Barlow of A. W. Birch, hotel keeper, and the fatal wounding of Robert Jernigan, a colored porter in his employ. 12-26-23

"For many years," said Long, "probably a majority of people of Barlow have opposed Negroes living there and at all times a few have favored the Negroes. The situation was not unusual. There are many towns of Oklahoma where Negroes are not welcome.

"A party of youths constituted the mob that attacked the Birch Hotel, and Marvin Kincannon, a lad of bad reputation, who had served in the reformatory, did the shooting."

Nine arrests have been made. Mr. Long thinks that six have been positively identified as members of the mob. State authorities have taken no steps toward an investigation.

The trouble was precipitated last Saturday, when Birch brought Jernigan here to work as a porter in his hotel. A few hours later he received an anonymous communication ordering him to discharge the colored man. This Birch failed to do. The mob went to the hotel a night, or two later and called loudly for the surrender of Jernigan, saying that it intended to hang him on the spot.

The hotel proprietor, with Jernigan at his side, hurried into the lobby and was shot dead before he could speak. An instant later Jernigan was wounded.

CITY RULED BY KLAN LIVES UP TO ITS RECORD

Chicago Chronicle

Marlow, Okla., Dec. 21.—Mob law, the supreme tribunal of the state of Oklahoma, again made its presence known late Monday night, when A. W. Birch, a white hotel proprietor, was shot through the heart because he violated one of the traditions of the city and employed a Race man in his hotel as porter. Robert Jernigan, the unwitting cause of the shooting, was also wounded and is not expected to live.

Marlow is one of those towns in Oklahoma that boasts such signs on its depot as, "Nigger, don't let the sun go down on you," and "Nigger, read and run, and if you can't read, run anyhow." It was to this town that Jernigan came to work in a hotel. When the powers that be heard that there would be a Race man in the city as an employee, they warned Birch to get rid of him, but the proprietor, evidently a different type of man from his neighbors, persisted in hiring Jernigan.

12-22-23

About midnight Monday, 15 unmasked men went ao the hotel to get the nigger." Birch attempted to remonstrate with them, and without warning or a man's chance, he was shot down. The "citizens" next turned their attentions to the unarmed porter and poured their lead into his body.

The men who composed the party are well known. They boast openly of the parts they played in the evening's entertainment. No arrests have been made, nor will there be. For Oklahoma thrives upon the law of the lawless, now that they have rid themselves of the only real governor the state has ever had.

This town was one of those that took such a prominent part in the proceedings against ex-Governor Walton, and is now admittedly in the hands of the Ku Klu Klan.

Oklahoma.

GOV. WALTON'S REAL OFFENCE.

N. Y. Age

Commenting on the impeachment of Governor Walton of Oklahoma the Oklahoma Black Despatch reviewed the impeachable records of previous governors of the State in the following fashion:

With all the ado that is being made about the sins of Walton, it might be well to take a retrospective view of what has happened while other governers of this state have served in the highest position in the gift of this commonwealth. Surely our readers have not forgotten how the first governor of the state stole the capitol from Guthrie, broke faith with the people, and lugged the great seal of the state of Oklahoma City in the still watches of the night. All know the nightmare of despair after the failure of the Columbia Bank and Trust Company, and the subsequent exposures of official corruption. Negroes especially, cannot forget Haskell, for was it not Negroes who, with their vote, gave Haskell his first political chance when they sent him to the constitutional convention from Muskogee? Haskell in turn promised the Negroes that he would prevent a Jim Crow clause being placed in the fundamental instrument of the state. Haskell kept the separate coach and waiting law from becoming a part of the constitution of the state. The Negroes voted for him again when he ran for governor, and Haskell rewarded them by asking in his first message to the legislature that an emergency be declared and a separate coach and waiting law be enacted. Incidentally, we might say Haskell went into office a poor man. He is now on Wall Street. It is probably fortunate for him that the spotlight of investigation that fell upon Walton did not shine down upon our first governor. 12-15-23

And we can't forget Governor Bob Williams, the governor who was O. K'ed for the Federal bench after he had called an extraordinary session of the Oklahoma legislature, and in defiance of the Supreme Court of the United States which had nullified the Grandfather law, insisted upon the passage of the vicious registration law that today the entire citizenship is ashamed of? We cannot forget Governor Bob, for it was during this same administration that somehow, some way, a blanket lease was given to one Mr. Marland, now in Ponca City, on valuable oil land in this state. Yes, Williams met Marland long before Walton reached the spotlight of public notice. Marland ought have paid well for what he received practically free gratis from the state and he ought have paid a deal more than the price of Walton's mansion, if he knew anything about values and wanted to take care of those with whom he was dealing.

Editor Dunjee concludes that Governor Walton's chief offence was that "whether he meant it or not, he said he wanted a fair election law enacted in this State, and he said he wanted to fix it so that the humblest Negro would feel safe upon the public highways of Oklahoma. Many Black folk in this State will always feel that Iron Jack committed his first impeachable offence when he permitted Negroes to sit as delegates in that memorable Shawnee Convention."

Editorial Comment of White Press on Walton-Cauffiel 'Law and Order' Edicts

Pittsburgh Courier

Two government executives, Governor J. C. Walton, of Oklahoma, and Mayor Cauffiel, of Johnstown, have distinguished themselves for anti-Klan and pro-Klan activities in behalf of law and order. Governor Walton, following the flogging and mistreatment of white citizens by the supposed Ku Klux, called out the militia and issued the following statement:

"We have reached the point where the issue is the survival of invisible government or the permanency of our own visible government. I am going to clean that situation up if I have to stand out alone and let them shoot at me."

Mayor Cauffiel, of Johnstown, ordered all Negroes who had not lived in Johnstown less than seven years to leave and keep away from Johnstown. The order followed a pistol fight, when a colored man is alleged to have killed a police officer.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The following are views from the "white" press on the action of the above named officials:

9-29-23

GOVERNOR WALTON!

GOVERNOR A MENACE

The St. Louis Globe Democrat confesses that the Klan is a "menacing institution in many states," but the action of Governor Walton will establish a precedent more dangerous to American institutions than the Klan is ever likely to be. We quote:

Gov. Walton himself has created by his military excesses and the assumption of a dictatorship of a character hitherto unknown in American history. It is essential, therefore, that the people of Oklahoma reduce their Governor to his proper place as a constitutional executive.

Whatever may be the facts as to the Ku Klux activities in that state they are of secondary importance, when compared with those of Gov. Walton. The Klan, in the acts reported from Oklahoma, is a menace to law, to private rights and to individual liberty. The acts of Gov. Walton are a menace to constitutional government, which is the source and the instrument of law, the sole protector of our rights and liberties.

PRAISE FOR GOVERNOR

The Richmond Times Dispatch speaks courageously:

The Klan may not be responsible for all of the lawlessness charged against it, but it is undeniably chargeable with a good deal of it. It as a masked organization working outside the law to inflict penalties upon those who have fallen under its disfavor. The practices it has indulged may have been imitated by others not connected with the organization, as is claimed by the latter, but in the final analysis the Klan must be held responsible for the reign of terror claimed by Gov. Walton as having held the state in its grip for the past year or more. Whenever private citizens take the law into their own hands and administer private punishment, and punishment unknown to the law, that is certainly rebellion against the law, and it can hardly be successfully pleaded that the mere declaration of martial law by the Governor is an attack "upon law and constituted authority."

PROPER TREATMENT

The Detroit Free Press says the situation in Oklahoma received the proper treatment:

It may be that the Governor of Oklahoma has adopted a rather rough and ready way of interpreting his powers. Since a copy of the state constitution is not immediately available, we cannot arrive at an opinion about that. But as between the course he has selected and the practical surrender of the commonwealth to the mercies of night riding, woman flogging, terrorists of the Ku Klux Klan, there could be only one choice for a governor with blood in his vains and regard for the responsibilities of office.

Gov. Walton was bound to act, and act vigorously, and he did so. Those who object to the treatment they get from him, have an easy remedy for their sorrows. They need only to be decent, law-abiding citizens, upholding the laws instead of flouting them.

PAYING THE PRICE

The worst face that can be put upon it is the statement by the editor of a chain of Southern newspapers: 'We are paying the price for remaining indifferent while a masked super-government grew up in our midst. If public officials all over this state, instead of groveling for votes, instead of fraternizing with an inevitable empire for political ends, had spent a little time studying their duty, J. C. Walton would never have dared call out the militia and we would not now be living under a dictatorship."

MAYOR CAUFFIEL

JOHNSTOWN'S MAYOR

The Boston Post says the mayor of Johnstown is "amusing" in his pro-Klan order to Negroes to leave the city:

It is almost amusing to note the way in which Mayor Cauffiel of Johnstown seeks to reduce the disgust felt by liberal-minded people everywhere over his reported order to colored people of his city to leave the place unless they have lived there seven years.

The mayor now says that the papers were all wrong in saying that he had issued a formal order for these residents to quit; he only "advised" them "for their own safety and the good of Johnstown to leave the city."

But does that put the official in any better light? Such "advice," coupled with the word "safety," is just as unwarranted a violation of the rights of American citizens as any order could be. To unsophisticated minds it meant the same thing.

Come to think it over, it is just a bit worse, for it implies an official unwillingness to protect residents of Johnstown if their color happens to be not strictly up to Caucasian standards.

"TEMPERAMENTAL"

The Nation writes:

The temperamental mayor of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, complains that while he was away his city got in a ferment. "I decided,' 'he said, "that the only thing to do was to send these newcomers out of town and keep them out." These newcomers are Negroes, two thousand of whom have been forced out of town within the past week under Mayor Cauffiel's order that only Negroes who can show seven years' residence be allowed to remain in the city. This is the same mayor that brought nation-wide attention to Johnstown a year ago by his spectacular stand on the sale of beer. So far the Ku Klux Klan has been the only group to praise the mayor for "banning" Negroes purely on his own authority unsupported by any statute of Pennsylvania or the United States." They burned 12 fiery crosses on the hilltops surrounding Johnstown in celebration, apparently not at all concerned by the fact that this th[illegible] of disregarding the law may, in the hands of Go[illegible] Walton, p[illegible]e to their disadvantage.

MEXICO INVESTIGATES!

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin says a word about Mexico's appeal for protection against Johnstown Klan:

The Mexican government inquires as to the reported "warning" of Mexicans from Johnstown; its representatives at Washington and Philadelphia have been instructed to determine the facts; there has been action, direct or indirect, to deprive Mexican citizens of their rights, a protest was made to the United States Government.

But surely, the rights of citizens of Mexico are not more sacred in Pennsylvania, nor more enforceable than the rights of citizens of the United States, whether they come from Georgia, South Carolina or any other of the sisterhood of states.

TREATY ASSURANCES TO MEXICO OF FAIR PLAY FOR ITS CITIZENS ARE NOT MORE BINDING OR ENFORCEABLE THAN CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES TO CITIZENS OF OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA'S UNCIVIL CIVIL WAR

"ON THE BRINK OF A CIVIL WAR," is where Oklahoma stands, in the opinion of an editor in that harassed State. "From the Red River to the Salt Fork, and from the Panhandle to the Arkansas Line, there is danger of big trouble, observes the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. For, it adds, "there seems to be as much blind passion in the fight between the State Government and the Ku Klux Klan as there was in the fight between Dempsey and Firpo—and about as much regard for the rules of civilized existence."

The Literary Digest

A special correspondent sent to Oklahoma by the Chicago *Tribune* writes that "the invisible government of the Ku Klux Klan is matched by the visible government of the Oklahoma National Guard," and that "the State to-day presents a social and political situation that has no parallel since the reconstruction period of the Civil War." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* agrees that "here is one of the greatest issues that has developed, certainly since Altgeld of Illinois attempted to defy the Federal Government in the Cleveland Administration." The issue in Oklahoma is thus impartially summed up by the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*:

9-29-23

"Because the law failed to punish those who they believed ought to be punished, Ku Klux Klanners took the law in their own hands. Because the Klanners punished those whom they had no right to punish, the Governor took the law in his hands."

New York

The "war" in Oklahoma began with whippings, which have been going on for some months, the actual number being estimated at anywhere from a few hundred to 2,500. In briefly retelling the story, on the basis of news dispatches, it should not be forgotten that Jack C. Walton was elected Governor of Oklahoma last fall by the largest majority in the history of the State. He was a Democrat backed by an organization known as the Farmer-Labor Reconstruction League, and he celebrated his entry into office by giving a barbecue to which the whole State was invited. On August 14 the Governor sent a military court of inquiry to Tulsa, which had been the center of the flogging epidemic. By August 27 this court had sentenced four floggers, who had admitted that they belonged to the Klan. The Governor declared martial law in Tulsa on September 1. On September 6 the Associated Press dispatches from Oklahoma City carried the "story of Tulsa" as told by the Governor's executive counselor, in summing up the testimony taken by the military court. In every case examined except two, according to this document, "the evidence has led straight to the doorstep of the invisible empire known as the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan." Some of the cases reviewed in this story are thus briefly summed up in an Associated Press dispatch:

"A mother roughly dealt with when a band of twenty men raided her home and beat her husband, a child born prematurely as the result; a member of a township school board abducted by floggers and coerced into voting for a school head whom he opposed; an elderly man lashed because he opposed the way the local school was run; a man and a woman routed out of their beds and taken to the whipping-field, where the strap was applied to both, because the whippers charged that they had been selling beer."

International Newsreel photograph

"I KNOW OF NO OTHER METHOD"

Says Governor J. C. Walton of Oklahoma, explaining that he placed the State under martial law as the only way "to save its sovereignty" and "conquer the invisible empire."

Martial law in Tulsa brought protests from citizens and officials. But Secretary of War Weeks refused to interfere. On September 8, Governor Walton said to a thousand people at a county fair: "If one of those masked men comes to your house and attempts to bother you, turn loose both barrels of your shotgun, and I will pardon you." About this time the Grand Dragon of the Oklahoma Klan said, "the Governor and all his cohorts never will be able to break the power of the Klan in Oklahoma," but on September 10 he issued an order complying with one of the Governor's edicts, forbidding to Klansmen "any parade or masked meeting of any kind in the State of Oklahoma." On the same day another instalment of the "story of Tulsa" contained the statement that the majority of the Tulsa County officials belonged to the Klan. Then Governor Walton went to Tulsa and made this declaration:

"The issue is the survival of 'invisible government' or the permanency of our own visible Government. I am going to clean that situation up if I have to stand out alone and let them shoot at me."

By this time, the Governor's policies were beginning to arouse newspaper protest, in Tulsa, Oklahoma City and Muskogee, and the Governor countered by putting a military censor in the editorial rooms of the Tulsa *Tribune*. By September 15 the State legislature had been drawn into the battle. Several of its members talked about holding a special session to consider the Governor's acts, only to be told by the Governor: "There will be no session of the legislature as long as the National Guard will obey the orders of its Commander-in-Chief." At midnight of the same day the Governor proclaimed martial law for the entire State, at the same time lifting the censorship from the Tulsa *Tribune*. He justified his call for troops by asserting that the "invisible empire" had "usurped the power of the political government," and "the power of this criminal organization must be destroyed." The proclamation further declared every person aiding or abetting the Klan to be "enemies of the sovereign State of Oklahoma." Over most of the State martial law has not been unduly conspicuous, but, according to dispatches, the cities of Oklahoma City, Tulsa and Sapulpa, with their respective counties, are "under absolute martial law," with the militia in charge. Military courts of inquiry were set up in Oklahoma City and Tulsa, and the Governor announced that he would prevent the meeting of what he called "the Klan Grand Jury." In spite of the Governor's declarations, members of the State legislature have been coming to the Capital, they have discust impeachment proceedings against Governor Walton, and have declared that the fight in Oklahoma is now "a fight to determine whether the Governor is a dictator or whether this is a State of executive, judicial, and legislative government." A group of editors representing eleven Oklahoma papers met on September 19 and issued a similar declaration, calling upon the legislators to "meet immediately." On the same day the Governor sent word that he is ready and has the men and money to keep Oklahoma under martial law for a whole year if necessary.

Such are the short and simple outlines of the struggle that has been convulsing Oklahoma, as reported in press dispatches.

Turmoil in Oklahoma

Governor Walton continues his determined fight on the legislature and threatens to have the legislators shot down if they attempt to convene Wednesday this week. His arbitrary and dictatorial methods will as surely fail in Oklahoma as such methods did in Texas a few years ago when a governor was impeached in this state. The probabilities are that Oklahoma will have a new governor before a great while.

Raleigh Sentinel 9-27-23

The bitterness that has been engendered is manifest in the newspaper attacks upon the Governor in his State. For the most part the anti-Walton press admit that there have been floggings and that the Ku Klux Klan is an evil influence in the State, but they have come to the conclusion that their Governor is a still worse evil. For instance, the editor of the Muskogee *Phœnix* declares that it has always opposed the Klan, but that the Governor is insincere and "exaggerates conditions to make his proclamation of martial law seem necessary." "J. C. Walton is no more above the law than the empire he condemns," we read in one *Phœnix* editorial. According to the Oklahoma City *News:*

"Oklahoma is suffering from two distinct menaces.

"Each menace threatens the rights that make a people free.

"One menace is the Ku Klux Klan.

"The other is usurpation of unconstitutional power by J. C. Walton."

Governor Walton declared martial law in Oklahoma County, in the opinion of the Tulsa *Tribune*, "for the express purpose of preventing the members of the State legislature from meeting and the Grand Jury from functioning freely." *The Tribune* is against "invisible government," and would like to have the law take its course against any officials who may be controlled by the Klan but, it observes, "Governor Walton has by his latest acts precipitated an issue far more fundamental than that of his scrap with the Ku Klux Klan; he literally has challenged the processes of elemental American constitutional government."

International Newsreel photograph

"THE KLAN IS FOR LAW AND ORDER"

So declared N. C. Jewett, Grand Dragon of the Oklahoma Realm of the Ku Klux Klan, in barring masked parades in Oklahoma in accordance with Governor Walton's orders.

The same conviction that the Governor is doing things even worse than those which he condemns is exprest by such nearby newspapers as the Fort Worth (Texas) *Star-Telegram*, the El Dorado (Ark.) *News*, and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. Farther away the same conclusion has been reached by papers like the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, Detroit *Free Press*, Grand Rapids *Press*, New York *Evening Post*, Baltimore *Sun*, and Springfield *Republican*. "The Walton remedy is worse than the disease," is the way the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* puts it."

Governor Walton has stated his own case to the press as follows:

"There exists in this State a self-styled 'invisible empire' which assumes the functions of a political government, and whose ambition is to make the political power of this State subservient to its domination.

"Two governments can not exist in this State at the same time. This so-called 'invisible empire' has gained control of prosecuting officers, sheriffs, the police power and jury commission in many counties. Testimony has been taken before the military court, which shows that hundreds—some women—have been whipt, beaten and mutilated—remember the word mutilated—in an inhuman, horrible and unprintable manner. . . .

"For the public safety, for the right of life and liberty and right of trial by jury, to save the sovereignty of this great State, I placed it under martial law. I know of no other method to conquer the invisible empire."

The Tulsa *World*, which Governor Walton has spoken of as his only press supporter, declares both Governor and Klan a menace to the State. But, it says, "as between supporting a constitutional head of a State who usurps authority, and an unconstitutional and secret organization which usurps authority for the purpose of defying the constitutional authority, the decision ought to be easy for every straight-thinking man and woman."

If Governor Walton is supported by only a minority of the Oklahoma press, he would seem, however, to have a majority of the press with him throughout the country. In a State which has had a struggle with the Klan, the New Orleans *Item* says:

"Regardless of nice distinctions raised by lawyers the Governor of Oklahoma will have the hearty sympathy and support of sane and respectable opinion throughout the United States."

The Rebellion in Oklahoma

Norfolk Journal & Guide 10-13-23

All good citizns regret the conditions which led up to the declaration of martial law in Oklahoma by Governor Walton, and the extreme measures he adopted to control the situation, many of them unconstitutional and tending to arouse the indignation of the people of the State to the point of rebellion. His claim that outrages by members of the Invisable Empire threatened the life of law and order and legal process in the State was well grounded enough, and he may have been within his authority in using a show of force to prevent the legislature from meeting for the purpose of impeaching him without his calling it together, but in overriding the ruling of the courts and attempting to prevent an election which he had previously called because he claimed that it was ordered in an irregular way, he alienated the sympathy and support of many in the State who had been his friends and supporters. But there is a division of opinion about the whole subject among the thoughtful people of the country, and general regret that in Oklahoma and other Stat s the Invisible Empire has become an active political agency. It is generally conceded that the Klan is so strong in Indiana that it may control both the Republican and Democratic parties, the chairman of the Republican State Committee being compelled to resign not long ago because it was discovered that he belonged to the Klan.

Norfolk, Va.

Strangely enough, the Klan appears to be growing in strength in the Northern and Western States, while interest in it appears to be growing less in the Southern States, where the order originated in the days of Reconstruction.

DRASTIC ANTI-KLAN RESOLUTION TABLED

Commercial Appeal 10-17-23

Will, However, Come Before Oklahoma Lower House.

Memphis Press

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 16.—A resolution providing for an investigation of every member of the lower house of the Oklahoma legislature to determine whether he belongs to the Ku Klux Klan and authorizing the summary expulsion of all members found to be Klansmen, probably will come up for consideration by that body at its next session Wednesday. The resolution, introduced by J. P. White (Dem., Bryant County) Monday afternoon was before the House just three minutes, being tabled through a suspension of the rule providing that all resolutions shall be carried over one day before being considered.

Representative White's resolution declared the klan abridges the constitutional right of freedom of religion, the charges were brought on account of his recent fight against the Ku-Klux Klan.

And we find a chorus of newspapers scattered throughout the country singing the same tune, among them being such representative journals as the Wichita *Beacon*, Kansas City *Journal*, Topeka *Capital*, El Paso *Times*, Wichita *Eagle*, Omaha *World-Herald*, Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, St. Paul *Dispatch*, Jacksonville *Florida Times-Union*, Louisville *Courier-Journal*, New York *World*, Brooklyn *Eagle*, Washington *Post*, Newark *News*, and Philadelphia *Record*.

Many papers seize upon the occasion to condemn the Ku Klux Klan. Says the Houston *Chronicle*, for instance:

"Just so long as it plays the rôle of a holier-than-thou organization, just so long as it claims the right to intimidate and discipline people because of its peculiar make-up, and just so long as it presumes to tell lawfully constituted authority what to do, or step in and do it for lawfully constituted authority, there will be such upheavals as we are witnessing in Oklahoma."

Finally we note what Klan representatives have to say. *The Western American*, a Ku Klux Klan paper of Portland, Oregon, pays its respects to the "slander and self-evident grandstanding" on the part of Governor Walton, and in Texas *Colonel Mayfield's Weekly* (Houston) says:

"The chief magistrate of the Sooner State is imbued with the hallucination that in the capacity of Governor he is able to make laws to suit his individual notion, and from whose *ipse dixit* there is no appeal.

"This old thing of rushing out with loaded rifles every time two or three citizens get together in fraternal association, and threatening to kill them all, will speedily reach the point of national disgust, and end in the Governor's retirement back to the brush from whence he came."

Ku Klux Klan—1923. Oklahoma.

GOVERNOR WALTON of Oklahoma belongs in the category of those who should be loved for the enemies they have made. Oklahoma, like several other states, has recently been the scene of much lawlessness. Night riders in costumes resembling those of the Ku Klux Klan have used the whip and tar brush, particularly in Tulsa County. The governor has accordingly placed this county under martial law; and announces that he will keep it there as long as seems necessary. Though the Ku Klux disclaims responsibility for the disorder, it is terribly pained that the governor should have been so drastic. It has appealed to the War Department to make him behave, but Secretary Weeks politely replies that the Constitution does not permit federal interference. The Ku Klux's Grand Dragon has thereupon resorted to even more desperate measures: he accuses Governor Walton of wanting a seat in the Senate. This may be a terrible crime in Oklahoma; but from the distance from which we write, Governor Walton looks like the sort of man who would improve the Senate considerably.

MUSICIANS who contract to sing or play in Enid, Oklahoma, find a curious clause in their papers—"Subject to the approval of the K. K. K." In this same Enid—whose chief boast is an annual export of $3,000,000 worth of poultry and eggs—is published the *Fish Hook*, organ of the Ku Klux Klan. The *Fish Hook* appears to disapprove of William Allen White; at least it refers to him as a "little self-styled cheese-smelling demagogue" who "likes a dollar so well that if a fly were to alight on a dollar of his money he would catch him and scrape his legs." The sage of Emporia being in Colorado, the staff of his *Gazette* seized the occasion of the *Fish Hook's* outburst to comment: "The downtrodden and oppressed force on the *Gazette* that has to live with this old whangdoodle and listen to his preterbacious scandulations have felt for some time that this town ought to have the truth about him. . . . The culternacious old hypochloride certainly can't fire the whole force when he comes back, and so we are giving the people of this man's town the truth" (as seen in Enid, Oklahoma). They reprinted the *Fish Hook's* saw-edged remarks, and—if he didn't compose the accompaniment himself—William Allen must have roared when he read it. If Enid were capable of learning tolerance it might well ask William Allen White to compose correspondence lessons for its citizens. But perhaps correspondence courses, like music, would be "subject to the approval of the K. K. K." in Enid.

Oklahoma Legislature to Pass on Klan Issue

BY ERNEST R. CHAMBERLAIN
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

OKLAHOMA CITY.—The klan issue in Oklahoma has been put up to the state legislature by the latest political maneuver of Gov. J. C. Walton, who has issued a call for a special session of the legislature which he dispersed by force of arms a week ago.

The call for a special session limits the legislature to consideration of klan outrages. The governor has the power thus to limit the members although precedent in Texas has established their right also to consider the matter of impeachment.

The vote which gave Walton the greatest majority ever given to any candidate for governor turned against him in the recent election and voted for the legislative call by a majority three times that which Walton once received.

OKLAHOMA'S governor (p. 73) and Johnstown's mayor (p. 74) are black knights on our chessboard. Both have sowed the dragon's teeth; both are reaping the traditional harvest. But both are significant because they dramatize the clash of ill-balanced forces whose field of battle stretches far beyond the Oklahoma capitol or the steel mills of Johnstown.

VILLAGERS DIVIDED AS OKLAHOMA JURY STARTS MOB PROBE

Anadarko Factional Fights Lead to Threat Of Troop Movement

Associated Press Report.

ANADARKO, Okla., July 9.—A grand jury ordered by Governor J. C. Walton to investigate masked violence in Caddo county, was empanelled here late today and started its inquiry with virtually the entire citizenship of the county viewing its activities from two opposing positions.

Local residents declare that sentiment never has been so divided as today. Divergencies that appeared more than a year ago with the organization of units of the Ku Klux Klan here were accentuated Saturday evening when two public fist fights among four supporters and enemies of the klan brought from Frank Hefley, chief of police, a threat to ask for State troops if the incident is repeated.

Both encounters were staged on the steps of the post office, resulting from arguments over the klan. Large crowds, representing both factions, witnessed them. Police interference is believed to have prevented more serious trouble.

Opponents of the klan about a month ago formed an organization known as the "loyal blues." Its announced purpose was to combat the klan locally. It is not known how many members either organization lists but both are conceded to be strong. No outward activity has been attributed to either the klan or the "loyal blues" since the organization of the latter society.

The grand jury constitutes the second step in the State's investigation of alleged mob violence in Caddo county. A court of inquiry conducted recently by an assistant State attorney general failed to throw light on the reported whipping of Claude Nathan, son of a well known merchant here.

Ordering the grand jury a few days later, Governor Walton warned citizens and county officials that he would place the county under martial law if another whipping was reported to him. He declared the county was "on the verge of the same thing" which he said existed in Okmulgee county when he invoked military rule there with the declaration that lawless bands had been operating for months.

OKLA. GOVERNOR, ONCE OPPOSED, FAVORS EDUCATION

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Proof of the fact that the authorities in southern and semi-southern states can boost Negro education if they want to is found in the co-operation which Negro leaders in Oklahoma have got from the governor of the state, Jack Walton. Walton is known as a semi-radical, and bears the Farmer-Labor political stamp. He was at one time mayor of Oklahoma City, fought the Ku Klux Klan to a standstill there, came out for governor, opposed the Klan, its candidates and all the old-line politicians, and was successful.

His career in regard to Negroes has been exceptional, in that at one time Negroes were so bitterly opposed to him that they refused to permit him to address any of their meetings, or to support him in any way.

The man responsible for a change of attitude on their part is Dr. Isaac W. Young, president of Langston university, formerly a practicing physician i nthis city. Walton became concerned over the Negro attitude and called Young, with ten other leading Negroes, into conference. It was found out that the race in Oklahoma did not know the mayor, at that time. Young and the men with him carried Walton's message to their people, assuring them that the Farmer-Labor man was just as much their friend as he was the friend of other persecuted groups.

Since his election to the governor's chair, Walton has proved it. He has stood behind Young at Langston university. For the first time it is now an accredited institution. Walton has told Young, who is himself a man of the first rank, to go the limit in putting the school over. One of the improvements at Langston is an enlarged faculty. One of the new men brought to the school is Dr. Arthur Wallace. Dr. Wallace is secretary. Through Young, Walton is keeping an eye on Negro schools throughout the state. Young's plans with the governor include pushing the entire state of Oklahoma out of the slough of educational backwardess, in regard to Negroes, that is found in the south.

WALTON ASSERTS HE WILL EXTEND RULE OF MILITIA

OKLAHOMA CITY, Sept. 23.—Further extension of military rule was threatened today by Gov. Jack Walton as the State entered its second week under martial law. Walton announced he would impose military rule on counties where he has been unable to obtain prosecutions for floggings and other acts of lawless-

ness, which he attributes to the Ku Klux Klan.

New York

Additional troops are to be mobilized immediately at various points throughout the State, but Walton refused to indicate where they would be sent.

Climax of Fight Near

With N. C. Jewett, grand dragoon of the Klan in Oklahoma, free on $1,000 bail on a charge of inciting riot, and the goverinor charging that the majority of the House of Representatives are Klansmen, the climax of the fight of the fiery executive against forces of the invisible empire is believed imminent.

The Legislature has been called to meet on Wednesday to impeach the governor, and the governor has announced that he will use troops to disperse such a meeting on the theory that it is rebellion against the authority of the State.

CHARGE KU KLUX CHIEF ASSISTED WHIPPING SQUAD

Jewett Cited by Attorney on Evidence Gathered by Military Court; Mr. Maupin Makes Startling Accusation

Montgomery Advertiser

WALTON PLANS TO FIGHT IMPEACHMENT BY SOLONS

Representative Claims 85 Members of House Will Attend Extra Session of House

9-22-23

OKLAHOMA, CITY, OKLA., Sept 21.—The called meeting of the lower house of the Oklahoma legislature here next Wednesday [illegible] an attempt at an "unlawful assembly," because 68 [illegible] the house also an mem[illegible] the Ku Klux Klan, Gov. J. C. Walton declared here tonight in stating that he would oppose the session.

"There will be no meeting of the legislature, the klan is whipped," said the governor.

INVADE SECRET MEETING.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Sept. 21.—Deputy sheriffs invaded the secret meeting of the Ku Klux Klan at the San Antonio speedway where an initiation and barbecue was being held early tonight and served injunction writs upon five alleged members of the Klan.

The injunction which was issued at noon by Judge Robert W. B. Terrill, upon application of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, a corporation with headquarters in Atlanta, restrained the San Anotnio Klan from conferring the second degree.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., Sept. 21.—Charges of riot were filed here tonight against N. C. Jewett, grand dragon of the Oklahoma realm of the Ku Klux Klan.

Jewett was charged with implication in the flogging of E. R. Merriman, who, it is alleged, was whipped a year ago.

The information against the Grand Dragon was filed in Justice court by County Atorney J. K. Wright on the basis of evidence gathered by the military court sitting here.

Dr. A. A. Maupin, a witness called before the military court testified that Jewett had stated to him that he (Jewett) was the one who applied the lash to Merriman. Dr. Maupin testified that he was a former member of the Klan.

MILITARY COURT ACTIVE.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Sept. 21.—Military courts in Oklahoma City, Tulsa and Shawnee dug into flogging cases and Ku Klux Klan activities today while Governor J. C. Walton made plans for combatting the impeachment movement against him.

Early tonight the governor had not reached a final decision as to the course he will pursue when members of the lower house attempt to convene next Wednesday to hear charges against him.

Advertiser

During the day Governor Walton contented himself with giving out an opinion written by Paul Nesbitt, state highway commissioner and a former speaker of the house, which held that the legislators have no power under the constitution or statutes to assemble without the executive's call.

Walton did not indicate whether he intended to execute his threat to jail the lawmakers should they defy him.

The claim that 85 of the 107 members of the house would be present for the session Wednesday was made today by representative W. I. Cunningham, of Sapulpa.

9-22-23

That 116 whippings had been uncovered during the military court investigation at Tulsa was the statement tonight of officers of the court. Two additional floggins were revealed today it was stated.

With the indictment of six Tulsa county citizens today by the Wagoner county grand jury on charges of participation in the flogging of Ben Wagner, a Wagoner county farmer, the number under indictment in this case grew to 16.

Military authorities today invaded Pottawatomie county and as a result of their work with civil officials three men were arrested, charged with implication in the flogging of L. C. Sowers, an insurance man at Shawnee. The county and military authorities convoked a joint court of inquiry which it was announced would continue to function until the situation in Pottawatomie county is "cleaned up."

Work of the military court in Oklahoma City grew to such proportions that three separate courts were formed to hear testimony.

County Attorney Wright, who filed the charge against the grand dragon, admitted to the military court that he had paid the membership fee in the Klan, according to the record of the court.

Jewett, Dr. Maupin charged in his testimony today before the court, warned local Klansmen at a meeting some months ago that there had been too much talk about activities of the Klan. The grand dragon Maupin alleged, told the Klansmen that "the persons who had been doing things around Oklahoma City were liable for both McAlester and Leavenworth penitentiaries."

Dr. Maupin in his testimony before the military court charged that Jewett had stated to him regarding the Merriman whipping:

"I will have you know that I am the man who laid that on. I led the party. I knew what I was doing. I am the fellow who held the whip and put it on his back and made him confess."

Merriman had been charged by Jewett with maintaining an intimacy with a married woman, Dr. Maupin testified.

The flogging of Merriman, it is alleged took place on March 7, 1922.

Ordered To Leave.

The complaining witness is believed to be Ellis R. Merriman, a laundry wagon driver, who is alleged to have been ordered to leave the city in March, 1922.

County Attorney Wright with his assistant, Mont Powell, and the complaining witness were closeted with Col. W. S. Key, military commandant, for nearly an hour. A few minutes after they emerged from the council room the announcement of the filing of the charge against Jewett was made by Wright.

Grand Dragon Jewett recently voiced the declaration that "Governor Walton and all his cohorts will never be able to break the power of the Ku Klux Klan in Oklahoma."

Three Men Are Held.

SHAWNEE, OKLA., Sept. 21.—Three men are being held here early tonight as the result of disclosures made at the initial session of the court of inquiry composed jointly of civil and military authorities, investigating activities of floggers in Pottawatomie county.

The court continued in session well into the night, promising a wide spread "clean up" before the inquiry is completed.

The three men, Lewis Shult, manager of a local commercial telegraph company; Ernest Brundage of Oklahoma City and Lafayette Evans, of Shawnee, were arrested in connection with the flogging here on the night of June 21, 1922, of L. C. Sowers, a local insurance man. Shult, according to members of the court, admitted he participated in the affair and implicated four others besides Brundage and Evans.

LAWYER GIVES OPINION.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., Sept. 21.—In answer to queries as to his final stand on the convening of a special session of the lower house of the legislature next Wednesday without his call, Governor Walton today made public a statement written by Paul Nesbitt, state highway commisisoner and former speaker of the huose, holding the house members have no right to convene themselves.

KLAN "ANARCHISTIC" AND MUST QUIT STATE, WALTON ULTIMATUM

Commercial Appeal

Speaks in Henryetta to Crowds of Union Delegates,

Memphis Press

LOSES POINT IN CAPITAL

Mayor Forces Reinstatement of the Police Chief,

9-18-23

THREATENED A "STRIKE"

Military Court Launches Inquiry Into Acts of Ku Klux Klan in Oklahoma City—Martial Law Not Yet in Evidence in Other Points Than Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

(By The Associated Press.)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 17.—The Oklahoma City police department, taken over by the military late yesterday, was returned to civil authorities today when Mayor O. A. Cargill served notice on Col. W. S. Key, military commander in charge of the city, that unless Ray Frazier, chief of police, was reinstated at once, the entire police force would be retired by the city and the task of policing the city would be left in the hands of the military.

The mayor's ultimatum followed a called meeting of the city commission. Orders were issued by the mayor at the same time to the members of the police force to be prepared to leave their posts at 2:30 p.m. unless the department had been restored to the regular authorities. The mayor declared that should the action of Col. Key in surrendering military control over the department be rescinded by Adjutant Gen. Markham or Gov. Walton he would carry out his plans for the walk out and then put the matter to a legal test.

(By the Associated Press.)

HENRYETTA, Okla., Sept. 17.—The Ku Klux Klan constitutes "an anarchistic force in Oklahoma" and must be driven from the state, Gov. J. C. Walton told an audience of perhaps 1,000 persons, many of then delegates to the state labor convention here today.

"The fight on the klan is no longer a religious affair. The organization is attempting to control the government of the entire state," the governor declared.

"Martial law is necessary for the entire state because the klan is in control of all counties." he asserted.

"The only reason there have not been floggings in Oklahoma City as elsewhere in the state is because "when I was mayor, I gave the police orders to shoot into any hooded mob," the executive said.

"The movement to take the pardon and parole power from the governor is being made for no other reason than as retaliation for the conviction of floggers in Tulsa. I have sent four men to the penitentiary from Tulsa and 100 more are on the way. They will not be pardoned or paroled."

Frequently Cheered.

Gov. Walton was frequently cheered by his auditors.

It was raining hard when the governor's train arrived in Henryetta but in spite of the downpour, a big delegation met him and he rode from the train to the auditorium behind a band and at the head of the labor union parade.

Barclay Morgan, prominent Henryetta business man, one of the speakers who preceded Walton, made an attack upon the Ky Klux Klan and spoke of the governor as "the man who will drive the klan out of Oklahoma."

Morgan cautioned people to "be careful what you say, for we are sitting on a powder keg." He declared the klan "is a dastardly mean organization, born in sin and conceived in perdition."

The Tulsa World is backing him in his fight against the invisible empire, "though nearly all the other editors, reports and newspapermen in Oklasoma are members of the klan," the governor asserted.

Explaining his Saturday night declaration of "absolute martial law" for Oklahoma City, he said that such action was necessary to "stop the klan grand jury that had been called" to convene today.

The governor charged that the real purpose of the Oklahoma City grand jury was to launch "a counter attack on my fight against the klan." He declared the charges against him that he had misused state funds in having state employes check signatures on an initiative petition was a subterfuge.

The governor branded Campbell Russell, former chairman of the state corporation commission, who circulated the grand jury petition as a man "attempting to crush organized labor from the inside instead of the outside."

The governor declared that "warrants could be issued in 800 cases charging forgery in connection with the signing of those petitions. There are that many names on the petition that are not the signatures of the purported signers."

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Oklahoma.

SHOOT TO KILL ORDER SENT OUT BY GOV. WALTON

Atlanta Constitution 9-25-23

Executive Issues Drastic Instructions on the Eve of Effort to Impeach Him.

BLOCK SOLONS' PLAN BY FIXED BAYONETS

Oklahoma Legislators Forbidden to Attempt Special Session "at Any Place."

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Oklahoma City, September 24.—Adjutant-General B. H. Markham tonight was ordered by Governor J. C. Walton to "use all force of arms necessary" to prevent the session of the lower house of the Oklahoma legislature called for noon Wednesday.

All citizen soldiers of the state between the ages of 21 and 45 were directed in the order to hold themselves in readiness "with such arms as they possess or can obtain to come to the assistance of the sovereign state of Oklahoma when ordered to do so by the governor."

With issuance of the military order all doubt was removed as to the executive's determination to prevent the house session which has been called by his legislative opponents to consider his impeachment.

The adjutant general was ordered to use all military forces of the state if necessary to disperse the assembly.

Governor Walton reiterated his charge that the proposed meeting would be an unlawful assembly "dominated and controlled by the so-called invisible empire, commonly known as the Ku Klux Klan."

He declared that since the Ku Klux Klan was proclaimed an enemy of the state of Oklahoma under his martial law proclamation of September 15, the session therefore would be in defiance of the laws of the state and an attempt to break the peace.

Bans Any Meeting.

As a precaution against any attempt of the legislators to meet elsewhere should they be barred from the house chamber at the state capitol, the governor also directed Adjutant-General Markham to disperse the meeting at "any other time or place in the state of Oklahoma."

"The troops will be ordered to shoot to kill if necessary to prevent the assembly," Governor Walton told newspapermen. "I hope, however, that no such excessive measures will be necessary."

"All male citizens of the state," between the ages named are meant in his order to citizen soldiers to be ready for duty," Governor Walton explained.

The governor denied he intended taking action in the federal court to determine the legal status of the proposed meeting.

He likewise denied that he had sought federal aid in his war on the Ku Klux Klan.

"Whenever the government steps in, the issue is theirs" the executive asserted. "I would like for them to take over this fight, because its a bear on my hands, but until they do, the state of Oklahoma is fully capable of looking after it."

"Within twenty-four or thirty-six hours all the house members in favor of the session will be in Oklahoma City and then action will be taken," said McBee.

Pressed for an indication as to what the legislators intend to do Wednesday in the face of the executive's orders to the military to prevent their convening, McBee was evasive.

"It would be a mighty poor class of citizens, who would fail to do their duty because the governor issued bombastic statements," he said.

In reply to a question, the house leader said he did not believe there would be any court action on the part of the hot[illegible] members between now and Wednesday noon.

SOLONS PLAN EASY WALK TO LEGISLATIVE PORTALS.

Oklahoma City, Okla., September 24.—(By the Associated Press.)—Steeled for action, a majority of the members of the lower house of the Oklahoma legislature were gathered in Oklahoma City tonight awaiting the zero hour of Wednesday noon when they expect to face guns and bayonets in their attempt to convene and consider the impeachment of Governor J. C. Walton.

That guns and bayonets in the hands of national guardsmen, posted before the bronze doors of the house chamber at the capitol, will be waiting the legislators was the promise of the governor.

That house members will go peaceably to the state house and attempt to assemble, offering no resistance in case their way is blocked, was the firm declaration of Representative W. D. McBee, who is in charge of the session plans.

All the troops needed will be on hand to prevent the house from meeting, Governor Walton stated, reiterating that an attempt on the part of the legislators to convene would constitute an unlawful assembly of Ku Klux Klansmen which is forbidden under martial law.

Three Persons Are Mob.

Three or more persons constitute a mob within the meaning of Oklahoma statutes and the executive indicated that all groups of three or more persons gathering around the entrance to the house chamber Wednesday would be dispersed. Whether arrests will be made was not revealed, the matter being in the hands of Adjutant General B. H. Markham, who is maintaining silence as to his plans of action.

Indicating his determination of purpose, Governor Walton gave the newspaper corps a friendly warning not to congregate in groups of more than three when they go to the "front." Military authorities, however, agreed to issue passes to the correspondents so that they can pass through the lines.

The house members do not plan to go to the capitol in a body and in this was seen tonight theory that there would be no wholesale dispersion by the military. If the legislators walk singly or by twos to the door of the house chamber and, finding their way barred, depart, it is not expected that the military will interfere.

This procedure, it is suggested, would establish, without a collision with the military, the fact that Governor Walton had prevented the session. The legislators then would have ground for action in the courts, which they plan to bring, if interfered with, to test their rights.

Governor Walton declared he would welcome a court test of his power to block the gathering.

Want Walton To File Suit.

Among some legislators, it was felt that the governor would not carry out his threat to prevent the session, but their optimism was not borne out by Walton's expressed attitude.

These men urge that the governor permit the house to meet and then test the legality of the session in the courts. It is suggested that if the house were permitted to organize, a witness could be summoned before the bar. Then habeas corpus proceedings could be instituted in behalf of the witness attacking the regularity of the session. A court decision on this point would settle the entire matter, it is held.

This procedure has been urged upon the executive by several advisors, it is understood. That the question will have to be finally fought out in the courts is the only point upon which both sides to the controversy agree. Neither side, however, seems to care to assume a defensive position in advance.

W. E. Disney, of Tulsa, an anti-Walton leader in the house, asserted upon his arrival here today that the "forces opposing the meeting of the house at noon Wednesday are weakening."

Calls McBee "Kleagle."

"Friends of the governor have been turning heaven and earth throughout the last five days, trying to scare the members off" Disney said. "All imaginable methods have been resorted to, to intimidate the representatives, but without success. Every one of the original signers of the call will be on the job Wednesday."

"We will have a good majority when the roll is called. We are going to meet in the regular meeting place of the house of representatives. The governor's bluff is called. There will be no lawlessness. We will walk right in and go to work."

Representative McBee declared the legislators who plan to be present were not a "klan mob nor an anti-klan mob," but were champions of the "great American class of people who are not of either of these factions."

Governor Walton, in a statement today, referred to the Stephens county representative as "Kleagle McBee."

The first concerted action among the house members will come tomorrow night when they caucus for preliminary organization and to choose officers. It is understood that an appeal will be made to the people for funds to carry on the legislative fight.

FLOGGERS ATTENDED SERVICES AT CHURCH.

Tulsa, Okla., September 24.—(By the Associated Press.)—The whipping of Norman Chesher, a young married man of Mounds, Tulsa county, by masked men, who 15 minutes before had attended church services at Mounds in a body was described in testimony before the military court of inquiry here which was made public tonight by an officer of the tribunal.

Mrs. Chesher, wife of the victim, testified she did not witness the abduction, but learned of his experience "when he returned home late at night with his clothes torn and his back a mass of bruises." She said he did not identify any of his assailants.

"His health was broken by the flogging and other mistreatment he received that night," she said. "He never has been well since and now is in Hot Springs, Ark., under a doctor's care."

"He told me that he had been hit about twenty-five times with what he thought to be a harness tug. The men accused him of not supporting his widowed mother, of carrying a gun, and of selling whisky. He told them his mother died when he was three years of age; that he had never carried a gun or sold whisky. Then they told him they would whip him on general principles."

Drawn By Announcement.

Herbert Bilbro, Mounds business man and another witness, was near the church when Chesher was kidnaped, having been drawn there "by an announcement earlier in the day that the Ku Klux Klan would visit the church." He said he saw about twenty-five figures, all wearing white robes and masks, marching down the street toward the church.

"A moment after they entered," he said, "a large touring car came speeding down the street turned around and dashed past my car, drawing up to the curb directly across the street from the church. Two men jumped out, grabbed Chesher, shoved him into the back seat, jumped inside themselves and the car was driven rapidly south.

"When it passed me I saw five occupants, all disguised by tall black caps.

"About that time, masked men began to come out of the church. They entered automobiles and followed the one that contained Chesher."

Two other witnesses were said to have given similar testimony in substance.

William L. Perry, a farmer near whose place the whipping was administered, told of having been within 150 feet of the scene while the lashing was being applied.

"I heard them say 'we are going to teach you how to live a better life,' he testified. "I was about as far as from here across the street when they took the fellow out of the car."

The witness added that he heard one of the floggers admonish the victim "put this in the paper, and if you have any friends that are crooks tell them to leave town."

To File Ouster Suit.

As the military continued today developments in the Tulsa situation were seen in Oklahoma City where Attorney George Short sought permission to institute ouster proceedings in the supreme court against Harry W. Kiskaddon, Tulsa's commissioner of fire and police. The high court granted the application.

The application of the attorney general followed formal notice served on the military commander here Saturday that quo warranto proceedings would be filed in the supreme court next Thursday seeking the removal of the military from the sheriff's office and the restoration of the county police power to Sheriff Sanford. Both questions are expected to be settled this week.

Commissioner Kiskaddon refused to comment on the action or to answer charges of "third degree methods" laid at the door of his administration by the attorney general.

MASKERS BURN THREE TULSA HOMES

Tulsa, Okla., September 24.—(By The Associated Press.)—Testimony describing the burning of three houses in Tulsa in one night by a party of masked men was heard by Governor J. C. Walton's military commission this morning as investigation into hooded band activities was resumed, a high officer of the commission declared in an interview with newspapermen.

A wedding ceremony performed in the center of a field in Creek county, adjoining Tulsa county, while the bridegroom was chained to a gas engine, with pistols leveled at his head was another case heard by the military commission this morning.

The principals in the wedding were Chester Cagle, 20 years old, of Tulsa, and a local woman who made her home with her father.

Minister Testifies.

The Rev. H. G. Cook, of Tulsa, read the services uniting the couple he testified after he had been rushed into Creek county by men he had never seen before. He defended his action by declaring that the ceremony was necessary to give the expected child of the woman a name.

Cagle was kidnaped from the streets of Tulsa two hours before the ceremony. Two men stopped a city water wagon of which he is a driver and told him he was under arrest for speeding, he testified. They threw him into a closed car, tied a black bag over his head, and drove off from the city. His captors told him he declared, they belonged to the "invisible empire."

He denied he was guilty of the charge against him and a few days after the impromptu ceremony, his mother sued to have the action annulled. He told the military he had been warned not to take such action. The suit still is pending.

DECLARES GUARDSMEN ARE KLAN MEMBERS.

Oklahoma City, Okla., September 24.—(By The Associated Press.)—A statement declared that "ninety per cent of the members of the Oklahoma national guard are members of the Ku Klux Klan" and that "all that would be necessary to stop martial law in Oklahoma would be for N. C. Jewett, grand dragon of the Oklahoma realm of the klan, to call out klan members of the guard" was issued here today by Dr. G. S. Long, representative from Tulsa county in the state legislature. Dr. Long, an admitted member of the klan, made it plain, however, that such action would not be taken by leaders of the organization.

"The klan oath is a rededication of a man's loyalty to the constitution of Oklahoma, the constitution of the United States, the government of Oklahoma and the government of the United States," he asserted. "And so long as Governor Walton exercises his authority as governor of Oklahoma, klan members of the national guard will remain loyal to the orders of their commander-inchief."

REBEL SOLONS ROUTED BY OKLAHOMA TROOPS TAKE CASE TO COURT

Commercial

House Chamber Still Like Banquet Hall Deserted.

Appeal

LATORS BALKED

Yet Claim They Were in Session in Capitol Rotunda.

Memphis

INCIDENT IS DRAMATIC

News

'Clear the Room,' Shouts Military Commander, When Alleged "Klan" Legislators Hesitate About Leaving—Portion of "the House Journal" Given Out by Legislative Leaders.

9-27-23

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 26.—Wholesale removal of county officials in all counties, where they are proved to be under Ku Klux Klan control, is the sweeping state governmental reform Gov. J. C. (Iron Jack) Walton contemplates it was indicated tonight.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 26.—Undaunted by their first skirmish with military forces of the state who drove them from the capitol today, members of the lower house of the Oklahoma Legislature prepared tonight for the next move in their attempt to meet and consider the official acts of Gov. J. C. Walton.

Despite the fact that the sixty-six members were dispersed by National Guardsmen when they gathered at noon before the barred doors of the House chamber at the capitol, the legislators contended tonight that the House formally was convened and that it now is in recess pending the call of the presiding officer.

A statement by Representative W. D. McBee, a leader in the assembly move, declared that the proceedings at the state house constituted a meeting of the house, notwithstanding its interruption by troops acting under orders of Governor Walton.

The "Official Journal."

With the statement, Representative McBee made public what he declared to be the official journal of the House of Representatives. It detailed the brief action which terminated in the clearance of the capitol corridors by the military.

Prevented from meeting or even caucusing, the House members tonight pinned their hopes for protection against the military authorities upon the efforts of a legal committee which is preparing court proceedings to mark the next stage in the conflict.

That there would be no immediate attempt to assemble again in defiance of martial law regulations was the promise made late today by House leaders to Adjutant General Baird H. Markham.

Observers predicted that the solons would await a court ruling before essaying another assembly.

Representative W. E. Disney, chairman of the legal committee, said tonight that the court proceedings "could not get under way before morning. He refused to indicate what form the action might take or whether it would be instituted in the state supreme court or the United States district court here.

May Reach Injunction.

It is expected, however, that an injunction will be sought against Governor Walton with the possibility that national guard officers will be made parties to the suit.

Attorney General George F. Short, who perforce will assume the task of opposing the action in behalf of the state when the court battle begins, told newspaper men that several types of legal action might be filed under existing laws. He added that he did not know what to expect. The nature of the proceedings, he said, would determine the place of filing.

The "Journal of the House," designed to show that the session was regularly called today and that it was dispersed is expected to be made the basis for the suit.

The journal, written on stationery of the local hotel where the legislators make their headquarters, describes the procedings as follows:

"Corridors of the hall of representatives. September 26, 1923, 12 noon.

66 Members Present."

"Representative Charles S. Brice, ascertaining that 66 members of the House of Representatives were present, called the House to order, at which time Colonel William S. Key intervened and commanded that the House of Representatives disperse, after which he read his order from the governor of the state of Oklahoma, authorizing such command.

"Representative Stovall: 'Will you please explain the order, Colonel Key.'

"Colonel Key: 'The order which I have just read is self-explanatory.'

"Representative Stovall: 'You have the entire military force of the state at your command, do you?'

"Colonel Key: 'I refuse to answer the question.'

"Representative Disney: 'Did you state that you would not answer any questions?'

"Colonel Key: 'No, sir.'

"Representative Disney: 'Are you dispersing us as members of the House of Representatives?'

"Colonel Key: 'Yes, sir.'

"Representative Disney: 'Very well, Sir.'

"Colonel Key: 'Please do us the courtesy to move on.'

"Representative Boyer: 'Am I dispersed as a member of the Legislature?'

'Clear the Room."

"Colonel Key: 'I refuse to answer any individual questions, the orders have been very explicit.' (Turning), Major McCarty, please see that the room is cleared.,"

But this unembellished record drew no picture of the tense scenes attending the clash between legislators and the grim faced soldiers.

Crowded in the rotunda on the fourth floor of the capitol, the House members, a small army of newspaper correspondents and possibly a hundred spectators from administrative offices in the building milled around waiting for the test.

With rifles on their shoulders, two privates stood post before the massive doors of both the House and Senate chambers and held the crowd back at a safe distance. Officers wearing service revolvers stationed themselves at vantage points.

A buzz of conversation arose from the crowd and there was little hint of the stern moment approaching. It was plain, however, that the air of gayety and banter on the part of some of the House members was simulated. Then the hands of the clock swung to noon.

Memphis

The House Is in Session.

Suddenly above the noise arose a voice—that of Charles S. Brice of Mc-Alester, speaker pro-tempore. It came from the rear of the crowd that pressed up to the armed barrier to the hall of the House.

"As it is noon the House is in session—" Brice began.

"You are commanded to disperse." This sharp command interrupted Brice and the crowd turned and saw Col. W. S. Key, military commander of Oklahoma County, step to the speaker's side.

There was a shuffling of feet as the assembly moved forward to face the officer, who stood across the open court in the center of the rotunda.

With upraised hand, Col. Key shouted: "Stand where you are."

Then his officers sprang into action to hold the crowd in place.

With a semblance of order restored Col. Key began reading an order forbidding the House members to convene.

"I, as military commander of the district of Oklahoma County, forbid this attempted meeting and direct that you disperse immediately," he concluded.

A tense moment ensued. Paused each legislator waited for another to lead the way.

Another order to disperse was rasped out by Col. Key, and officers under his command began moving through the assembly repeating their chief's injunction. The crowd wavered, then broke, and within five minutes the rotunda was deserted.

A crowd of approximately 3,000 persons denied entrance to the building sent up a loud cheer from a field across a street as the first of the legislators appeared on the capitol steps following the failure to convene.

Women waved flags and hundreds of automobile horns raised a raucous greeting.

Guards patrolling the approaches to the building made no effort to stay the demonstration until the throng pressed forward to meet the legislators. Then they ordered it to disband.

Movie men ground frantically at their cameras as the strange scene passed before their lenses. They, too, had been barred from the building.

With the departure of the legislators, the crowd melted rapidly and followed in their wake.

To McBee's Hotel.

The House members went immediately to a downtown hotel, where an unofficial headquarters is maintained in the suite of Representative McBee.

Within a short time a member of Col. Key's staff arrived and instructed Representative McBee that no caucuses would be permitted. McBee assured the guard officer that there will be no attempt to hold either a caucus or assembly.

A score of Gov. Walton's secret service operatives were scattered through the hotel, and three of them took up posts before the door to McBee's rooms. A guard captain also was stationed in the corridor. For a brief period both the secret service men and the captain stopped visitors to Mcee's suite, allowing only one person to enter as another departed.

In the middle of the afternoon a flurry was created when one of the governor's policemen arrested Campbell Russell, former chairman of the state corporation commission, and one of Walton's most bitter political enemies. It was charged that Russell had been circulating copies of a cartoon attacking Walton. He was booked at the police station on charges of disorderly conduct and inciting to riot and was released immediately on bond of $20. Russell returned to the hotel.

When legislators appealed to Adjutant-General Markham to have the state policemen removed from the hotel, declaring that they were being shadowed and intimiated by "Governor Walton's gunmen," they received prompt action.

Colonel Key appeared in the lobby of the hotel and issued an emphatic ultimatum to John Glenn, in charge of the operatives.

"Get them out—and get them out within ten minutes," he ordered.

Glenn withdrew his force immediately.

The governor's secret service force is made up of police who served under him as mayor of Oklahoma City and former peace officers of the state noted for their gunmanship. They are paid out of a fund voted by the last Legislature for the "extraordinary protection of the state." Buck Garrett, former sheriff at Ardmore and one of the most picturesque figures in the state, is a leader of the force. Governor Walton's home has been constantly guarded by these secret service men since the beginning of the governor's fight on the Ku Klux Klan.

"They Shall Not Meet."

Charging that the Ku Klux Klan dominates one-third of the counties in Oklahoma and has a big influence in many others, Governor Walton declared tonight:

"Martial law over the state will continue until this legislative bunch gets off my back and we can get into those counties to straighten out the klan officers and klan courts so that every citizen, regardless of race, creed or color may enjoy the rights to which they are entitled under law."

"The Legislature," the governor reiterated, "shall not meet."

Pressed for an expression of his attitude in view of the attempt of the solons to assemble at the state capitol today, Governor Walton said:

"The Legislature is dead. It only can be revived in regular biennial session, or by a special call from the governor. Any attempt to convene itself is a direct violation of the constitution. It is done."

Informed by newspaper men that several score of women followed the legislators to the state house and cheered them as they entered, the executive said:

"I expect nothing better of the legislators. Any organization that will hide behind a mask also will hide behind a skirt."

Says They Are All Klansmen.

He has declared that all of the House members who signed the call for the extraordinary session are members of the Ku Klux Klan, and that they are attempting, by impeachment proceedings to halt his war on the organization.

Governor Walton let it be known tonight that he had several conferences recently with members of the klan; and that the "better element of the organization, even some of its officials," have approved his fight against mob violence and masked depredations in the state.

The governor asserted that no action contemplated by the adminis- writ of mandamus, although he tration in the legislative conflict. vouchsafed that he had employed "The matter is entirely in the hands legal staff of 14 in an advisory capacity of Adjutant General Markham," he said.

Questioned as to the possibility of a court action by the legislators the governor said he is not subject to a

Ku Klux Klan - 1923. Oklahoma.

KLAN FLOGS NAKED WOMAN

Blindfolds Woman, Strips Her of Clothing and Whips Her into Unconsciousness, is Charge.

Kansas City Star

Broken Barrow, Ok., Oct 8.—Mrs. Annie Pike, according to testimony given and sworn to before Governor Walton's military court was taken out of bed from her home to a lonely spot on a country road, stripped of the one piece she wore, and lashed until she was sensless. Mrs. Pike has been seriously ill ever since the beating was administered to her several days ago.

Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Pike, in recalling the tragic incidents, was near to fainting. She told that she had previously been arrested and convicted of making beer at her home. She paid the fine, she said, and ceased making the intoxicating stuff at her home However, she stated, a number o masked men came to her door an commanded her to open it. Joe Hardman, a roomer at her home, opened the door and admitted the men. They came into her bedroom, Mrs. Pike stated and told her to get out of bed. When she hesitated to get out of bed in her night clothing before the men, they jerked her out, she says, and cursed several times.

Woman Relates Cruelty.

"They jerked me out of bed into the middle of the floor," said Mrs. Pike. "I recognized them, and they pushed me towards the front door I told them to wait until I could get my dress, and they told me I didn't need any dress. When I reached to get some clothing one man threw a gun on me. I recognized him as Leon Barth. I grabbed a quilt and wrapped it around me and they handcuffed us both and put us in the car and blindfolded us. When we left the house we went west on the pavement, but I don't know where they took us." Mrs. Pike stated that the car was full of men, and that there were two men standing as guards on the fenders of the car. They finally arrived at the designated spot, she says, and the man handcuffed to her was commanded to get out of the car. They said they were going to make a man out of him, Mrs. Pike said.

After a short time, Mrs. Pike said she heard the man holler, and heard the rapid lashes being applied. After badly beating the man, the Klansmen came back to the car she said, and began talking to her. She said she strove hard to recognize some of the voices. She finally recognized the voice of a man she knew named M. C. Williams. "Please help me, Mac," Mrs. Pike said she asked the man whose voice she recognized. "You're right, it's me," the man replied, Mrs. Pike stated, but added that he could not help her, and refused further to talk to her.

10-13-23

Beats Woman Insensible.

The Klan members then commanded her to get out of the car, said Mrs. Pike, and to sit down. Her knee had been sprained, she explained to them, and she could not obey their command. "Let's beat her standing up," one of the brutes said, according to Mrs. Pike. Mrs. Pike said they then tore the one piece remaining from her, and began whipping her. She screamed so loudly, they tried to stifle her cries, beating her all the while and commanding her to "shut up." The lashes came more rapidly, said the woman and she felt herself sinking. "I didn't know anything until I was back in the car, and when I came to myself I was all wet with blood and someone asked if my heart was beating," said Mrs. Pike. "They then asked me if I wanted a drink of water. Her jaws were locked as a result of the beating, and she refused the later, she said.

According to her testimony, after the beating, she was taken back in the car, and several of the men attempted to talk to her. She still was near unconsciousness, she related, and said nothing sensible. She said further that her life was endangered as a result of the beating, and that the effects will be with her for a long time yet. Mrs. Pike was accused of making beer at her home here. She had previously been arrested for the crime, but paid a fine and ceased making the stuff, she said.

Tells of Complications in Fight on Ku Klux Klan

Times-Picayune

Oklahoma City, Okla., Oct. 13.—Reviewing his stand on the fight being waged in Oklahoma on the Ku Klux Klan, Aldrich Blake, who was removed from office as executive counsellor yesterday by Governor Walton, issued a statement here today as follows:

10-14-23

"To the people of Oklahoma:

"Early in the primary campaign for governor of Oklahoma I cast my fortunes with J. C. Walton. I had never met Mayor Walton but he had been elected as the standard bearer of the farmers and laborers of the state and I have always stood primarily for their interests.

"The fundamental issues were economic and industrial just as they are today in Oklahoma and throughout the world.

New Orleans,

"Concretely, these issues resolve themselves into this proposition: The farmer produces a ton of cabbage and receives therefor $7. The laborers consume a ton of cabbage and pay $198 for what the farmer sold for $7. The problem of expenses is to reduce the spread between $7 and $198. This purely economic question has been temporarily lost sight of in a political question, which is: Who shall rule in Oklahoma, the people functioning through a representative form of government, or what is known as the invisible empire functioning through dragons and cyclops who receive their orders from Atlanta, Ga.

"This issue is now defined in Oklahoma and there is no middle ground.

"On July 15, 1923, I was offered and accepted the office of chief counsellor to the governor of this state. For months I had warned the governor against the operations of this hooded order, called the Ku Klux Klan. Not only had I read the hundreds of letters complaining against mob violence but I had seen the most sinister attempt made to fill the capitol and state institutions with men who favor allegiance to the 'empire.' I saw a Legislature supposed to be filled with representatives of a sovereign people, docilely submit whenever the affairs of the 'empire' were at stake.

"This Legislature gave the health department the greatest appropriation in its history and the klan members boasted that they put this over because the health commissioner was a klansman. You had but to be a klansman and all was well.

"On August 14 the battle opened when the governor placed Tulsa county under martial law. From the beginning I urged a straight out fight on the klan. I had hoped to see this fight conducted on a high plane with the personal issue eliminated but this soon became impossible. A huge accumulation of political entanglements and embarrassments and acts of administration detail which I have been powerless to prevent, together with a number of extemporaneous interviews given by the governor to newspaper men, rallied his political enemies. Side issues of every conceivable nature were injected into the fight while the governor himself was surrounded by advisers and appointees who differed on the fundamental questions as to who should rule.

10-14-23

"All men have their limitations, and in no unfriendly spirit I must say that the governor also is a man of limitations. It became rapidly apparent that he could not rally the entire anti-klan forces. Retreat for the governor was necessary. Others of his advisers convinced him that my fight against the klan was not in the best interest of his administraton and he was finally prevailed on to relieve me of my position as chief counsellor. This of course, was his own affair and I have no criticism to offer. I had tried to serve Governor Walton intelligently, industriously and honestly and with the utmost loyalty, bearing always in mind that a public official owes a higher duty to the people of the state than to any single individual. In performing the service I was obliged to say things and give advice which often pained me but I was dealing with the personality of J. C. Walton and had to be governed accordingly.

"The klan fight must still go on. With the personal issue at last eliminated, the path is clear. The klan already stands condemned by public opinion in Olahoma. It now remains to translate that public opinion into law and to see that the laws are enforced.

New Orleans

"I am glad to be free to continue the fight unhampered and I now promise that it will be carried into every precinct in the state. As a public official I am proud of my part in this vital struggle to crush the invisible empire. As a private citizen I am only too eager to do what I can to rally the anti-klan forces and to save the state from rule by hooded mobs and secret organizations."

INQUIRY INTO KLAN.

Commercial Appeal

Military Court of Inquiry Starts Work in Oklahoma City.

BY ROYS GATEWOOD.

(Copyright, 1923, By the Fort Worth Record and the Universal Service.)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 17.—Gov. J. C. Walton made the power of martial law felt in Oklahoma today.

Memphis Press

While the governor was speaking at Henryetta today, charging the Ku Klux Klan with "anarchy and rebellion," the military court of inquiry here began its official investigation.

Armed guards stand at the great doors of the chambers of the Senate and House of Representatives, bayonets fixed. No one is allowed to pass. That is to prevent physically, if necessary, an extraordinary session of the Legislature in an attempt to impeach the governor.

Reinforcements of national guardsmen are being brought in. No reason was given for this at military headquarters. But the military shows indications of uneasiness over the tensity of feeling here, growing out of martial law.

9-18-23

Machine guns command the streets bristling from public buildings. During guard mounts there was some jeering from spectators.

Plans for emergency mobilization at any point in the city were drawn up today. Guardsmen are stationed night and day at the siren of the local gas corporation. Five blasts of the whistle will be the signal for all units to mobilize at central points and warn that trouble has broken out.

Strict Supervision.

Memphis Press.

The militia continues to exercise strict supervision over every branch of the government in the city and county. The power of the sheriff is nullified.

9-18-23

Judge George W. Clark, presiding judge of the district court, did not organize a grand jury. Instead he swore in the jurors as a petit jury, for trial of civil cases alone.

An artillery unit of the National Guard, stationed at Enid, was ordered mobilized today and will entrain tonight for Oklahoma City. These troops will be stationed at Capitol Hill and the big guns will guard the statehouse.

Full pressure of martial law was being felt in the city tonight. Regular street car service was ordered stopped from 11:30 to 5 a.m. Streets must be cleared of pedestrians at midnight. Persons finding it necessary to be out after that hour must obtain a military pass or be subject to arrest and court-martial.

Main roads entering the city are being patrolled.

Reports reached military headquarters today that the Ku Klux Klan scored a coup in getting records of the organization out of the state. According to the report, secret files were loaded on an airplane and carried outside the state. The military court of inquiry, it is said, expected to seize these records.

The military court at its opening session interrogated Campbell Russell, former chairman of the state corporation commission and bitter enemy of Gov. Walton.

OKLAHOMA SOLDIERS HALT HOUSE SESSION

Chicago Daily News 9-26-23

Dramatic Scenes as Legislators Are Ordered Out of State Capitol.

Chicago, Ill.,

FIGHT TO COURTS NEXT

[By The Associated Press.]

Statehouse, Oklahoma City, Okla., Sept. 26.—Oklahoma's "rebel" legislators were dispersed by the military at noon to-day when they attempted to convene a special session of the lower house to seek the impeachment of Gov. Walton.

There was no violence or bloodshed.

The house members gathered before the entrance to the house chamber were given a firm and curt order by Col. W. S. Key, military commander of the city, not to attempt to assemble.

There was a momentary pause, armed officers moving through the crowd barked out orders to "leave the building" and without a word the house members began to depart from the rotunda.

Within five minutes the scene of the clash between the solons and the military was cleared. At 12:05 p. m. all of the legislators had left the corridor.

Driven Out of Hotel.

Members of the legislature went from the capitol to their headquarters in a local hotel. They were met by about ten of Gov. Walton's armed operatives in civilian clothes and informed that there could be no session of the house of representatives in the hotel. Several leaders of the movement left immediately for another hotel.

Court action will be their only recourse leaders say, and Gov. Walton declares he will welcome a test of his action in the courts.

The governor's office, which was open early in the morning, had been closed before the arrival of the house members. Gov. Walton remained at his residence throughout the morning. Several other offices closed as the noon hour approached.

More than a score of girl employes gathered along a ballustrade on the fifth-floor rotunda to watch from this vantage place the developments below.

A dozen officers with service revolvers strapped to their belts moved through the crowd gathered before the house chamber.

Boyer First "Rebel" to Appear.

Representative Frank M. Boyer of Tulsa and Marshall Smith of Hominy, were the first house members to enter the capitol. By 11 o'clock a dozen had arrived.

The wide corridors of the capitol were virtually deserted save for the lone members of the legislature, the military and newspaper men. The functionaries of the scores of administrative offices were excused from the day's work in order that the number within the building might be kept at a minimum and also because of a holiday declared in observance of "Oklahoma City day" at the state fair here.

At 11:49 a. m. the legislators grouped themselves within twenty-five feet of the door to the house chamber. New sentinels were posted by the military, and Adjutant General Markham took his position at the entrance to the chamber.

Sixty-Five Names on Call.

The call for the session was formally filed with the secretary of state five minutes before noon. It bore sixty-five signatures.

Col. R. A. Sneed, secretary of state, declared he would file the document in the archives of the state where it will become part of the state's history—"the most glorious public document in the history of Oklahoma, a new Magna Charta of American Liberties and a rededication of the state to the principles of constitutional government."

Sixty-three signatures had been attached to the call for the sesion a quarter of an hour before the time set for convening. Fifty-four constitutes a majority of the house. James M. Thompson of Garvin, and J. G. H. Windle added their names to the call after arriving at the statehouse.

All Serene on Surface.

There was little except the presence of the guardsmen to indicate that the gathering was unlike any other meeting such as occur frequently at the capitol. Legislators awaiting the hour of noon laughed and chatted with state officials and newspaper men.

Every one, once admitted to the building, was given full freedom of all the structure, except the legislation chambers.

Many legislators looked up friends in capitol offices and spent the minutes visiting with them.

With the atmosphere charged to a fever pitch, Charles S. Brice, speaker pro tem of the house, attempted to call the house members to order.

Brice had barely raised his hand and said: "Gentlemen of the house——" when Col. Key, stepping up, broke in and in a loud voice called on every one in the crowd to remain motionless.

Reads Order of Prohibition.

He then read the order prohibiting the session.

The order was as follows:

"Pursuant to special executive military order, issued by Gov. J. C. Walton of Oklahoma and commander-in-chief of military forces of said state, addressed to the adjutant-general, forbidding the gathering or assembly in a pretended session of any members of the Oklahoma legislature at the statehouse in Oklahoma City at 12 o'clock noon of Sept. 26, 1923, or at any time or place within the state during the present period of unrest, it becomes my duty, by direction of the adjutant-general, to enforce the provisions of the governor's order. Now, therefore, I, William S. Key, as military commander of the district of Oklahoma county, forbid this attempted meeting and direct that you disperse immediately."

"Dispersed as Legislature."

When Col. Key had completed his reading, D. A. Stovall of Hugo, representative from Choctaw county, asked the military commander if he had "the full force of the state national guard behind the order." Col. Key made no reply.

9-26-23

W. M. Disney, representative from Muskogee, then asked if the gathering was being dispersed as a legislature or as individuals.

"You are being dispersed as a legislature," Col. Key responded.

The doors of the house chamber never were opened and throughout the entire proceedings none save the military approached nearer the chamber than the military guard stationed about twenty feet in front of the main entrance.

The house members left the capitol almost in a body for their caucus headquarters at a downtown hotel.

Chicago Ill.

Dispersal Scene Unprecedented.

The scene that attended the dispersal was unprecedented.

House members and newspaper men were grouped as closely as possible to the entrance of the chamber, when Brice, from the back of the crowd and across the open court that pierces the rotunda, suddenly made an effort to call the session to order.

There was a shuffle as members sought to gain places of vantage. The sharp command of the guard commander to "Stand where you are" arrested the movement.

Women and girls who had fringed the crowd about the house entrance were caught in the midst of the floor as the members faced about and all stood silently while the order was read.

Then in groups of twos and threes the crowd scattered.

For a moment the situation took on a threatening aspect. There was determination written on the face of Col. Key as he issued his command to the legislators to disperse at once. He spoke in a harsh voice that left no doubt as to his determination to carry out the orders of his superiors.

Coolidge Bars Use of U. S. Property.

A telegraphic appeal by Gov. Walton to President Coolidge last night asking that the government prevent the use of the local federal building for the session brought a quick response from the white house that regulations prohibit the use of government buildings except for United States business. The governor acted to forestall such an attempt after reading a news item in a local publication which quoted Federal Judge Cotteral as saying he saw no reason why his courtroom in the federal building could not be used by the lawmakers. The judge categorically denied the statement attributed to him.

The governor's appeal to the president said that the situation had arisen over activities of the Ku-Klux klan.

GUNMEN FLOCK TO SEE STRIFE.

Noted Plainsmen of Oklahoma's Early Days at Capitol.

BY PAUL R. LEACH.

[Special Dispatch from a Staff Correspondent.]

Oklahoma City, Okla., Sept. 26.—Not many soldiers were in sight outside the capitol building to-day, but nearly 100 of them, with almost as many officers as enlisted men, stood about on the fourth floor, where the session chambers are located. Outside the east door and within the corridors strolled alone many men in great stetson hats, with decided bulges at their waistbands—the governor's gunmen in plain clothes, they are called.

Hundreds of curious townsfolk, released from work, since this is a half-holiday, Oklahoma day at the state fair, would have gone into the statehouse to see the ruckus. But they were told to move on, reminded that the state of Oklahoma is under martial law, and that general orders forbade congregating in public places.

There are said to be a hundred or more of the governor's gunmen in town, ready to throw lead wherever desired, at the zero hour, or thereafter.

Whether there are a hundred of them cannot be verified, but a lot of the old timers who are alive to-day because they packed at least one gun—some of them two—and knew how to use the things, really are here. Several of them came in from the plains last night, picturesque in their three-gallon hats, their cow-man walk, their quiet blue or gray eyes, and their straggly, long mustaches. The Oklanoma gunman is somewhat different from the Chicago gunman. Here the gunman is the sort from which movies and "hair-on-the-chest" short stories are made.

For instance, there is Col. Zack Mulhall of Mulhall, friend of Roosevelt, plainsman in this state since '79, born in a prairie schooner, ardent supporter of Jack Walton. Col. Mulhall invited four newspaper correspondents to his room in the Huckins hotel for a drink of something into which he put lemon juice—and stirred it with the barrel of his old forty-five Colt. There are no notches on that gun. The colonel said he wouldn't mark up a good gun that way. But he is entitled to several notches, his best friends say for him.

Pawnee Bill on the Job.

Then there is Pawnee Bill. Who hasn't heard of Pawnee Bill, Wild West show man, Indian scout, plainsman? His real name is Gordon Lillie and he wears a hat similar to Mulhall's and the prettiest boots you ever laid eyes on.

Then there is Frank Canton. Canton says he is here just as a spectator, but he would be disgraced if he died in a bed. He has many notches on his gun, won when adjutant-general of the state some years ago. The Seminole Indians rioted because of the draft in the early days of 1917 and instead of calling out the militia and declaring martial law, Canton was sent down alone. He settled the uprising, also alone.

Then there is Buck Garrett of Ardmore, sheriff of that county when Clara Smith Hamon was acquitted there. He is of the more recent generation, but they say he swings a wicked six gun, and is entitled to notches—some say four, some say ten. Bill Durant of Durant, once a chief of the Choctaw nation, former speaker of the house, now an employe in the land office, likewise, is here, but Bill says he is a spectator, and, besides, he has not carried a gun for years and years.

One of Pershing's 100 Heroes.

Nash Millikin is here, too. Nash hails from Marietta and is also of the younger generation. He was one of Gen. Pershing's personally picked 100 heroes out of the world war. They say he can shoot the eye out of a gnat at ninety yards.

These spectacular ones are seen on the streets or visited in their hotel rooms. Seen talking to them are other grim-looking men with three-gallon hats, some of them with trousers over their boots. They are pleasant and affable men to talk to, tell some whacking good yarns when you can start them, and they say that they just happen to be in town.

Best Physical Clash.

Russell it was who precipitated the first physical clash since the troops came to the capital. He was circulating hand bills picturing the governor as a man drunk with power and military rule. He was knocked down by R. A. Clark, son of a former police chief here. It was understood he was brought before the court to ascertain whether his circular would intend to incite riot and inflame public opinion.

Adjt. Gen. E. H. Markham flew over from Tulsa in an airplane today and went into conference with Col. Key on the military situation. It is not probable that general headquarters will be moved from Tulsa to Oklahoma City.

Gov. Walton is under protection of special guards, threats having been made against his life.

James Mathers, former county attorney of Ardmore and an associate of former Sheriff Buck Garrett of Ardmore, who is now chief of state special agents, reached here with 14 men said to be special guards under personal direction of the governor, but over whom the military officers have no jurisdiction.

Tonight Company H, National Guards, located at Frederick, Okla., was being mobilized under orders from the governor to be ready to move on 10 minutes' notice.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923. Oklahoma

CAPITAL IS FIRST TO FEEL 'MAILED FIST' OF WALTON IN FIGHT ON KU KLUX KLAN

Houston Post — Houston, Texas

Civil Authority Superceded by Military as Statewide Martial Law Begins to Creep Over Oklahoma—First Violence Results in Promise of Controversy Over Grand Jury—Fiery Cross Blazes

9-17-23

Associated Press Report.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 16.—Statewide martial law took a definite form tonight when Oklahoma City, leading the way for the remainder of the State, passed under the virtually complete control of the military.

The first disorder growing out of the imposition of martial law here occurred tonight when Campbell Russell, former chairman of the State corporation commission, and a bitter political opponent of Governor J. C. Walton, was knocked down in front of a downtown hotel, by Leo Clark, son of W. J. Clark, former Oklahoma City chief of police under the governor's administration as mayor of the city.

Russell, who circulated a petition which resulted in the calling of a special grand jury to investigate alleged misuse of State funds by the governor, was distributing pamphlets attacking the executive's decree of Statewide martial law when he became engaged in a controversy with Clark.

Both men were taken to the police station by regular police and released. Russell preferred charges of assault against Clark. Several score persons witnessed the clash.

Forbid Grand Jury Meet.

The grand jury, which Russell succeeded in having called for Monday, was forbidden tonight by military authorities.

When informed of the intention of the military to prevent the grand jury's meeting, District Judge George W. Clark asserted that the jury would be convened and that the military authorities could then order its adjournment.

"The grand jurors will meet," Judge Clark declared. "The governor may deliver his order. Then I shall see what can be done about it."

Across the street from the court house a machine gun, mounted on the roof of a restaurant, is trained on the windows of the grand jury room.

General orders embodying the essential regulations under which the State capital will live during the suspension of civil authority, were issued by Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Key, in command of local troops.

Streets and highways of Oklahoma county in which Oklahoma City is located, must be cleared between midnight and 5 a. m., according to the order. Persons whose employment make it necessary for them to be abroad during the interval between these hours must obtain passes. Carrying of firearms is forbidden unless by virtue of permission by the commanding officers. Sale of firearms and ammunition is also prohibited.

Plan Indignation Meetings.

Public assemblages called "for the purpose of creating opposition to the enforcement of martial law" are banned, as is also publication of articles having a tendency "to incite to riot or violence or obstruction of the military."

Order governing the conduct of business, operation of public untilities and agencies that "contribute to the welfare of the people" will be issued from time to time as the situation warrants, according to Lieutenant Colonel Key.

Simultaneous with the issuance of the general orders it was announced at military headquarters that a special district court grand jury scheduled to meet Monday to investigate alleged misuse of State funds by Governor J. C. Walton would not be convened.

Brigadier General Alva J. Niles, who assumed direction of the martial law enforcement in Oklahoma City last night, pending the arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Keys, surrendered command to the latter today.

Early tonight machine guns were mounted around the city hall, the police station and the county court house in Oklahoma City.

Supervision of the Sheriff's office was assumed by the military, but Sheriff Tom Cavnar was not removed. No other county offices was taken over. A report that the Ku Klux Klan had removed all files from its State headquarters here to a place outside the State was current, but the headquarters were deserted and the report could not be confirmed.

Crowds that braved a steady rain milled about the streets watching the few manifestations late in the day of the military occupation. They were not molested by the guards.

Fiery Cross Blazes.

While machine guns frowned on strategic centers here tonight and officers of the Oklahoma National Guard completed plans for putting the city under complete martial rule pursuant to a proclamation of Governor J. C. Walton, in which he announced the intention to drive the Ku Klux Klan from the State, a huge electric cross, nearly 30 feet high, blazed from the top of a downtown building, the symbol of the klan.

The cross was erected recently by the klan when it became apparent that the governor was directing his military action against that organization. Similar crosses, it was announced, were erected in other cities of the State.

Observers tonight saw the possibility of serious financial difficulties in the way of the governor's military program. The last legislature appropriated $1,000,000 for the extraordinary protection fund of the State this year. It is known, however, that the governor has established from this fund the secret service organization with which he investigated conditions in the State prior to the martial move. It is believed that this organization, which is extensive, will make necessary the expenditure of virtually all this amount.

The executive department was allowed $200,000 for a deficiency fund. Of this amount only $80,000 remains unexpended. A. S. J. Shaw, State treasurer, has announced that he will not approve deficiency warrants when the $200,000 limit is reached.

WALTON ADVISES MUSKOGEE HE IS 'COMING TO TOWN'

Houston Post

Governor Addresses Hot Telegram to Editor

Houston, Tex.

9-17-23

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Sept. 16.—The editor of the Muskogee Daily Phoenix tonight made public the following telegram which he received tonight from Governor J. C. Walton, governor of Oklahoma.

"E. K. Bixby,
"Editor Muskogee Daily Phoenix,
"Muskogee, Okla.

"I understand your yellow paper of issue of September 15 made statement if I went to Okmulgee I would be whipped. You are hereby advised I leave tonight for Okmulgee and will be in that city several hours Monday unaccompanied or unassited by any troops. I am sending editor of Okmulgee Democrat copy of this also advising him of my proposed visit there and asking him to give same publication. Please publish in prominent place on front page of your contemptible periodical.

"Jack Walton, Governor."

In making public the telegram; Bixby declared that his newspaper had made no statement to the effect that if the governor went to Okmulgee he would be whipped. "Friday was Governor's day at the Mid-Continent Jubilee, held in Okmulgee," he said, "and the governor was to have been an honored guest. He did not appear. The next morning the Phoenix published a news story, emanating from what it considered a reliable source, that several members of the Ku Klux Klan had made arrangements to flog him if he arrived."

There was no evidence of martial law in Muskogee tonight. Headquarters company of the 180th infantry, stationed here, is in Tulsa. Armories of a machine gun company, a motorcycle corps and a battery of heavy artillery all are dark. While officers of the units decline to discuss military subjects, members declare that they received orders to be in readiness.

Late tonight no military censor had appeared at the office of the Muskogee Daily Phoenix. Dr. A. E. Davenport, State health officer, in delivering the governor's ultimatum Friday night to C. C. Lydick, secretary of the chamber of commerce, threatened the Phoenix with a censorship that would "not be a circumstance to what he did to the Tulsa Tribune."

SOLONS LEAVE NO TURN UNSTONED IN WALTON REVUE

Chicago Daily Tribune

To Investigate Everything About His Regime.

10-15-23

Oklahoma City, Okla., Oct. 14.—[By the Associated Press.]—At least a full week of intensive investigation, with possibly every member assigned to some committee, faced the lower house of the Oklahoma legislature tonight.

Preliminary details virtually complete, the house was ready to begin tomorrow the real work of its impeachment program looking to the trial before the senate of all elective state officials who may be found delinquent.

Will Look Into Everything.

It is expected that special committees will be named, probably tomorrow, to investigate the state penitentiary, the state reformatory and other institutions. One committee has already left Oklahoma City to conduct an inquiry at an unannounced place, and a general committee to check the records of all state departments has gotten well into its work.

Heads of every bank in the city have been before this committee. Aldrich Blake and Dr. E. T. Bynum, deposed executive councilor and state bank commissioner, respectively, have also been questioned.

Alleged Reason for Publicity.

Thus far committee sessions have been private, but a movement has appeared in the house to make all hearings public.

Political foes of Gov. J. C. Walton have challenged this attempt as coming from his followers who, they say, seek information as to the investigation of his office in order to prepare a defense should a bill of impeachment be drawn against him.

Legislators To Meet Despite Military Ban; Court Test Planned

Houston Post

Gathering at State House Will be Dispersed; Second Meeting Elsewhere Will be Followed by Arrests; Walton Says 35,000 Men Have Volunteered for Guard Duty Service; Expects to Call None

9-26-23

Associated Press Report.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 25.—Federal buildings in Oklahoma will be barred to members of the State legislature for their proposed special session, Governor J. C. Walton was advised tonight in a telegram from Bascom C. Slemp, secretary to President Coolidge.

"Use of federal buildings for purposes other than business of the United States government is contrary to regulations," Secretary Slemp telegraphed Governor Walton.

The telegram added that the custodian of the Oklahoma City federal building had been instructed not to permit the building to be used for "any unauthorized purpose."

Houston, Tex.

Associated Press Report.

OKLAHAMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 25.—A general order was issued by Adjutant General B. H. Markham forbidding the convening Wednesday of a special session of the State house of representatives, was served late today on house members gathering here for the session.

As the order was served, each member asked if he was being served as an individual or as a legislator. Upon being told the service was in their capacity as legislators, each asked the name of Major J. J. McCartney, in charge of the service detail, and then took the names of witnesses to the service. This was regarded as indicating that the way was being paved for court action to test the adjutant general's authority.

Thirty-five thousand men in the State have volunteered for service in the Oklahoma national guard during the legislative crisis, Governor Walton announced tonight.

The executive made it plain, however, that he anticipated no necessity for calling the volunteers to duty.

More Guardsmen Coming.

Another unit of guardsmen will be brought to Oklahoma City early tomorrow to aid troops already stationed here in blocking the called session of the legislature at noon, the governor added. Because of the military censorship over troop movements, Governor Walton declined to say what battery had been called.

The executive made light of reports that there would be bloodshed and violence when the legislators attempt to meet tomorrow.

"Why, I could take a cap pistol and drive all of those fellows into the Red river," the governor said jocularly. "I don't think there will be the least bit of violence."

Copies of the adjutant general's order were posted on the house and senate doors.

Despite its issuance the opinion gained strength tonight that the stage had been set for the attempt tomorrow to convene the extraordinary session, at which opponents of Governor J. C. Walton have promised to seek his impeachment.

Authoritative sources which could not be revealed expressed the belief that a "gentlemen's agreement" would prevent any danger of bloodshed.

It was indicated that the refusal of the military to give the legislators access to the chamber would involve nothing more than the formality of a guard officer informing the house members that they were not permitted to enter the doors.

Expect Arrests.

Then, it is believed the representatives will leave the capitol, later assembling at some unannounced location where they will convene and where some of their number probably will be arrested.

This maneuver, it is believed would be intended to prevent a public spectacle which might invite violence by onlookers not identified with the guard.

It is believed that guard officers even may be informed of the intended location for the second convening. Reports that he had stated that he knew of no reason why the legislature should not meet in the United States district court room in the federal building were denied tonight by Federal Judge John H. Cotteral.

"We stand where we have always stood; we will meet pursuant to our signed call," Representative W. D. McBee of Stephens county, in charge of the session plans, said tonight.

"Wednesday noon will find us at the capitol unarmed and unguarded."

Plans for holding a caucaus tonight to organize the house were cancelled, the legislators deciding to wait until the body is regularly convened before electing officers.

Charles S. Brice of McAlester, speaker pro tempore, will call the session to order, it is understood. Election of a regular speaker and adoption of a resolution vacating the organization elected during the last regular session will follow, it is expected.

9-26-23

The General's Order.

The adjutant general's order forbidding the session follows:

"Special Order No. 158: Pursuant to a special executive military order issued by J. C. Walton, governor of Oklahoma, as the commander in chief of the military forces of said State, addressed to the undersigned, Baird H. Markham, adjutant general, forbidding the gathering or assembling in a pretended session of any or all of the members of the legislature at the State house in Oklahoma City at 12 o'clock noon on September 26, 1923, or at any other time or place within the State during the present period of unrest on the grounds that such gathering or meeting is an unlawful assembly in violation of the provisions of the constitution and the laws and calculated to bring about a reign of anarchy and bloodshed, now, therefore, I, Baird H. Markham, as adjutant general under the order above named hereby forbid such meeting at the legislative halls in the State capitol on the date named above or at any other time or place within the State while the said order is in effect. Any attempt to hold such meeting or session of the legislature under the present conditions will constitute a violation of both the civil and military law now in force in this county and State and such attempted meeting or session will be dispersed.

"(Signed.) Baird H. Markham."

WALTON REQUESTS AID OF PRESIDENT TO PREVENT MEET

Houston Post

Telegram Appeals To Coolidge 'in Behalf of Americanism'

Houston, Tex.

Associated Press Report.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 25.—President Coolidge and attorney General Daugherty were appealed tonight by Governor J. C. Walton to use their good offices to prevent members of the lower house of the Oklahoma legislature from convening in any federal building in the State.

In a telegram sent the president and the attorney general, Governor Walton said that the afternoon newspapers stated that permission to use the federal court room here for the proposed assembly had been granted by Federal District Judge John H. Cotteral.

Newspaper men called to the executive's attention the fact that Judge Cotteral had denied the statement attributed to him in a local newspaper that he saw no reason why the legislators could not assemble in the United States district court room.

Plan Rumored. 9-26-23

"Well, such a plan has been rumored at any rate," Walton replied.

"If the legislators meet on federal property then the government has the baby on its hands to raise," the governor said.

The telegram dispatched by the executive to President Coolidge and the attorney general follows:

"Unmentionable mutilations have been inflicted upon numerous citizens of this State, and scores of others have been taken from their homes at night and beaten and flogged in a most unmerciful way. This State is now under martial law by proclamation issued by me and military courts are now sitting in Tulsa and in Oklahoma City investigating these barbarous acts.

"These courts have taken testimony much of it coming from the lips of klansmen themselves, showing that **each and all these atrocities have been committed by members of the so-called Knights of the Ku Klux Klan or the Invisible government or the Invisible Empire. I have authentic information showing that a great majority of the members of the house of representatives of the Oklahoma legislature are members of the so-called invisible government. These klan members of the house constituting a majority of its membership in collusion with high klan officials are attempting to hold a session in Oklahoma City with the avowed determination of impeaching me and thereby halting my investigating and prevent subsequent exposures which will show the inner workings of this un-American mob organization, known as the Ku Klux Klan.**

Meeting Illegal. 9/26/23

"A meeting of the legislature of this State or any branch of it in extra session without the call of the governor is unlawful and unauthorized by the constitution and laws of this State. The only purpose of this unlawful assembly is to further complicate matters and give aid and comfort to the klan.

"I will not permit this assemblage in the capitol and the afternoon newspapers state that permission to use the federal court room here for its meeting has been granted by Judge John N. Cotteral, judge of the Western district of Oklahoma.

"In view of the conditions existing in this State at this time and in the light of exposures already made and given to the American public, I appeal to you in the name of the people of Oklahoma and true Americanism to use your good offices to prevent this unlawful assemblage in any federal building in this State."

Ku Klux Klan — 1923 Oklahoma

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE FLOGGING CASES ARE SHOWN

Montgomery Advertiser

STORY OF MERCHANT WHIPPED SUNDAY REVIEWED BEFORE MILITARY COURT

Pasture Near Tulsa, Oklahoma Lashing Grounds, Declares Witness; Woman Says She Was Given "More Than Twenty Lashes"

9-23-23

TULSA, OKLA., September 22.—A story of a merchant whipped with the lash on a Sunday night following his seizure by masked men as he walked home from church with his wife, was told in a record of the military commission of Tulsa county made public tonight through the Associated Press.

Assertions that county civil officers ignored the identification of whippers by those who suffered were heard today by the military court.

The Anderson pasture on the Jenks road between Tulsa and Broken Arrow was mentioned as the scene of many floggings.

When the military commission adjourned for dinner tonight, a total of 121 cases of personal violence had been bared since its investigation began here August 14, following Governor J. C. Walton's declaration of martial law throughout the country.

The testimony of B. M. McLendon, a former school superintendent of Alsuma relating the story of the Sunday night whipping of J. S. Lawhorn, a Jenks merchant, on June 4, 1922, told of the whipping ground, mentioned the gate which frequently was guarded and described the whip which was carried in the machine known to have often led the way to the secluded spot.

"This strap," the witness said in describig the whip applied to Lawhorn, "was about four inches wide, about three feet long and has a bolt in the handle, wrapped with tape—regular car tape—with about seven or eight or ten slits about five or six inches long in the end."

Women Are Witnesses.

Several women who have appeared before the military in the past two days told of personal experience with floggers. One young married woman who was accompanied to the military headquarters by her husband without summons, told of how sh. had been given "more than twenty lashes" by a masked band, none of whom she could name.

Lawhorn, who was a leader in a movement in Jenks to have several teachers in the county school investigated as to their fitness and training, was said by McLendon to have withdrawn his name from a public petition seeking that end after his experience in the darkness of the June Sabbath.

M. T. Moore and W. W. Wilcox, of Tulsa, were named by McLendon as two men connected with the Lawhorn case.

McLendon's statement was sworn to before a notary public and later was made the basis of a military information filed against Moore.

It mentioned by name a "Mr. Meriwether," who, when told of Lawhorn's activities in the school affair, declared according to the testimony he had told, "that—to stay away from that school meeting; this makes the second time that this information has come up here against Mr. Lawhorn and—it is my orders that you get him."

This statement was made by Meriwether on June 3, McLendon testified.

Since martial law was proclaimed in Tulsa county, Meriwether has not been within the reach of the military, whose intelligence officers are now near Los Angeles, California, in quest of him.

Invited to Participate.

McLendon set forth in his statement that he had been invited to participate in the whipping party, but was prevented by an unexplained cause.

"I was asked to attend this party, and to be at Moore's at 4 o'clock p. m., or to meet them at the gate directly west of the Union Consolidate school, at Alsuma at 9 o'clock in the evening," he said.

"The nearest I remember one Friday night before the whipping happened on Sunday, June 4, I was asked by M. T. Moore if I wished to go out on a party, and the next time I was asked to attend this party was on Sunday.

At nine o'clock in the evening they were to make their arrival with Mr. Lawhorn from Jenks. If I was at this gate, I was to flash lights and they would be answered by two lights. This was the signal Mr. Moore asked me to give and he would inform the others that I was one of the parties guarding the gate.

"I didn't go and knew nothing of the whipping that night. However, the next morning I was at Hans Anderson's a neighbor, and he was talking of the whipping that some fellow had gotten that lived at Jenks. On Monday night of the same week I was at a meeting where Mr. Moore and W. W. Wilcox had a conversation about the whipping of Lawhorn from Jenks.

"Mr. Wilcox had just come from Jenks and was very much excited as he thought there were two cars following him from Jenks and were thought to be driven by Mr. Lawhorn's friends, so he stated. Mr. Moore asked Mr. Wilcox if he had caused very much of a disturbance in Jenks and if he thought Mr. Lawhorn would follow it up.

Afraid of Probe.

"According to Wilcox he believed Mr. Lawhorn would be afraid to make an investigation and that he would follow out all the requirements of the party, as he had already taken his name off the petition to hold up teachers' salaries for investigation. They discussed the meeting at Jenks as to the proceedings of taking Mr. Lawhorn.

"Mr. Wilcox said that he located Mr. Lawhorn ard wife in church and showed the men of the party that lived out of Jenks Mr. Lawhorn and his wife; and after Mr. Lawhorn left the church Mr. Wilcox again pointed him out from behind a partition back in the dark where he was hid.

"After the men of the party had gotten Mr. Lawhorn, Mr. Wilcox said he went back to his home, changed suits and hat in three minutes, and was back on the street investigating as to why all the disturbance.

"Mr. Wilcox said that after he had gone through the crowd and let them see that he was still in town and na one of the party that had Mr. Lawhorn, he went to Charlie Easterday's Ford coupe where Charlie Easterday was waiting and they proceeded to the party

"Mr. Wilcox said that he and Charlie Easterday caught up with those that had gone with Mr. Lawhorn a short way from Jenks.

"Mr. Moore and Mr. Wilcox talked of the whipping of Mr. Lawhorn and were laughing about the things that were said to Mr. Lawhorn and about his agreeing to withdraw his name from the petition on the following day; and that he had done what he agreed to that he did not have nerve enough to stand up behind his convictions when they applied the lash; that they gave Mr. Lawhorn several licks before they asked him to withdraw his name from the petition.

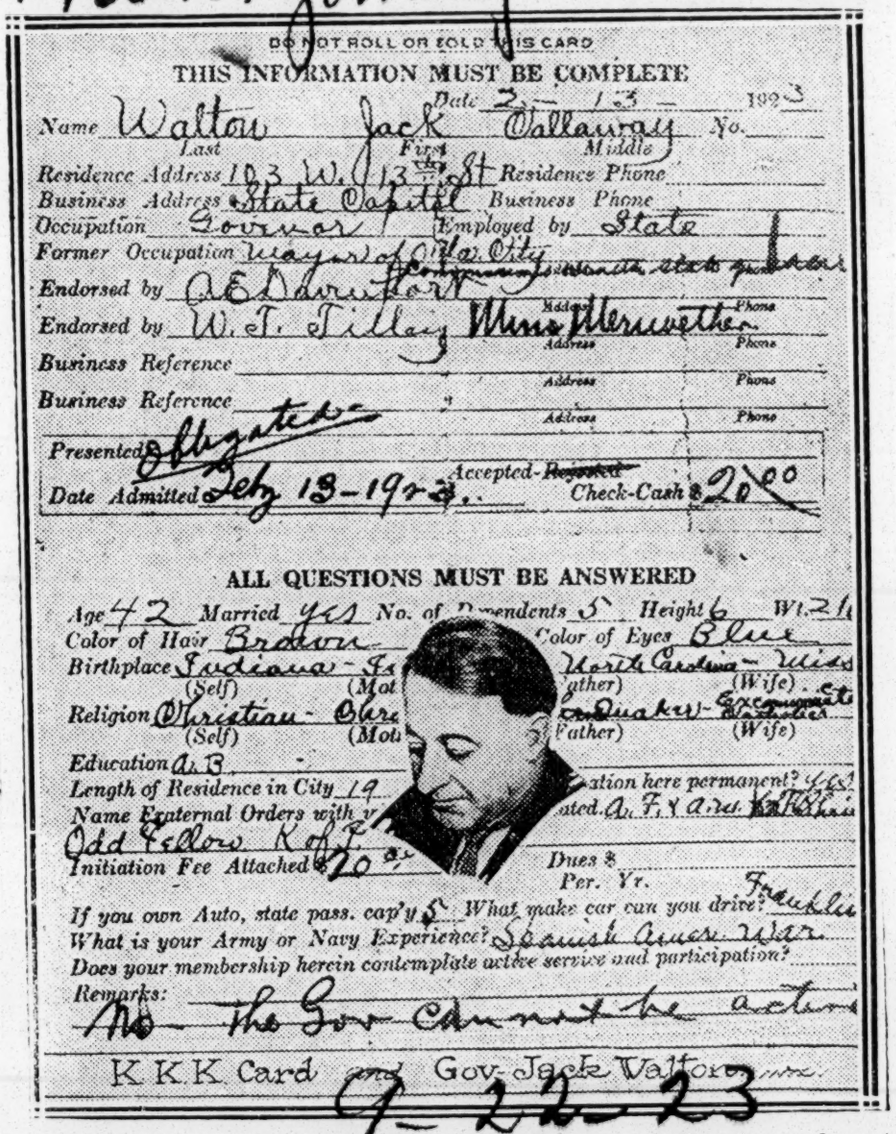
Begs For Chance.

"They talked of a certain man in the party who did the talking during the whipping, how he called Mr. Lawhorn—not fit to be called an American citizen; that Mr. Lawhorn begged them to give him a chance, and that they informed him that he had had a chance; that he didn't deserve the right to send his children to a school paid for by public taxes. Mr. Wilcox said that the boys from Jenks were glad to get revenge by having the right to do the whipping.

"Mr. Wilcox talked of Charlie Easterday, a fellow by the name of Leaf, Bruner, Cates and others that were present from Jenks. They also made mention of parties that came from Tulsa; I do not know their names."

KLAN MEMBERSHIP CARD IS FAKE, CLAIM OF GOVERNOR OF OKLAHOMA

Montgomery Advertiser



DO NOT ROLL OR FOLD THIS CARD

THIS INFORMATION MUST BE COMPLETE

Date 2-13-1923

Name Walton Jack Callaway No.
Last First Middle

Residence Address 103 W. 13th St Residence Phone

Business Address State Capitol Business Phone

Occupation Governor Employed by State

Former Occupation Mayor of Okla City

Endorsed by A. E. Darnford Address Phone

Endorsed by W. T. Tilley Mins Meriwether Address Phone

Business Reference Address Phone

Business Reference Address Phone

Presented by Obligated

Date Admitted Feby 13-1923 Accepted-~~Rejected~~ Check-Cash $20.00

ALL QUESTIONS MUST BE ANSWERED

Age 42 Married yes No. of Dependents 5 Height 6 Wt. 21

Color of Hair Brown Color of Eyes Blue

Birthplace Indiana - Ind (Self) (Mot North Carolina - Miss (Father) (Wife)

Religion Christian - Chri (Self) (Mot Quaker - Christian (Father) (Wife)

Education A.B.

Length of Residence in City 19 ation here permanent? yes

Name Fraternal Orders with w ated A. F. & A. M. K. of P.

Odd Fellow K of P.

Initiation Fee Attached $20.00 Dues $ Per. Yr.

If you own Auto, state pass. cap'y 5 What make car can you drive? Franklin

What is your Army or Navy Experience? Spanish American War

Does your membership herein contemplate active service and participation?

Remarks: No - The Gov. cannot be active

K.K.K. Card and Gov. Jack Walton

9-22-23

Governor J. C. ("Jack") Walton of Oklahoma, is facing impeachment at the hands of the State Legislature for his use of troops in quelling the Ku Klux Klan. Above is shown a photographic reproduction of both sides of a membership card in the Ku Klux Klan, alleged by the Klansmen to be a record of the membership of Governor Walton.

While the card is made out in the Governor's name and bears correct details, he charges it was made out to embarrass him and that he never asked for membership and never accepted it.

Attempted To Force Tulsan To Eat His Own Bleeding Ear

The East Tennessee News-Knoxville, Tenn.

36—ATTEMPTED TO FORCE hisbMr.ervealM__LPPhe__T

WELL KNOWN TULSA POLITICIAN TELLS MILITARY COURT OF BRUTAL TREATMENT ACCORDED HIM BY HOODED GANG.—WHIPPED UNMERCIFULLY.

9-27-23

Special To The News.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Sept. 24.—The first opportunity that J. H. Smitherman, well known and highly respected Negro of Tulsa, has had to tell the story to any constituted authority, of the atrocious acts of a masked crowd of men, said to be members of the Ku Klux Klan, perpertated toward him, was when he was called before the military court, appointed by Governor J. C. Walton, for the purpose of bringing to light the conduct of the Ku Klux Klan in the state of Oklahoma.

The court summoned Smitherman, who is a well known political leader of the state, to Oklahoma City and asked him for the facts concerning his having been kidnapped and greatly mistreated on the night of March 10, 1922. He told of having been summoned to his door on that night and when he opened the door, twelve men, eight of whom wore white masks, forced him into an automobile at the point of pistols and took him into the country where he was stripped of his clothing, handcuffed and tied to a tree, whereupon his captors accused him of registering negroes as democrats and advising them to vote against the city administration.

GIVEN A SEVERE BEATING

"After accusing me of "ungentlemanly conduct toward a white woman,'" said Smitherman in testifying before the court, "one of the men spit in my face, and two proceeded to beat me unmercifully. One would whip my naked back until he was exhausted and then another would whip me. Finally," Smitherman testified, "the man who spit in my face stuck a gun to my head and said 'I'm going to kill you,' but one of the unmasked men dissented, so they talked it over privately for a few minutes. Then the same man who wanted to kill me walked up to me, pulled a knife from his pocket and cut off my right ear.

TRIED TO MAKE HIM EAT EAR

He stuck the bleeding ear to my mouth and demanded that I eat it. I refused and he took the butt of the heavy whip which he held in his hand and beat me in the face with it until he was exhausted, all the time trying to make me eat my ear. They finally turned me loose and warned me to leave Tulsa and to leave Oklahoma or I would be killed by one of the twelve there."

ADMITTING VOTING DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Smitherman testified that he told his captors he had advised all the Negroes he could to register and vote the democratic ticket, because he himself was a democrat. "There was nothing else to do," he said he told the men. He said he denied the accusation concerning his conduct toward a white woman.

GOVERNOR WALTON'S COMMENT

In making public the story of Smitherman as related before the investigating court, Governor Jack Walton stated: "This is only one of the hundreds of such crimes committed which the civil authorities of this state refused to prosecute.

"I ask the people of this civilized world, in the presence of such testimony, if I was not justified in proclaiming martial law in the city of Tulsa?"

OKLAHOMA HOUSE BARS KLAN EXPOSE

The

Overwhelms Resolution to Expel Hooded Knights From Its Own Membership.

N. Y. Times

WALTON LOSES A POINT

Judge Refuses to Dismiss Grand Jury Called to Investigate Governor's Acts.

10-16-23

Special to The New York Times.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 15.—The House of Representatives of the Oklahoma Legislature, by a vote which was almost unanimous, refused today to consider a resolution calling for an investigation of the charge that a majority of the members of that Chamber are members of the Ku Klux Klan.

The measure was not even read. The Clerk had droned through the title, but the moment the meaning of the resolution was made clear, members in all parts of the House were shouting their objection. Many of them laughed loudly, while others, who made no effort to conceal their anger, were on their feet demanding the prompt and immediate death of the resolution.

Under the rules, the resolution would have remained on the table one day before it could be considered. But the House would not wait for that and a motion to suspend the rules, so as to bring the proposition before the House, immediately carried with a whoop, and was followed, not minutes, but seconds later by a motion to table it. This motion carried overwhelmingly. There was no roll call, merely a resounding chorus of loud noes, followed by a few feeble "ayes." That was the end of the proposal.

The resolution was introduced by Representatives Eastridge and White, of the Farmer Reconstruction League Organization, both of whom are reported to be in sympathy with Governor Walton. The motion to table was made by Representative Disney, Chairman of the committee which is investigating the charges against Governor Walton.

"I am not a member of the Klan, have never been and never will be," Mr. Disney, said. "And I made the motion to table bkecause, in my opinion, the whole thing was horse-play. White and Eastridge were perfectly well aware of that fact that the House will not expel a man simply because he is a member of the Klan. If the resolution had been debated we would have lost a whole doy and gained nothing. That was my sole and only reason for making the motion to table." Representatives White and Eastridge both declared that the resolution was offered in good faith as providing a way for the Legislature to purge itself of the charge that a majority of its members are members of and dominated by the Klan.

Text of the Resolution.

The measure read:

"Whereas, it is commonly reported that a majority of the members of the House of Representatives of the ninth Legislature belong to and hold membership in the Ku Klux Klan, and whereas members of the Ku Klux Klan have been convicted in the courts of our State, and the evidence leading to their conviction establishes the fact that the Ku Klux Klan is a lawless organization existing in violation of the laws and the Constitution of our State.

"And, Whereas, the Constitution guarantees religious liberty and freedom to every citizen of our State, and the various teachings of the Klan violate this provision of the Constitution; and

Whereas, the Constitution guarantees to the citizens of this State the equal protection of the law, regardless of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and the teachings of the Klan provide that only native-born, white, Protestant citizens should be recognized as qualified to engage in business and hold office in this State; and

Whereas, the Constitution of this State provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or the pursuit of happiness without due process of court, and that every person charged with violation of law shall be entitled to a fair and impartial trial, in open court by a jury of the land, and the rules and laws of the Klan, as enforced in this State, hold that the Klan has the right to secretly try and punish offenders in this respect, regardless of the constitution or law of the State;

"And whereas, it is reported that the oaths taken by Klansmen are in violation of the Constitution and law of the State and treasonable to the Government o fthe United States and the State of Oklahoma,

"Therefore be it Resolved, That the members of this House be investigated as to whether they are members of the Klan ,and if, upon investigation, it is established that any member of this House belongs to and is affiliated with the Klan that he be expelled from his office."

Walton Loses Grand Jury Fight.

The investigation of the charges against Governor Walton, certain members of the Legislature, other public officials, as well as the management of various departments is progressing rapidly and charges may be filed before the end of the week. This was the official statement from the committee room tonight.

Attorneys for Governor Walton appeared before Judge Clark in the Oklahoma County Court today and asked for the dismissal of a Grand Jury which Wednesday will begin an investigation of various charges involving the Walton Administration. Counsel for the Governor asserted that the jury had been drawn by three Jury Commissioners, all of whom, they alleged, are members of the Klan.

In the petition Governor Walton contended that L. O. Brocks, W. E. Fightmaster and D. R. Thompson, the Jury Commissioners, weer all members of a secret organization "known as the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, or the Invisible Empire," and that the petition for calling the jury had been circulated among "Klan members and others" by Campbell Russell, former Corporation Commissioner. Mr. Russell, the petition alleged, also was a member of the Klan.

Judge Clark refused to entertain the motion. He said that he did not believe the petition "has any place in the records of this court," as it argued for an indictment of the court, the Jury Commissioners and of the jurors, whose names have been placed in the jury box.

"An indictment preferred," Judge Clark continued, "by one who says he is informed and believes that his acts are to be investigated, and an indictment returned against him."

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Ohio.

TEN ARRESTED IN KLAN-MOB RIOTING

The Atlanta Georgian 8-17-23

Two Shot, 62 Injured as Crowd of 1,000 Attacks Members After Meeting

Atlanta, Ga.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, August 16.—Ten arrests have been made by city and county authorities in connection with Wednesday night's riots and shooting between a crowd of local men and a delegation of visiting members of the Ku-Klux Klan.

This city was again quiet Thursday morning after an exciting night during which D. L. Gibson, klan leader, was shot in the neck, and John Di Sentis and Dominic Spinetti were badly wounded in a sensational revolver battle in Washington Street. Four automobiles, wrecked while they were parked near the heart of the city, were in garages Thursday morning.

FOUR HELD, ARMED.

Four East Liverpool men, W. W. Kelly, John Cole, Charles Marshall and Harold Green, were arrested about daybreak Thursday morning by police, who found them in a machine heavily armed. Charles Thompson and Homer Dodds, of this city, were placed under arrest for carrying concealed weapons. All are held on suspicion.

Dominic Spinetti and John Disentis are under guard in a local hospital and Frank Velta is in the county jail, all charged with shooting Gibson. Spinetti is shot in the shoulder and Disentis was shot through the left eye. Gibson claimed the men ambushed him near a railroad crossing and opened fire as he passed. He returned the fire and many shots were exchanged.

RUSH TO RESCUE.

Several machines carrying members of the klan from East Liverpool arrived here about 3 o'clock Thursday morning. The visiting klansmen stated that they came here to assist some of their number reported to have been in trouble. Finding everything quiet, they returned to East Liverpool before daybreak.

ENDS IN BATTLE.

The battle began when the klan meeting broke up at 10:45 o'clock Wednesday night. When the visiting klansmen filed from the hall to enter their waiting machines, a spokesman for the mob hailed the first man to enter his car, asking:

"Did you serve in the World War?"

"I certainly did," the klansman replied.

"Aren't you ashamed then to use our flag in this manner?" the spokesman queried, pointing to the Stars and Stripes draped over the front of the machine.

"No, indeed. I'm proud of it," was the answer.

Hot words ensued, and then a fist fight was begun. Twelve klansmen seated in the three leading machines suffered injuries inflicted by fists, sticks and stones.

QUELL FIGHTING.

Their cars were wrecked. Police and Sheriff's deputies, after more than three quarters of an hour, quelled the fighting.

Before the meeting the visiting klansmen numbering about 100, had paraded the downtown streets in 25 automobiles. Their cars were decorated with electrically illuminated crosses, and were decorated with the Stars and Stripes and klan insignia. The procession was headed by a band.

The procession drove to the klan hall, parked their machines and entered. While the meeting was in progress a large crowd gathered. In the general melee which followed, flags were torn from the cars and the illuminated crosses on practically all the machines were wrecked.

KLAN DEMANDS RESIGNATION OF MAYOR

The Atlanta Georgian 8-18-23

Tense Situation Follows Rioting at Steubenville, Ohio—Another Man Is Shot.

Atlanta, Ga.

By International News Service.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, August 17.—Steubenville's klan war threatened to break out anew at an early hour Friday, when John Marvin, 22, miner, an alleged klansman, was found bleeding and unconscious after being shot twice by an unknown assailant. Marvin is reported in a critical condition in a local hospital.

Officials are of the belief that Marvin's alleged connection with the Ku Klux Klan caused the shooting. Marvin was returning home from work when he was shot from ambush.

Mayor Frank Hawkins, prosecutor Stanton Pearce and Sheriff Edward Lucas have ordered the suspension of all public meetings until the tension that now exists dies down. The authorities are dispersing gatherings on the street corners.

A large number of klansmen from other points in the state have arrived here and are conducting an investigation into the attack on the klan parade here Wednesday night.

County officials are of the opinion that the uprising by the anti-klan elements will not be continued as every effort is being made to force both sides to remain quiet.

Mayor Frank Hawkins was expected to reply today to the demand of the Ku Klux Klan made late Thursday that he resign his office for failure to prevent the riot Wednesday night in which one klansman was perhaps fatally shot, two other men wounded, one seriously and approximately 50 others injured. The klan charges that the riot was a result of lax law enforcement conditions and placed the responsibility directly upon the mayor, against whom they had waged an ineffective campaign to prevent his re-nomination in the primary election Tuesday.

Six klansmen arrested in an automobile headed towards Steubenville, armed with shotguns and revolvers, were free on bond, bail having been furnished late Thursday night by klansmen from outside points, following a meeting at Richmond, in which it was reported 1,000 members of the organization participated.

ALL SHOOT TO KLL TO STOP KLAN MARCH

Atlanta

Youngstown, Ohio, October 19.—Developments in the situation here in connection with the Ku Klux Klan and the mayoralty campaign today included a statement by J. J. McNicholas, acting chief of police, that if necessary his men will be ordered to shoot to kill to stop a proposed klan parade here.

Oct 20-23

McNicholas said late yesterday that he would not grant a permit for the klan parade scheduled here for November 1, that policemen would be ordered to disperse such a parade by peaceful means if possible and if persuasion failed would be told to shoot to kill.

3,000 IN BATTLE WITH 100 KLANSMEN

The New York Times

Many Wounded, Two Seriously, in a Steubenville (Ohio) Street Fight.

8-17-23

KNIGHTS POURING INTO CITY

New York, N. Y.

Order Demands That the Mayor and Police Chief Resign for Lax Enforcement of Law.

Special to The New York Times.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 16.—Decision by the city and county authorities today to make a sweeping investigation into the trouble and the drifting into this city throughout the day of a continuous stream of Klansmen from Eastern Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia were the result of battles between a mob of 3,000 citizens and 100 members of the Ku Klux Klan last night and early this morning, when two men were fatally injured, several hurt and a number of automobiles wrecked.

At a late hour tonight it was announced that the Columbiana County Knights of the Ku Klux Klan will prosecute all persons implicated in last night's riot. This step is taken by the Klansmen from the neighboring county because Klansmen from East Liverpool were among those attacked by the mob. The announcement was made by Secretary R. E. Roberts, who charged that the attacking party "outnumbered the Klansmen more than 200 to 1 and set upon and beat the small handful of men unmercifully."

The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan here have demanded the resignation of Mayor Hawkins and Chief of Police Carter, charging that lax enforcement of the law was responsible for last night's riots.

The most severely injured in last night's battles were D. L. Gibson, aged 3, a "dry" leader, who was shot in the back of the head near the base of the brain. He is expected to die. John de Santis, 26, one of Gibson's alleged assailants, lost his left eye when hit by a bullet, and Dominic Spinetti, 27, was shot through the left hand.

The battle began when the Klan meeting broke up at 10:4 last night after an argument between a member of the mob and one of the Klansmen over the use of the American flag which was draped over the front of the automobiles. Police reserves finally broke up the fight, which was resumed on a smaller scale again at 4:30 o'clock this morning. During the two fights twelve Klansmen suffered injuries of a more or less serious character.

Six men, Homer Dodd, Charles Thompson, W. W. Kelly, John Cole, Charles Marshall and Harold Greden, who stated that they were from East Liverpool and were members of the Klan, were arrested at 4:30 this morning while entering the city in an automobile. All were armed. Police say they came here to aid other clansmen.

A large force of deputies and the entire police force of the city is patrolling the streets tonight. Reports are that a monster meeting of Klansmen will be held either in the city or near here, and that hundreds of Klansmen who slipped quietly into the city today will be in attendance.

The following statement was issued from local headquarters of the Ku Klux Klan here tonight and signed "Officials of the Steubenville Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan":

"Citizens of Steubenville were last night give[illegible] of the kind of people wh[illegible]ayor Hawkins's administra[illegible]

"Mayor [illegible]s re-nominated by the hoo[illegible]-raff, bootleggers, gamblers and [illegible]ire lawless element. and Steubenvi[illegible] being branded as the most corrupt a[illegible] lawless city in twenty States.

"The attacks on Klansmen last night were deliberately planned and premeditated. Automobiles were overturned and American flags, snatched from the machines, were torn to shreds and trampled.

"The entire police force, including the Chief, is not only friendly to this element but is antagonistic to the Klan and some of them have openly threatened members of the Klan.

"Because Mayor Hawkins has permitted his avaricious greed for power and office to pervert his mind and overbalance his reason, we publicly make known that he was one of the original members of the organization in Steubenville and was the first man banished therefrom, because he violated his oath of office and violated every promise he made to the people of tSeubenville.

"Because we feel that the outrages and crimes committed last night were a direct result of his being re-nominated we publicly brand him as a potential murderer and demand that he and his Chief of Police immediately resign.

"Citizens of Steubenville, for God's sake quit digging your own graves. Wake up to the fact that you are living in a dump hole of moral pollution and degeneracy. This city must be clean and the ~~damnable practices~~ witnessed last night must cease.

Member Barred From Being on Jury

Cleveland

[illegible]LEVELAND, Ohio, Oct 18—"I [illegible] a member of the Ku Klux Klan, [illegible]d I cannot give the same weight [illegible] the testimony of a Negro as I could to a white man."

Oct 20-23

This startling statement, made by Anthony Branitis, white, in Criminal Court Monday resulted in his dismissal from the case of William Clay, charged with first-degree murder.

ALLEGED KLANSMEN ATTACKED BY MOB

The Constitution

Steubenville, Ohio, August 15.—A delegation of several hundred alleged members of the Ku Klux Klan, who came here from East Liverpool, Ohio and Wierton and Chester, W. Va., were attacked late tonight by a crowd of men numbering thousands after they had held a meeting in their local hall.

8-16-23

Occupants of an automobile were dragged from it and beaten up and their car, after being disabled, shoved into a side street. Other automobiles were overturned and their occupants maltreated.

The disorder continued for more than an hour and was carried on in an area of an entire city block in the downtown section.

Police who went to the scene became part of the crowd and were unable to make any headway to restore peace.

Atlanta Ga.

Sheriff Lucas and 15 deputies responded to a riot call. After 40 minutes of disorder police and county authorities restored order and rescued a number of those who had been assaulted.

Darwin L. Gibson, said to be an officer in the Ku Klux Klan here was fired upon and seriously wounded while driving through the city early this morning. Several shots were fired into his machine, one striking Gibson on the head. The shooting occurred a short time after the demonstration against the klan here last night.

Kluxer Says Klan Is Negroes' Friend

The Amsterdam News. 8-15-23

W. J. Simmons Says So Himself in Speech.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 13.—Every Negro in the United States has a right to his or her opinion, but W. J. Simmons seems to think most Negroes have the wrong conception of the fundamental plan and purpose of the Ku Klux Klan. Here is what he says:

"The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan are the greatest friends the Negro race has ever had; they are wholly without racial prejudice or intolerance of creed; they seek only to maintain the supremacy of the white race and to inspire patriotism."

Thus said William Simmons, emperor and founder of the Invisible Empire of the Ku Klux Klan, in an address here last Thursday night before a large number of Klansmen.

"To keep the Negro in his place is our intention, not to kill him or drive him out of the country. We expect to see that he is properly treated and that he is properly cared for, but he must stay in his place.

New York

"The Klan has only exercised the privilege of any organization in this country in restricting its membership. The order has no prejudices against any race or creed. It simply stands for a principle. It aims to make immortal the heritage that came to us from the palms of our noble ancestors."

Boy Kluxers Kidnap And Gag Youngster

Pittsburgh Courier

Lad in Critical Condition Following "Klan" Ritual

Lad in Critical Condition Following "Klan" Ritual.

10-20-23

WARREN, Ohio, Oct. 18—Boys, "playing Ku Klux Klna," seized Cyril Stoddart, 10 year old son of M. H. Stoddart, as he was leaving home, bound and gagged him, dragged him half a block and tied him to a pole.

The boy was unable to free himself or to summon aid and was obliged to stay there until his captors returned hours later and released him.

Stoddart staggered home and informed his parents. He then collapsed and now is in a serious condition.

According to the story told by the boy to his parents and the police, the gang that seized him numbered a half dozen and all wore masks. As soon as the boys loosened the ropes that held him to the pole, he said they ran away. Police are working on the case.

HOGAN RAPS KLAN

Montgomery Advertiser

Says Constant Efforts Are Made to Abridge Constitutional Guarantees

CINCINNATI, OHIO., Oct. 17.—The preservation of parochial schools as the foundation of Catholicism in America and their protection from those who would abolish them, has been the theme of most of the addresses delivered at the convention of the National Council of Catholic Men in session here.

10-18-23

Timothy S. Hogan, former attorney-general of Ohio, speaking before the convention today charged that there are constantly recurring attempts both at Washington and in almost every state in the Union to enact legislation hostile to the Catholics and laws that would prevent the members of that faith from enjoying full rights as citizens.

"I mention this because I wish that certain organizations who are proclaiming themselves 100 per cent American, who profess to conform their actions to the fundamental law of the land and who think they have a first mortgage upon the American flag would give some heed to that part of the preamble of the American constitution which looks to insuring democratic tranquillity.

"I am unwilling to believe that the American people will stand for any abolition of any private or parochial schools. We need only bring argument based on sound reasons before legislative assemblies to protect our schools"

KLAN EMPEROR WIRES LLOYD GEORGE SUPPORT

The N. Y. Times

Simmons Says He Works for Anglo-Saxon Unity, Not League of Nations.

10-24-23

CLEVELAND, Oct. 23 (Associated Press).—Appreciation of the plan outlined by David Lloyd George "for harmonizing and unifying Great Britain and the United States in purpose and ideals" is expressed in a telegram received by the former British Premier today from Atlanta and signed by "William Joseph Simmons, Emperor of the Invisible Empire of the Ku Klux Klan." The telegram read:

"May I not tender to you my deep appreciation of the plan outlined for harmonizing and unifying Great Britain and the United States in purpose and ideals. The order of which I have the honor to be the founder and responsible head, and composed of millions of native-born white Protestant citizens of this country, has as a part of its program of service the unification of the two white English-speaking nations of the world.

"Neither the League of Nations nor the International Court can accomplish the ends so earnestly desired. A simple compact between sovereign nations dissimilar in color, creed and ideals cannot be maintained. The International Court cannot coerce and restrain the nations of the earth into righteous and amicable relations.

"Your country and my country must be linked together by the ties of blood, of sympathy, of common destiny to preserve our Anglo-Saxon civilization and to safeguard the world against recurrence of war. In any event, Great Britain and the United States must be united in the deeper and finer things of democracy and determined that white men shall never engage in war against white me nywhere upon the face of the earth."

A cablegram was also received from David Gilpin, Lord Mayor of Sydney, inviting the former Premier to visit Australia. The message said:

"At a meeting of citizens of Sydney, presided over by myself, I was directed in a resolution moved by W. M. Hughes to invite you to visit Australia as the guest of its citizens. On your acceptance all transport and entertainment arrangements will be made."

In reply Mr. Lloyd George expressed appreciation and added merely that he was "unable at the moment to specify a definite date."

TOTS PLAY "KLAN," BOY IS INJURED

Cincinnati Post 9-27-23

Warren, Ohio, September 26.—Cyril Stoddart, 10 years old, is under physicians' care suffering from shock and minor injuries and police are hunting for a gang of small boys who, wearing masks and said to be playing Ku Klux Klan Monday night, attacked the boy, tied him to a telephone pole and gagged him. He was rescued after being tied up for three hours.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

Ohio.

KU KLUX IS ASSAILED BY MRS. WINSBOROUGH

Atlanta Constitution

Columbus, Ohio, December 13.—(By the Associated Press.)—The greatest menace to better relations between the negro and whites is the Ku Klux Klan, Mrs. W. C. Winsborough, of St. Louis, superintendent of the Women's auxiliary of the Presbyterian church in the United States (south), declared in an address today before the meeting of the executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches.

She asserted it is "organized anarchy," breaking up homes, terrorizing communities, torturing and slaying victims and accomplishing its diabolical purposes with covered faces." She continued: 12-14-23

"The evil which is today the greatest menace to inter-racial good-will is the Ku Klux Klan. That organization, known as the 'Invisible Empire,' under the guise of patriotism, is sowing seeds of race hatred, lawlessness and anarchy which, if not checked, will strike at the very life of our government itself. I come from a denomination which does not sanction a union of churches and state which does not intermingle politics and religion. Were the Ku Klux Klan only a political organization we might remain silent. However, important as is the political side of its activity, there is a moral and religious side which it would seem cannot be overlooked by the Christian people of America.

"Organized Anarchy."

"This organization combines all the evils which the church has been decrying for many years. Mob violence, in its naked reality is unlovely enough to repel honest men, but the Ku Klux Klan clothes mob law under the guise of benefaction. It is organized anarchy, breaking up homes, terrorizing communities, torturing and slaying its victims and accomplishing its diabolical purposes with covered faces.

"While persecuting the race from which Our Master came, they have adopted the cross as their symbol and saddest of all, have enlisted among their followers thousands of those who profess to be followers of the lowly Nazarene who came to bring peace to the world and who called all men his brethren.

"This organization is reaching its terrible tentacles into every state in the union. The time for inaction has passed. If this monster is to be crushed it must be done by the Christian people of America."

J. J. Eagan, Chairman.

The last twelve months have made a golden year in the lynching record of the country, it was declared in a statement presented to the afternoon session of the executive committee of the Federal Council of Churchs today by its commission on race relations. Indications are that 1923 will have only half as many lynchings as 1922, according to the report.

J. J. Eagan, of Atlanta, Ga., is chairman of the commission, and W. W. Alexander, of Atlanta, and Dr. George E. Haynes, of New York, are secretaries.

The statement presented by the commission told of the education against lynching carried on by the churches, of the remarkable cooperation given by the press of the country, not only in the south, but also in the north, and said that in the first six months of 1923 there were only fourteen lynchings in the United States, thirteen of them being negroes. In the first six months of 1922 there were thirty lynchings, and in the first six months of 1921 there were 33.

The total figures for the last six months are not available. Dr. Haynes said, but those at hand show that the number will be well under half of the fifty-seven lynchings which were carried on in 1922, unless some great outbreak occurs.

Dr. Haynes told of the conference held during the year of the progress made in bringing about inter-racial good-will and understanding in many cities, including St. Lous, Chicago, Toledo, Buffalo, Johnstown, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsbug, Cincinnati, Dayton, Cleveland, Youngstown, Indianapolis, Wichita, Kansas City and Hartford.

The report calls upon the churches to continue their work for inter-racial good-will and declared that the racial problems of the country can only be settled on Christian principles and ideals. In telling of its plan for 1924, the committee holds out the hope that by the churches marshaling their forces the lynching evil may be completely eliminated from national in another year.

500 Outrages In Texas Laid At Klan Doors

Atlanta Constitution

Cleveland, Ohio, December 4.—Declaring that the real object of the Ku Klux Klan is to set itself up as an invisible political organization bent on the establishment of an "invisible autocracy," Major A. W. Dalrymple, of Fort Worth, Texas, in an address before the chamber of commerce today, urged the formation of a national non-partisan, non-religious anti-klan organization to fight the klan.

Describing activities of the klan in Texas Major Dalrymple declared that the organization was responsible for 500 cases of tarring and feathering, mutilation and hanging in that state. He declared there had been 83 cases of whipping or tarring and feathering in Fort Worth, 65 in Dallas and 40 in Houston. 12-5-23

"The klan has taken over and controls the police force, courts and government in Fort Worth and Dallas, and is about evenly divided with its enemies in Houston, but they have not brought one of these offenders to justice," Major Dalrymple said.

"The only reason that men are not tarred and feathered, whipped and driven from their homes and deprived of their constitutional rights in Ohio is because the klan is not strong enough. When it is as strong here as it is in Texas those things will come."

KLAN CANDIDATES SWEPT OHIO CITIES

Lost Only in Steubenville, Where an Anti-Ku Klux Organization Started After Riots.

New York Times

ACTIVITY IN 1924 EXPECTED

Klan Claims 700,000 Members in Ohio and Hopes Soon to Dominate the State.

11-8-23

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 7.—Political observers in Ohio were taking stock today of the influence of the Ku Klux Klan in Ohio as manifested in yesterday's municipal elections. Klan endorsed candidates were generally successful. There were only a few exceptions, but in Steubenville, where rioting occurred a few months ago when Klansmen invaded that city, Frank Hawkins, the anti-Klan candidate, was successful.

An anti-Klan organization was formed to combat the hooded organization in Steubenville, but generally throughout the State formation of anti-Klan organizations have been discouraged, particularly among Catholics, on the theory that the Klan movement is only a temporary wave and that it will soon subside. Attempts to organize the American Unity League, an organization designed to combat race and religious prejudice, have not succeeded to any great extent in the State because of the counsel of churchmen against anti-Klan movements.

Politicians, however, profess to see in the Klan victories in Ohio a continuation of the Klan's activities into the next State and Presidential compaign a year from now.

Klan victories in most cases were Republican victories, although many of the municipal officers elected with Klan support classify themselves as independents.

FIVE KLAN MAYORS JOIN TO PURIFY OHIO CITIES

Organize at Youngstown Dinner —Kahler of Cleveland Is Reported Boomed for Governor.

N. Y. Times

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 9.—An organization of the Mayors-elect of Ohio, who received the support of the Ku Klux Klan in Tuesday's election, was formed at a dinner in Youngstown yesterday, it was announced here today by E. A. Watkins, campaign manager for Charles F. Scheible, Mayor-elect of Youngstown. The purpose of the organization, he said, is to "clean up the whole Mahoning Valley."

Members of the organization are J. H. Marshall of Warren; W. D. Cunningham of Girard; Harvey C. Kistler of Niles; Hans P. Johnson of Struthers, and Mr. Scheible, Watkins said.

Scheible, Watkins and D. E. Glosner, former Kleagle of the Youngstown Klan, were closeted with Mayor Fred Kohler of Cleveland, for an hour and a half late today. 11-10-23

Although it was denied after the conference that politics had been discussed or that the Klan was mentioned, speculation was rife that Mayor Kohler might be offered the Klan endorsement in a race for Governor. The visit, Watkins said, was "merely a friendly one," and added that Scheible wanted to discuss with Kohler the problems to be met in running a city.

KLAN MAYORS-ELECT UNITE.

Five Ohioans Organize at Youngstown Dinner.

Cleveland, Nov. 10—An organization of five mayors-elect of Ohio who received the support of the Ku Klux Klan in Tuesday's election was formed at a dinner in Youngstown yesterday it was announced here today by E. A. Watkins, campaign manager for Charles F. Scheible, mayor-elect of Youngstown. The purpose of the organization, he said, is to "clean up the whole Mahoning valley." 11-10-23

Members of the organization are: J. S. Marshall of Warren; W. D. Cunningham, Girard; Harvey C. Kistler, Niles; Hans P. Johnson, Struthers, and Mr. Scheible, Youngstown.

Schieble, Watkins and D. E. Glosner, former kleagle of the Youngstown klan, were closeted with Mayor Kohler of Cleveland for an hour and a half late today.

Although it was denied after the conference that politics had been discussed or that the klan was mentioned, speculation was rife that Mayor Kohler might be offered the klan **endorsement in a race for governor.**

Klan Uses Colored State Legislature Anti-Riot Law For Their Own Protection

St. Louis Argus

Preston News Service.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Nov. 8.—Little did Honorable Harry C. Smith founder and editor of the Cleveland Gazette, and several times member of the Ohio State Legislature, dream that when he drafted and secured the passage of several laws for the protection of Negroes of the State, of Ohio that these same laws would be used by the nefarious Ku Klux Klan for their protection. 11-23

Affidavits charging 19 men with rioting and inciting to riot were filed last Monday before Justice of the Peace Stone. The alleged rioting occured on the night of August 16 when an anti-klan demonstration was held here.

KLAN WINS RIGHT TO PARADE

N. Y. Times

Court Enjoins Youngstown (Ohio) Mayor and Police From Interfering.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Nov. 9.—A temporary injunction restraining Mayor W. G. Reese and police officials from interfering with the proposed parade of Klansmen here tomorrow night was granted to applicants for the Klan by Judge J. H. C. Lyons, in Common Pleas Court here this afternoon. 11-10-23

The injunction also directed the city authorities to see that proper police protection is furnished for the parade, which is to be the feature of a tri-State gathering of Klansmen.

At the same time the Klan furnished the Chief of Police with the formal notice required by law containing the route of the parade, its time and the officers of the organization **promoting it.**

Klan Chief Pledges Aid to Lloyd George

Atlanta Constitution

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 23.—A message to David Lloyd George, war-time Premier of Great Britain, visiting the United States, pledging the support of the Ku-Klux Klan in a movement to prevent one white race from warring against another, was made public Tuesday.

William Joseph Simmons, signing himself "Emperor of the Invisible Empire," wrote Lloyd George that the klan would support him in a movement to unite the English-speaking nations in a campaign against war. 10-24-23

Klan Greatest Menace To Better Relations Between Races, Says Woman Speaker

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 27. —The greatest menace to better relation between the Negro and whites is the Ku Klux Klan, Mrs. W. A. Winsborough, St. Louis, superintendent of the Women's auxiliary of the Presbyterian church in the United States (south), declared in an address here last week before the meeting of the executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches.

She asserted it is "organized anarchy," breaking up homes, terrorizing communities, torturing and slaying victims and accomplishing its diabolical purposes with cover-ed face." She continued:

"The evil which is today the greatest menace to inter-racial goodwill is the Ku Klux Klan. That organization, known as the Invisible Empire, under the guise of patriotism, is sowing seeds of race hatred, lawlessness and anarchy which, if not checked, will strike at the very life of our government itself. I come from a denomination which does not sanction a union of churches an state, which does not intermingle politics and religion. Were the Ku Klux Klan only a political organization we might remain silent. However, important as is the political side of its activity, there is a moral and religious side which it would seem cannot be overlooked by the Christian people of America.

"Organized Anarchy."

"This organization combines all the evils which the church has been decrying for many years. Mob violence, in its naked reality, is unlovely enough to repel honest men, but the Ku Klux Klan clothes mob law under the guise of benefaction. It is organized anarchy, breaking up homes, terrorizing communities, torturing and slaying its victims and accomplishing its diabolical purposes with covered faces.

"While persecuting the race from which Our Master came, they have adopted the cross as their symbol and saddest of all, have enlisted among their followers thousands of those who profess to be followers of the lowly Nazarene who came to bring peace to the world and who called all men his brethren.

"This organization is reaching its terrible tentacles into every state in the union. The time for inaction has passed. If this monster is to be crushed it must be done by the Christian people of America."

J. J. Eagan, Chairman.

The last twelve months have made a golden year in the lynching record of the country, it was declared in a statement presented to the afternoon session of the executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches today by its commission on race relations. Indications are that 1923 will have only half as many lynchings as 1922, according to the report.

J. J. Eagan, of Atlanta, Ga., is chairman of the commission, and W. W. Alexander, of Atlanta, and Dr. George E. Haynes, of New York, are secretaries.

The statement presented by the commission told of the education churches, of the remarkable co-operation given by the press of the country ,not only in the south, but also in the north, and said that in the first six months of 1923 there were only fourteen lynchings in the United States, thirteen of them being Negroes. In the first six months of 1922 there were thirty lynchings and in the first six months of 1921 there were 33.

The total figures for the last six months are not available. Dr. Haynes said, but those at hand show that the number will be well under half of the fifty-seven lynchings which were carried on in 1922, unless some great outbreak occurs.

Dr. Haynes told of the conference held during the year of the progress made in bringing about inter-racial goodwill and understanding in many cities, including St. Louis, Chicago, Toledo, Buffalo, Johnstown, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Dayton, Cleveland, Youngstown, Indianapolis, Wichita, Kansas City and Hartford.

The report calls upon the churches to continue their work for inter-racial goodwill and declared that the racial problems of the country can only be settled on Christian principles and ideals. In telling of its plan for 1924, the committee holds out the hope that by the churches marshaling their forces the lynching evil may be completely eliminated from nationals in another year.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

OHIO'S ANSWER

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 10.—Three bills aimed at the Ku Klux Klan have been introduced in the Ohio Legislature. One bill would require the Klan to file with the Secretary of State a list of its officers; another would make masked or robed persons punishable by a prison sentence of 1 to 15 years, and the third would make a felony committed by a masked or robed person punishable by death in the electric chair.

OHIO LEGISLATURE STARTS FIGHT ON KLAN

(Associated Press)

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 2.—Three bills aimed at the Ku Klux Klan were introduced in the Ohio legislature today. One would require the Klan to file with the secretary of state a list of its officers; another would make an assault by a masked or robed person punishable by a prison sentence of from one to fifteen years, and the third would make a felony committed by a masked or robed person punishable by death in the electric chair.

OHIO LEGISLATION TO CURB KU KLUX KLAN

Commercial Appeal. 1-3-23

Three Bills Provide Drastic Penalties for Robed Persons.

Memphis, Tenn

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 2.—Three bills aimed at the Ku Klux Klan were introduced in the Ohio Legislature today. One would require the klan to file with the secretary of state a list of its officers; another would make an assault by a masked or robed person punishable by a prison sentence of from one to 15 years and the third would make a felony committed by a masked or robed person pnnishable by death in the electric chair.

Ohio Legislature Plans Measure Against K. K. K.

St Louis Dispatch 1/12/23

Preston News Service

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 10.—Three bills aimed at the Ku Klux Klan have been introduced in the Ohio Legislature. One bill would require the klan to file with the Secretary of State a list of its officers; another would make masked or robed persons punishable by a prison sentence of 1 to 15 years, and the third would make a felony committed by a masked or robed person punishable by death in the electric chair.

Ohio.

OHIO BARS K. K. K. FILMS

Movie Censors Make War Also On Long Kisses, Bare Legs, Transparent Clothes and Jokes on Preachers

1-19-23. Afro American Baltimore Md

Ohio has had a motion picture censorship law for a decade. In years gone by it was only a name; now it is anathema to those producers and distributors who wish to unload upon the State their salacious trash under the high-sounding and impressive slogan, for advertising, of "million dollar features."

Censorship in Ohio has cost the industry millions. A charge of $1 is made for each reel of 1,000 feet or less censored and no film can be shown unless it has received the approval of the censors. From 20 to 50 reels are reviewed daily; eliminations are ordered in probably an average of 10 per cent; some are returned with instructions to be revised or reconstructed; some are rejected entirely.

JOKES ON PREACHERS ELIMINATED

Here is a typical order of the censors:

"Cut out all scenes of minister represented as a comic character marrying couple and all scenes of bee stinging minister on head and his head swelling."

Not so many months ago, the country was entertained by newspapers and photogravure sections of Sunday papers picturing "the most beautiful legs in the world," showing a petite feminine visitor to America. Of course she was screened and the pictures shown in many States. But not in Ohio. The censors rejected this so-called feature. It is one of the commonplaces of the silver sheet to show women with as little clothing as possible. Clothing is a requirement of the Ohio censors in approval of pictures.

KU KLUX BARRED

Pictures displaying too much of the human anatomy, bootlegging, girls smoking cigarettes, long passionate embraces, gatherings of the Ku Klux Klan, cruelty to animals, arson, crime—all these are either taboo or reduced to a minimum.

Use of the name of the Creator in a vulgar sense is not encouraged; seldom allowed. Even "hell" and "damn" are eliminated.

Scenes which are obscene, salacious, immoral or teach false ethics are not permitted.

Here are only a few of the orders of the censors in the last six months:

Cut out scene where Brainerd kisses mayor's wife on neck.

Cut out scene showing Jack Johnson and all subtitles referring to him.

Cut out all scenes where women are drinking.

Cut out scene of prisoner taking saw out of banana.

Cut out scene of man pouring liquor down woman's back.

NO CLEOPATRA STUFF

Cut out scene of woman lying on couch and man bending over her.

Cut out scene of woman in transparent gown before burning building.

Cut out all scenes of Night Riders

Cut out subtitle, "Making moonshine where the sun shines," and cut out all scenes and subtitles relating thereto.

Cut out all scenes of girl shimmying.

Cut out scenes of girl pulling up her garter.

Cut out subtitle, "Bedtime and use your own imagination."

Cut out all scenes where boy is shown with gun.

Cut out all burlesque scenes of Heaven.

Cut out subtitle, "Does your womanly intuition give you any idea of what is going to happen now?"

What is the effect of such scenes and subtitles on the public conscience? What of public moral? What influence will it have on the next generation?—*Dearborn Independent.*

OHIO KLANSMEN WIN

Montgomery Advertiser 2-7-23

Lower House Defeats Measure Aimed at Ku Klux

(Associated Press)

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Feb. 6.—The Ohio house of representatives today declared against the state attempting to regulate activities of secret organizations within its borders. The bill, it was said, was intended to curb Ku Klux Klan activities.

By a vote of 81 to 26, the lower branch of the general assembly defeated the bill, proposed by Representative Justin Harding, republican of Warren county, requiring secret organizations, other than those organized for purely social purposes to file a list of their officers with the secretary of state and keep a roster of their membership open for official inspection.

Methodist Ministers To Debate Klan Report

Houston Tex. 2-6-23

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 5.—The Methodist Ministers' association today was to debate a resolution drafted by the law and order committee which practically endorses the Ku Klux Klan.

"We commend all there is of good in the organization," the resolution says, "and would defend it against narrow, bitter, bigoted attacks from whatever source.

"To exterminate all its principles would be to strike down some of the most cherished foundations of Americanism."

OHIO SOLONS KILL ANTI KU KLUX BILL

Houston Post Houston Tex 2-7-23

(Associated Press Report.)

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 6.—The Ohio house of representative today declared emphatically against the State attempting to regulate activities of the Ku Klux Klan within its borders.

By a vote of 26 for to 81 against, the lower branch of the general assembly defeated the bill, proposed by Representative Justin Harding, republican, of Warren county, requiring secret organizations, other than those organized for purely social purposes, to file a list of their officers with the secretary of State and keep a roster of their membership open for official inspection.

KLAN TO MAKE FIGHT FOR OHIO ORGANIZER

New York Times 2-16-23

Names of Prominent Springfield Men Found in Raid on Lodge.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 15.—A legal battle over the Klan is promised here as a result of the arrest last night of W. M. Cortner of Muncie, Ind., Kleagle and organizer of the Springfield branch of the order, following a police raid on the lodge rooms. Although there were a number of persons at the meeting only Cortner was arrested. He is held in the County Jail, charged with conspiracy to incite a riot. J. Fred Anderson, a prominent attorney and former Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, has been retained by Cortner. It is announced that other attorneys employed by the national headquarters of the Klan will be sent here at once to aid Anderson.

Steps are being taken for the release of Cortner and to obtain the lodge records which were seized by the police. The records include a list of 681 names of prospective members, the police say. In this list are a large number of prominent persons, including Dr. Stanley B. Hutchings, member of the City School Board; Barton L. Minturn, former Deputy Sheriff; Forgy C. Moorehead, City Auditor; Chester S. Fess, son of United States Senator-elect F. D. Fess; Major Arthur Bland, Harry C. Copenhaver, member of the City School Board; Oscar Lannert, Secretary of the American Legion, and U. C. Flindt, School Board architect.

A number of the men on the list assert that they are not members of the Klan.

"This is not an affair of Clark County or Springfield, but a national affair," said Cortner today. "This is the first time anything of this kind has happened in the United States. Those police had just as much right to come into our headquarters as they have to enter the Knights of Columbus, the Masons or any other lodge and arrest members after raiding the place."

Justin Altschuler, City Prosecutor, said this afternoon that other arrests would follow.

According to Cortner's commission his home is at 215 East Twelfth Street, Muncie, Ind. It is signed by William

J. Simmons, who was Imperial Wizard of the Invisible Empire, and countersigned by Edward Young Clark, who was mperial Kleagle. Thirty-four hoods and robes with the insignia of the order on the breast were confiscated by the police.

BOMBSHELL IN K K K CASE

Commercial Appeal 2-23-23

Pastor Quoted as Launching Attack on Catholics and Jews.

Memphis Tenn

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 22.—The state sprung a bombshell in the W. M. Cortner case in which the defendant is charged with riotious conspiracy in Ku Klux Klan headquarters when they called Edward McDonald to the stand in police court today.

McDonald testified that two speeches were made on the night that he was initiated into the klan, which he said, was Feb. 12. One of these, he said, was made by Rev. C. O. Woodward, pastor of Broad Street Church of Christ of Columbus, whom he testified talked on Catholics, Jews and negroes. Asked what he remembered of the speech made by Rev. Woodward, Mr. McDonald declared:

"He said 85 per cent of the offices were held by Catholics; that we ought to stop foreign immigration. He said 'It's time for us 100 per cent Americans to step in and do something.'"

"What did he say about the Jews?" asked Attorney Malone for the state.

"He said the Jews were getting too strong, too. He didn't say very much about negroes," said the witness.

SEIZURE OF KLAN PROPERTY IN OHIO CALLED ILLEGAL

Atlanta Constitution

Springfield, O., February 21.—(Special.)—The search warrant by which property was seized in the raid on klan headquarters here last week in the case of W. M. Cortner, alleged kleagle and organizer of the Springfield Ku Klux Klan, was held to be invalid by Judge Golden C. Davis in police court here today during the second hearing of the case. Judge Davis ordered the property returned, but that property seized under the warrant for the arrest of Cortner was held to be legal. 2/22/23

The testimony was declared by Police Prosecutor Altschul to be such that the state's case would either "stand or fall" with tomorrow's developments. Cortner is charged with "riotious conspiracy" in connection with the organization of a branch of the klan here.

TO PROHIBIT MASKING

Montgomery Advertiser

Bill Would Stop Public Appearance of Masked Society. 2-17-23

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 13.—A bill prohibiting masked organizations from appearing in public, was introduced in the house of the Ohio legislature tonight by Representative Justin Harding.

Mr. Harding declared his bill is designed specifically to place restrictions on the Ku Klux Klan.

VOTE, 26-81, 2-10-23 PRECEDED BY VIOLENT DEBATE

The Cleveland Ohio

Columbus, O., Feb. 6—Efforts to pass a bill intended to regulate the Ku Klux Klan in Ohio failed in the house Tuesday by the overwhelming vote of 81 against and 26 for, after a long and violent debate.

The measure, aimed at the "Invisible Empire," was drawn by Representative Harding, Republican, of Warren county, and was recommended for passage by the judiciary committee.

It was intended to require that "any society into which members should be elected, initiated or admitted in accordance with a secret constitution, secret laws, secret regulations or secret prescribed ritualistic ceremonies or for secret political purposes," should file annually with the secretary of state a complete list of its members and officers, and their addresses with a statement containing the name of the association and its regular place of meeting.

Although the bill provided that the lists and statements should be open to the inspection of any publice official, it also provided that "the lists of names shall be deemed confidential recods," and made it a misdemeanó to use them for circulariaztion purposes.

College fraternities; sororities; "associations of a purely social nature;" "fraternial benefit societies;" "any association which has a well known and conspicuously designated meeting hall, temple, room, or building in which it holds regular meetings not less than monthly and which publishes regular reports not less than yearly showing its officers and a list of members, which is furnished upon request to any public official * * * or which, if it does not publish such reports, has a roster,' which is open to public inspection; labor unions and brotherhoods were exempted.

Failure to comply, or the furnishing of incorrect lists, was to be made a felony, punishable by a fine of $10 to $10,000, or imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one year nor more than ten, or both.

Although the author of the bill explained that it was intended to place 'as light a burden as possible" on the "legitimate and honorable fraternal organizations of the state," many members expressed the opinion that the bill was opposed by such secret orders as the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Malta and Junior Order of American Mechanics.

Representative Charles Brenner, Cleveland, with Representative Homer A. Ramey, Toledo, led the fight against the proposed law, the former declaring that thirty Knights of Pythias lodges and seventeen Knights of Malta lodges in Cleveland had protested against the Harding bill.

This same group was the nucleus of the following that last week passed a bill to compel auditors to publish a list of property exempted from taxation, both real and personal. At that time, it was charged that this bill was aimed at certain religious orders and sects.

Representative Harding, in explaining his bill, before the house today, declared that "the people of this state want to know who the men are who have turned their backs on the constitution and on modern civilization, going back into the medieval age of bigotry, intolerance and hatred, and who have adopted the methods of the feudal baron."

"Our government," he said, "is founded and organized on the principle that those who accept authority from the people must likewise accept responsibility for the manner in which that authority is exercised. The Ku Klux Klan is an organizations that takes over the functions of courts and often of the executioneer.

"It would usurp the function of government and would accept none of the responsibilities. Government must be by law and not by men, yet the followers of the fiery cross and its malignant blaze would establish a government of men and not of law, and crucify freedom on that cross."

Representative Harding shouted denials of charges that, he said, had been made against him, to the effect that he "had a personal interest."

Representative Edward F. Volk, Democrat, Bucyrus, immediately tried to kill the bill by having it laid on the table.

"If this bill is aimed at the Ku Klux Klan," he demanded, "why doesn't it say so? There is not a fraternal organization in Ohio that is not opposed to the bill."

The motion, however, lost by a vote of 103 to 3, after its author had previously tried to defer consideration of it by moving that it be passed over, but retain its place on the calendar. The house, however, insisted on taking up the measure and disposing of it today.

The vote on the bill itself was as follows:

For the bill:

Baxter, Broadstone, Buchanan, Davis, Fouts, Freeman, Gordon of Hamilton, Green, Harding, Kasch, Kennedy, Lipp, McKay, McNama, Ott, Owen, Rea, Robison of Lawrence, Rubenstein, Snow, Sullivan of Mahoning, Taft, Van Wye, Watts, Wiley, Williams of Lake.

Against the bill:

Ascham, Ashcraft, Atkinson, Ault, Baker, Beck, Bloom, Blossom, Brashares, Brenner, Brown of Champaign, Calvert, Chadwell, Clapp, Cooley, Cope, Cotton, Davidson, Dempsey, Dunn, Edgington, Edwards, Emmons, Evans of Cuyahoga, Evans of Jackson, Fair, Fischer, Fitch, Fleming, Fox, Frick, Frillman, Gray, Gruner, Hawkins, Hazard, Herbert, Hill of Marion, Hilt of Meigs, Holloway, Hopkins, Humes, Hummon, Hunt of Lucas, Hunt of Shelby, McClintock, McDonald, May, Miller, Orton, Osborne, Prange, Ramey, Randolph, Rebman, Roberts, Robinson of Stark, Rohe, Rose, Sanborn, Shaw, Smith, Spidel, Standish, Stevens, Sullivan of Union, Thompson, Volk, Vorys, Wlather, Walton, Ward, Wendt, Williams of Lake, and Wise.

NEST RAIDED

Springfield, O., Feb. 15—Disclosures are expected in the police probe starting today of the local K. K. K. chapter, following a raid on their headquarters. 2-21-23

W. M. Cortner, Grand Kleagle, is held without bond on a charge of conspiracy to incite riot. Names of 681 Klan members, 34 robes and secret papers of the organization were confiscated.

HALT PROCEEDINGS AGAINST KLANSMAN TO DECIDE LAW POINT

Montgomery Advertiser 2-22-23

Judge Takes Under Advisement as to Admission of Evidence

(Associated Press)

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 22.—Further proceedings in the hearing of W. M. Cortner, alleged Ku Klux Klan organizer, who is accused of riotous conspiracy, depend on the decision of Police Court Judge Davis on two motions presented late today by the defense.

The defense asks, first, that evidence submitted by the state over the objection of the defense be rejected by the court; second, that Cortner be dismissed and property taken in a raid on klan headquarters a week ago last Wednesday be returned to the klan.

Judge Davis, following a conference with attorneys for both sides, said that he will announce his decision next week. He declined to set a date.

The state rested its case this afternoon, state counsel declaring that a prima facie case had been made against Cortner in the testimony already introduced and asked that the defendant be held to the grand jury.

Edward McDonald, formerly a private detective, called by the state this afternoon, said he was initiated as a klansman on February 12. On that night, he said, Rev. C. O. Woodward of Columbus addressed the assembly.

"What did he talk about?" he was asked.

"He said 85 per cent of the offices are held by Catholics; that we ought to stop foreign immigration. He said its time for us 100 per cent Americans to step in and do something," McDonald replied.

"What did he say about Jews?" asked Attorney Malone.

"He said the Jews were getting too strong, too. He didn't say much about the negroes," McDonald said.

McDonald testified that after the meeting Cortner told the members to purchase klan robes. The robes cost $6.50 with ten cents postage, McDonald quoted Cortner as saying.

Attorney Malone questioned McDonald as to Cortner's remarks on why the robes were needed.

"We were told that we couldn't do the work without the robes," McDonald replied.

Testifying further, McDonald said Cortner told the assembly that "we are going to do some work in Springfield soon. We are going to burn some crosses and they won't be paper crosses either."

The crosses were to be burned all over Springfield, according to McDonald.

Defense attorneys said today they expected to summon Rev. C. O. Woodward of Columbus as a witness.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Ohio

KLAN KLEAGLE WINS IN SPRINGFIELD CASE

Defendant Dismissed and Seized Property Is Ordered Returned.

Springfield, Ohio, March 20.—Actions made by the defense to dismiss the defendant, return the property seized and to throw out all evidences and testimony offered by the state were sustained by Judge Golden C. Davis in police court this morning in the case of W. M. Cortner, Ku Klux Klan kleagle and organizer, charged with riotous conspiracy.

In sustaining the motions Judge Davis said that the prosecution might desire to take the case to the grand jury on its own initiative.

"The court earnestly desires to have it clearly understood that it will not in any sense whatsoever consider such a course as an indication of personal discourtesy or any judicial discourtesy," said Judge Davis.

"On the contrary, this court feels that such action would be fully justified because of the apparent general and widespread interest in the matter and because all the parties interested would probably feel better satisfied after an investigation and inquiry by a grand jury composed of fifteen persons than with a finding by an examining board consisting of one person.

The prosecution did not indicate what action it would take. Cortner was arrested by a police raid on klan headquarters on the night of February 14. Books, papers, regalia and other articles belonging to the Ku Klux Klan were seized.

KLANSMEN PLAN TO OPPOSE NEW LAW

Proposed Bill Aimed at Klan Brings Scheme of Retaliation

(Associated Press)

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, March 31.—Bills to prohibit New York corporations from operating in other states are to be introduced at once in legislatures of many states, according to a statement given to newspapers here tonight, purporting to be signed by G. W. Rice, grand dragon of the realm of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The statement says the action is in retaliation for a bill said to have been introduced in the New York legislature to prohibit corporations from other states from operating in New York and particularly to prohibit a "Georgia corporation" from so operating.

"The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan are endeavoring to give New York a baptism of real patriotism," the statement says. "Commercial interests of the nation should be aroused to prevent the New York legislature from throwing this insult in the face of the nation and arousing the indignation of those who believe in trade between the states, and believe in the very fabric of our fundamental American ideals and institutions."

1,000 KLANSMEN ARE INITIATED NEAR OHIO TOWN

Cincinnati, May 27.—One of the largest Ku Klux Klan meetings ever conducted near this city took place today in a vacant field near Middletown, Ohio, it was reported on the highest authority, being the initiation of 1,000 klansmen. Other meetings for the purpose of initiation of like large numbers in the "invisible empire" are dated, it is declared, for the near future near Hamilton, Ohio, the county seat of Butler county, which adjoins this (Hamilton) county on the north, and at Oxford, Ohio, also another Butler county town, the seat of several colleges of historic nature. Such increases as predicated will result in the Ku Klux Klan controlling Butler county politically.

Open Probe in Death of Klan Attorney

DAYTON, O., July 3.—An investigation of the death of Philip B. Smythe, 45, attorney for the Ku Klux Klan who died late Monday was started by the police Tuesday. The death certificate said Smythe died from "acute alcoholism". The police and the county coroner agreed as to the cause of death, but are trying to trace Smythe's movements for 24 hours preceeding his death.

Candidates In Ohio Cities

CLEVELAND, Ohio, August 15.—Two Republican mayoralty candidates, named in Tuesday's primaries are credited with owing their nominations to support of the Ku-Klux Klan. At Marion, Ohio, home city of the late President Harding, the Rev. Martin L. Buckley, pastor of Christian Church, reported to have had klan support, ran away from a field of four for the Republican nomination. At Newark, W. H. N. Stevens, avowed klan candidate, defeated Mayor Samuel Orr, Republican for a second term.

KLUX OFFICIAL WOUNDED IN OHIO

Shot in Head, He Also Wounds Three of His Assailants.

Steubenville, O., Aug. 16.—A tense situation prevails here and police are prepared for quick action to prevent a repetition of an outbreak last night against the Ku Klux Klan which culminated in a pistol fight between Darwin L. Gibson, said to be one of the local officials, and a group of men who fired upon him as he was driving along a darkened street.

Earlier in the night a group of about 100 men, said to be members of the Ku Klux Klan from near-by towns, was attacked in one of the downtown streets, and a score were badly beaten, while several automobiles were wrecked.

Gibson was taken to a hospital in a critical condition, as was John Desontis, who was shot through the left eye. The other two men under arrest, who received minor wounds, gave their names as Dominick Spenetti and Frank Velta.

A riot followed shortly after 25 automobiles from Chester and Weirton, W. Va., and East Liverpool decorated with American flags and bearing electrically lighted crosses on the radiators, parked along one of the principal streets and the members of the party went to an adjoining hotel for a meeting.

The disorder started when a bystander voiced his objections to the flag being used to decorate the automobiles. Words quickly led to blows.

Riot Call Sounded.

A riot call sounded by four policemen on duty at the time, brought a score of additional officers who were able to restore order, but not until a score or more had been beaten and several automobiles wrecked.

Last night's disturbance came the day after an exciting election campaign in which the candidate for mayor reported to have had the backing of the Klan organization was defeated by a close margin.

FORBID KLAN PARADE

Steubenville Authorities Say No Processions will be Permitted

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, Aug. 16.—Under no circumstances will the parade and country exclave of the Ku Klux Klan scheduled for this city next Thursday be held, Chief of Police Blaine Harter announced tonight.

City council will meet Tuesday night and an attempt will be made to pass an emergency ordinance prohibiting processions or assemblages which might tend to cause disorder.

Ku Klux Revenge Blamed for Injunction That Halts Betting at Cleveland Races

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 28.—Betting at the Grand Circuit race meeting here, today's card of which was postponed because of a wet track, was temporarily enjoined by court order on application

David A. Edgar, who, officials of the local Driving Park allege, acted on behalf of the Ku Klux Klan. Edgar refused either to deny or affirm his connection with the organization.

Another development in connection with the race meeting was the arrest of three men charged with "doping" favorites in order to make money on long shots. They were charged with illegal possession of narcotics. The cases were set for hearing next Wednesday.

Despite the restraining order, Driving Park officials announced that the two weeks' Fall race meeting would be held Sept. 17 to 28, as scheduled.

Lawyers for the Driving Park Association told the court that the injunction was sought because the park has been denied to the Ku Klux Klan for holding a ceremonial meeting. Counsel for Mr. Edgar did not deny the statement.

Counsel for the defendants objected to the issuing of an injunction upon the ground that the petition sought to enjoin the commission of a crime. Judge Eastman overruled the objection. Half a dozen witnesses for the plaintiff testified that they had seen gambling at the driving park, both at the stands of bookmakers and at the pari mutuels machines.

Hearing to make the injunction permanent is not likely to come before the court until Autumn, as the local courts have followed a rule that all such matters go over until the Fall term of court convenes.

M. W. Price of Richmond, Va., Steve Butash of Barberton and Ernest Mayer of Cleveland, the trio arrested on charges of doping horses, have been operating at "Short Ship" and Grand Circuit races in Ohio for some time, according to the police, who said that they confessed that "doped sugar" had been given to Single G. at the North Randall (Cleveland) meet July 7, when the horse fell and received a bad cut. The prisoners are alleged to have "doped" other horses at race meets.

KU KLUX KLAN AT HARDING'S FUNERAL

Marion, Ohio, Aug. 24.—(By the Associated Negro Press).—The Ku Klux Klan got "theirs across" at the funeral of President Harding in Marion.

Next to the sidewalk stood a four-foot cross of brilliant red flower in front of Dr. Harding's house. On the cross-bar against the red were the white floral initials "K. K. K." An envelope attached to the piece announced in a bookkeeper's Spencerian hand that it was from the Marion Ku Klux Klan.

Their attention called to the Klan's flowers, members of Marion's Committee Upon Arrangements said that on the night after President Harding died 250 members of the Marion Klan paraded through the streets with black bands around the sleeves of their white regalia. Early this week, it was said, considerable feeling was aroused by the announcement that white robed, masked members of the Klan from Ohio and Indiana planned to follow the funeral cortege, and publis warning was given that any such attempt would be broken by the military.

Emperor Simmons Tells How "Klan Is Negro's Friend"

Preston News Service.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 8.—Every Negro in the United States has a right to his or her opinion, but W. J. Simmons seems to think that most Negroes have the wrong conception of the fundamental plan and purpose of the Ku Klux Klan. Here is what he says:

"The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan are the greatest friends the Negro race has ever had; they are wholly without racial prejudice or intolerance of creed; they seek only to maintain the supremacy of the white race and to inspire patriotism."

Thus did William Joseph Simmons, emperor and founder of the Invisible Empire of the Ku Klux Klan, in an address here last Thursday night before a large number of klansmen.

"To keep the Negro in his place is our intention, not to kill or drive him out of the country. We expect to see that he is properly treated, and that he is properly cared for, but he must stay in his place.

"The klan has only exercised the privilege of any organization in this country in restricting its membership. The order has no prejudices against any race or creed. It simply stands for a principle. It aims to make immortal the heritage that came to us from the palms of our noble ancestors."

KLANSMEN ABANDON MARCH IN OHIO CITY

They Say They Do Not Want to Be "Targets for Gunmen" in Steubenville.

RIVAL BODY IS ORGANIZED

"Knights of Blazing Ring" Spring Up to Oppose "Clans and Klans."

Special to The New York Times.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 31.—The proposed march of Ku Klux Klansmen into this city on Thursday night has been called off in view of the local situation. This was announced ths evening by local officials of the Klan, whose Grand Kleagle, in making public this decision, said:

"In consdering the situation they (the Klansmen) had no desire to become targets for local gunmen."

Local and county authorities who had been feverishly making preparations to avert trouble as a result of the proposed parade said they felt greatly relieved because of the decision of the Klan.

Albert Smith, Ku Klux Klan candidate for Mayor against Mayor Frank Hawkins, today tendered his resignation as a member of the local high school faculty. Questioned as to what his plans for the future were, he replied that he intended to devote his efforts to other fields.

That the "Knights of the Blazing Ring," organized at Kane, Pa., last week when a big inaugural meeting near the city was followed by the burning of a huge circle 39 feet in diameter, are in serious mood has been ascertained here during the past few days. Organizers of the new body have been enrolling recruits by the dozens. Little difficulty, it is learned, has been found in getting members when the creed of the Knights of the Blazing Ring, which is "against all Clans and Klans," became known.

Although those supporting the Knights of the Blazing Ring will not talk regarding the purpose of that body, it is known that the letter sent to a Kane, Pa., newspaper man explaining the tenets of the order expressed antagonism to "all clans and klans." In the letter it was also stated that the Knights of the Blazing Ring "would ring the earth with justice to all ,and that justice was due every man, regardless of creed, religion, color or race."

Kane, a town in Northwestern Pennsylvania, was selected as the birthplace for the Knights of the Blazing Ring and predictions have been made in that city for the last week that the new order would soon extend to every part of the country.

Persons here known to have affiliated with the new order are known to be bitterly opposed to the Invisible Empire and all it stands for.

Situation In Tulsa Eased.

TULSA, Okla., Aug. 21 (Associated Press).—The grip of martial law, imposed on Tulsa and a portion of Tulsa County by Governor J. C. Walton, because of mob activities, relaxed somewhat today, but there was no lessening o fthe intensive inquiry b yState authorities into flogging cases. Twenty of the 150 National Guardsmen sent here departed early today for their homes at Okmulgee.

Indications also were given that the military regulations might be lightened in case there are no untoward incidents. Last night no guard patrols were maintained on downtown streets to enforce the order against street traffic between 11:30 P. M. and 6 A. M.

Over night the military authorities took into custody five citizens of Broken Arrow. They were Tom Higgins, former Deputy Sheriff; Roscoe Brooks, painter; Pete Rogers, retired merchant; Jack Barth, merchant, and Jack Daugherty, jeweler. No explanation was given for thei rdetention.

The seizure of the men came after the filing of charges against Marshall Moore, a special deputy sheriff, living near Broken Arrow, in connection with the flogging in 1920 of Leonard Bagby.

GUARD AGAINST FURTHER RIOTS

Associated Press Report.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Aug. 16.—Fearing a recurrence of last night's anti-Ku Klux Klan rioting and subsequent revolver fighting in which four men were shot, Mayor Frank Hawkins tonight issued an order to police to prevent public demonstrations of any kind, the ban extending to gatherings, parades and even small assemblages on the streets.

Rumors of klan reprisals tonight were not given much credence by officials, but nevertheless precautions are being taken to meet any emergency. Authorities of the city and county said outside help would not be asked.

Klansmen from other Ohio cities arrived here today, but were said to be here aiding in the investigation into the shooting of Darwin L. Gibson, 35, local klan leader, by alleged raiders, three of whom were wounded.

Gibson is in a critical condition in a local hospital with a bullet at the base of the brain, where it can not be removed, according to surgeons.

KLAN RIOT IN OHIO.

One Seriously Hurt in Terriffic Clash at Steubenville.

(By the Associated Press.)

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 16.—A tense situation prevailed here today and police were prepared for quick action to prevent a repetition of the outbreak last night against the Ku Klux Klan which culminated in a pistol fight between Darwin L. Gibson, said to be one of the local klan officials, and a group of men who fired upon him as he was driving along a darkened street. Earlier in the evening a group of about 100 men, said to be members of the Ku Klux Klan from nearby towns, was attacked in one of the downtown streets and a score badly beaten and several automobiles wrecked.

Gibson has been active in prombiiton enforcement and was fired upon, he told police, as he was on his way home. He returned the fire and three of his alleged assailants were wounded, but he fell with a bullet lodged in the base of the brain. Gibson was taken to a hospital in a critical condition, as was John Disentis, who was shot through the left eye. The other two men under arest, who received minor wounds, gave their names as Dominick Spenetti and Frank Velta.

A riot followed shortly after 25 automobiles from Chester and Wierton, . Va., and East Liverpool, decorated with American flags and bearing electrically lighted crosses on the radiators, parked along one of the principal streets and the members of the party went to an adjoining hotel for a meeting. The disorder started, police were told, when a bystander voiced his objections to the American flag being used to decorate the automobiles and words quickly led to blows.

A riot call souded by four policemen on duty at the time brought a score of additional officers, who were able to restore order, but not until a score or more had been beaten and a number of automobiles wrecked.

Last night's disturbance came the day after an exciting campaign in which the candidate for mayor, reported to have had the backing of the klan organization, was defeated by a close margin.

New Riot Averted.

A renewal of the rioting was narrowly averted at 4:30 a. m. when five automobile loads of klansmen from East Liverpool, Ohio, armed with shotguns and revolver, arrived here, expecting to lend aid to their organization.

They were met on the main street by Sheriff Edward Lucas and deputies. Guns flashed from all the machines as the sheriff halted them and he was commanded to throw up his hands. He quickly informed them of his identity and ordered them to step out of their cars and deposit their artillery with him. They complied. Eight of these men who had guns on their persons were detained as suspicious characters. The others were ordered to leave the city to prevent further trouble.

One of the men arrested in connection with the Gibson shooting is Mike Spintich, 12, who is shot through the left hand. Police believe that Gibson wounded both Desantis and Spintich in the gun fight.

Names of those injured in the rioting which occurred between 10 and 11 p. m., could not be learned, wounded klansmen refusing to give their names. In addition to the arrest of Spinetti, the authorities rounded up Frank Velta, 25, on a charge of shooting with intent to kill and he is in the county jail.

Others under arrest are Homer Dodge, Charles Thompson, W. W. Kelly, John Cole, Charles Marshall and Harold Green, all of East Liverpool, Ohio, klansmen. They are charged with carrying concealed weapons.

City and county officials were concerned today over reports that klansmen had issued a call for a great conclave here which knights from various sections of Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania are to attend. It is understood that official steps are to be taken to prevent such a demonstration, which considering the bitter and dangerous feeling here today, would, it is believed, lead to further bloodshed. A conference of city and county of ficials is to be held to enlist extra police and deputies for emergency duty.

KLANSMEN LAND IN JAIL

Arrested at Funeral of Dead Comrade, Klansmen Dressed in Regalia Hauled to Jail and Unmasked.

Springfield, O., July 1.—At Ferncliff cemetery on the outskirts of Springfield, more than 100 Klansmen were present at the last rites of a brother klansman. The Kluxers had the ever-present cross of fire, and some were dressed in full regalia. They were going through certain rites of the order when Police Chief R. E. O'Brien, with a squad of policemen, armed with riot guns, rushed in and arrested all those who were masked.

Negro Notifies Police.

It is stated that a Negro, who saw the Klansmen arriving in cars dressed in their full regalia, notified the Chief that the Klan was planning a demonstration to frighten the Colored citizens who lived in the vicinity of the cemetery.

The chief and his men waited at a secluded spot outside the cemetery until the Klu Kluxers were in full swing with their ceremony and then arrested all who were masked.

At police headquarters the men were unmasked and were informed that they were charged with disorderly conduct, and with disturbing the peace of the people in the vicinity of the cemetery. They were given the privlege to make bond. A number of the men, desiring to pose as martyrs, stated that they wanted to go to jail and that they would never seek release on bond. However, they had been in their cells only a short time when they changed their mind and "came across" with the bond money.

Arrested Under New Law.

The police let all the men out on bond, but retained some of their robes as evidence.

You will recall Illinois recently passed an anti-mask law which makes it a crime, punishable by a penitentiary sentence, to appear in public masked.

A small crowd of sympathizers with the Klan gathered at the jail, cheering and lauding the Klansmen; if they planned any violence they changed their minds quickly, as the crowd dispersed when the policemen who made the arrests appeared on the scene armed with their riot guns.

The men were at the funeral of W. F. Swigert who did of hart troubl F. Swigert who died of heart trouble in Springfield. The Klansmen, it is said, expect to fight the case and carry it to the supreme court, if necessary.

SEIZE 70 AT KLAN FUNERAL

Police Invade Cemetery to Arrest Kluxers on Antimasking Law.

[By The Associated Press.]

Springfield, O., July 7.—W. H. Cortner, Kleagle of the Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan, and sixty-nine other members of the local klan, many of them prominent business men, were arrested by a squad of police late yesterday as they left Ferncliff cemetery following funeral services at the grave of a brother klansman.

Arrests were ordered by Sergt. Thomas Norton, acting chief, in the absence of Police Chief Charles O'Brien, who is on his vacation.

Arrests were made under the recent ruling of Police Judge Golden C. Davis that three or more persons appearing masked on the streets would constitute disorderly conduct.

A crowd of 500 assembled in front of the jail within a few minutes after the robed klansmen marched through the main entrance. There was no disorder although the klansmen were mildly cheered by the crowd.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923. North Carolina.

The Trail of the Gossip.

Commercial Appeal

The serpent's tongue of the village gossip protrudes along the trail that leads to the trial of the three men in North Carolina accused of taking two women from their homes and severely flogging them. And for some reason this tongue was admitted by the court as evidence against the women. By word of gossip the women were accused of a number of sins and crimes of ommission and commission, the accusations evidently being made as an extenuation for the crime of those who in masks and hoods beat them until their bodies ran with blood. Just so by counter accusation is the husband identified as the instigator of the two women's mistreatment.

Now, without attempting in any way to pass upon the facts in the case or the guilt or innocence of any one, it must be admitted that the whole affair in the light that it appears is a shock not only to our idea of law and order but also even to our conception of the chivalry that is innate to the southern man in his relationships with women. It makes no difference whether or not the women were guilty of the offenses charged to them by the village gossips. If they were guilty the crime of their illegal tormentors was no less grave than their own. And if they were innocent the heinousness of the crime against society and against themselves is beyond appraisal.

But innocent or guilty the gossips, having being paid their reward in full, will continue to go on encouraged to the obtaining of more such rewards.

Wealthy N. C. Citizen Defies Ku Klux Klan

Courier 9-29-23

WINSTON SALEM, N. C., Sept. 27.—Defying the Ku Klux Klan, Charles M. Kooten, one of the wealthiest colored men of the state, literally took the bit in his mouth here last week, when he ordered building continued on his new home.

Wooten was warned by the Klan against building his home on property purchased from a white man, threatening him with a note and a truck check. (The truck check was intended to indicate that it was time to move.) The note read: "Take warning! A stitch in time saves nine."

DEFENSE IS CLOSED IN WHIPPING TRIALS

Three Charged with Flogging Women Under Masks Under Fire in Rebuttal

Montgomery Advertiser

LUMBERTON, N. C., July 19.—The defense late today rested in the trial of Mike Lawson, Jule Brogden and Johnson Dedgepeth, alleged members of the Ku Klux Klan, on charges growing out of the whipping by masked men on the night of April 14 of Mrs. Hattie Purvis and Mrs. Mary Watson. The state began immediately the introduction of rebuttal testimony by calling Conrad Purvis, sixteen year old son of Mrs. Purvis and Norine Watson, eighteen year old daughter of the other victim, as witnesses. 7-20-23

Mike Lawson, chief of police of Fairmont, N. C., and described by Mrs. Purvis as one of the leaders of the hooded raiders, today testified as to his movements on the night of April 14, denying all knowledge of the flogging of the women and declared he was not connected with the Ku Klux Klan in any way. Despite a severe cross examination by Stephen McIntyre, volunteer assistant to Solicitor Lawson, he clung to his statements, which purported to establish an alibi for the night of the alleged crime. Mrs. Lawson testified briefly, corroborating her husband's story.

About thirty witnesses were called by the defense during the afternoon to corroborate various details of Lawson's alibi and to testify as character witnesses. Coming mainly from Proctorville, near where the flogging is alleged to have occcurred and from Fairmont, the witnesses testified that the reputations of the three defendants was good.

The defense hammered at Mrs. Purvis' reputation by drawing out from witnesses statements that it was "not good" and "bad."

On cross examination, each witness in turn declared, under Attorney McIntyre's questioning, that he was not and had never been a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

The defense, during the trial, served a subpoena upon Mrs. Watson as a witness for the defense, announcing that she would be called to the stand by the defenadtns if the state did not call her.

Miss Nerine Watson, on the stand, identified Jule Brogden as one of the masked men who kidnapped her mother and Mrs. Purvis . . . She declared she recognized him by his eyes and the appearance of his hands. Another of the disguised men who carried a policeman's "billy", she swore was about the size of Lawson.

Said to be Klansmen

The Tuesday night following the alleged floggings, the witness testified, a party of men, who said they were klansmen, came to her mother's home, apologized to her for having called her "the biggest crook in the country". It had been testified that Mrs. Watson had been told that she was being whipped because she permitted her daughter to go to Mrs. Purvis' home and associate with men.

Miss Watson fixed the time of the flogging at between ten and ten-thirty o'clock.

Nathlene Watson, twelve-year-old sister of Nerine, describied the seizure of her mother and Mrs. Purvis.

The little girl was followed on the stand by her brother, Aristow, 13 years old. He gave the same description of events at the Purvis home when it was invaded by the raiders as had his sister. Both told of the little girl being struck over the head by the hooded man who carried the policeman's club and who was said by Nathlene and Aristow, as well as by Miss Watson, to be of the approximate build and proportions of Mike Lawson.

Both of the witnesses swore they were positive Brogden and Hedgepeth were members of the crowd which carried their mother off, and Aristow named P. P. Smith as another of the disguised men whom he identified. Smith, railway employe at Proctorville and Fairmont, has not been indicted in the case.

Character Attacked

Four women character witnesses produced by the defense as the last of the long string of witnesses, Mrs. H. Barnes, Mrs. Walter Nance, Mrs. K. Barnes and Mrs. I. P. Graham, declared Mrs. Purvis' reputation was "bad."

Under cross-examination, each of the four admitted that they believed Mrs. Purivs' conduct was such that she should have been punished in some way.

Efforts by the state to secure some admissions from witnesses that they were or had been connected with the Ku Klux Klan invariably met with flat denials.

The state had approximately twenty witnesses sworn when it began offering rebuttal testimony, and it is regarded as certain that if all of these are called, the case will not go to the jury before some time Saturday. The defense has not indicated to what extent it will offer sur-rebuttal testimony. Arguments of counsel and the charge of the judge to the jury are expected to consume practically a full court day.

Returns of E. R. Randolph, of Warsaw, alleged state officials of the Ku Klux Klan and V. W. Keith of Fairmant, alleged head of the branch there to the subpoenas issued for them yesterday by the state may be called for during the progress of the state's rebuttal testimony tomorrow. The subpoenas directed the reputed klansmen ot produce all records of order bearing on the flogging of the women, the roster of the Fairmont klan and the activities of H. L. Taliaferro, admitted agent of the klan, who is under charges of tampering with state's witnesses.

MASKED MOB ORDERS NEGRO TO QUIT TOWN

The Constitution

Wilmington, N. C., August 21.—Charlie Hagans, negro, merchant of Fair Bluff, Columbus county, was taken from his store Saturday night by a masked mob and ordered to change his place of business, according to word received here today.

Hagans, who has been conducting a store on the main street of the town, is moving, the advices stated. Hagans was not hurt by the mob, according to reports received here, but was badly frightened. He was examined by a physician immediately after the occurrence.

Man, Victim Of Mob, Shows Marks On Back

Courier 11-17-23

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 15.—Hayes Henry, colored, came to town last week and exhibited 28 bloody welts which he says were inflicted on him by a brutal whipping given by a masked mob when they also attempted to hang him and were prevented only by his physical resistance.

Henry, who lives in St. Mary's township, on the Rock Quarry road ten miles from Raleigh, is alleged to have been nearly killed by white men because he refused to complete cultivation of his crop with J. C. Barrington, his landlord and Cecil Barrington, the landlord's son, and Eugene Petty, a neighbor of the first two white men. The three white men have been identified by Henry as those who helped to unmercifully beat him and have been arrested and placed under $500 bail each.

The Henry whipping came as a second brutal atrocity of the week from the same vicinity. The first was the alleged beating of two white boys by a masked mob of about thirty-five men.

Mr. Henry is alleged to have said that about twelve or fifteen masked men came to his house at night and led him into the woods, tied a rope around his neck, strung him to a tree and attempted to hang him. According to his story he was raised three times until his toes barely touched the ground and held in that position for some time. After the attempted hanging he alleges he was forced to get down on the ground and was beat unmercifully. When he was taken into the jail and stripped and examined by Jailer Jordan, Deputy Sheriff Stell and Magistrate Tilley, they reported afterwards that his underclothing were drenched with blood and that blood had been drawn from 28 distinct welts on the back and chest. It was also reported that marks of the ropes were plainly visible.

Mr. Henry is alleged to have stated further that after the whipping he was taken to the home of the Barringtons and told to get on his knees and apologize, and when he refused he was again unmercifully beat until he did. After he apologized it is alleged the masked men told him he must leave the county within 2 hours or he would be hung. The Barrington son and the neighbor, Petty, are alleged to have been a member of the whipping band.

Mr. Henry is reported to have engaged H. L. Swain to prosecute the white men. Attorney Swain is said to be the son-in-law of John Curtis, a well known Negro of the neighborhood.

LABORER WHIPPED UNMERCIFULLY BY SOUTHERN WHITES

Brutal Beating of Henry Hayes in North Carolina Is Made Public

Pittsburgh Courier

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 16.—One of the most brutal whippings in this section was brought to light when Henry Hayes, a laborer in St. Mary's township, came into town and exhibited 28 bloody welts on his back and chest that had been inflicted by masked men early Thursday morning. Hayes, who lives on Rock Quarry Rd. about 10 miles from Raleigh, told how he was aroused about 3 o'clock in the morning by 15 masked and hooded men and carried into the woods, where a rope was placed about his neck and he was lifted three times completely off the ground. Later he was ordered to kneel and was beaten severely. 11-17-23

After the beating Hayes was led to the home of his landlord, J. C. Barrington and ordered to kneel and apologize (just why an apology was demanded has not been made clear) and when he refused was beaten again until he obeyed. He was later released and informed that if he did not leave the city at once he would be hanged.

Besides his landlord, Hayes identified Cecil Barrington, his son, and Eugene Petty, a neighbor. The three men were arrested and their bonds fixed at $500 each. It is expected that they will face the grand jury.

This is the third atrocity that has been perpetrated in Wake county within the last two weeks and the citizens have at last begun to demand that something be done about it. J. C. Barrington when questioned about the affair denied any knowledge of the whipping bee indulged in by the mob, but admitted that he had applied for a warrant for Hayes when the latter refused to finish cutting his crop. Solicitor W. H. Evans refused to have the warrant served. The injured man has expressed his intention of fighting the men identified through the courts of Raleigh and with that end in view has retained Attorney H. L. Swain.

The Rev. Dr. Campbell of Atlanta Speaks on Principles and Purposes of the Ku Klux Klan

Bryson City N. C.
Times

OCT 19 1923

Dr. S. F. Campbell, a Baptist minister of Atlanta, Ga., spoke at the courthouse in Bryson City Monday night on the principles and purposes of that much talked of organization known as the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Dr. Campbell is making a tour of the United States lecturing in the interests of the Klan. He spoke at this place under the auspices of the local Klan and made a very interesting address. He explained very clearly the principles of the Klan and the purposes for which it was organized and the class of citizens that were opposed to the organization. The principles of the organization were described as being the principles of christianity, patriotism, fraternalism, benevolence and morality. The speaker challenged the enemies of the Klan to find any fault with its principles or to prove where in one single instance the organization had failed to live up to these principles in teaching or in practice. He called upon the people to compare the principles of the Klan with those of any other lawful and laudable organization and then tell him what was wrong with the principles of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

Dr. Campbell told his audience some interesting facts in regard to the foreign and alien organizations which exist, flourish and function in this country for the sole purpose of undermining and ultimately overthrowing the government of the United States and pulling down and destroying her institutions and ideals. He told the people that the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan was founded, organized and functioning for the purpose of thwarting the evil and destructive influences of these alien organizations which has permeated every branch of our government and wormed their way into every institution, and to foster, protect and preserve our American Government, our institutions and ideals.

The lecturer stated that there were three elements or classes of American citizens that were fighting the organization, viz: the uninformed, the misinformed and the corrupt. And of course the aliens and foreign born citizens of this country are up in arms against any organization which stands for purely American principles. There are, he said, many people who oppose the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan simply because they have not informed themselves as to the principles, purposes and practices of the organization, but have listened only to the misrepresentations of the natural enemies of the Klan and have never taken the time or trouble to inform themselves of the true facts. The misinformed are those who have lent a willing ear to the vituperations and false and unsupported accusations of the foreign enemies of the order and the native corrupt political and financial grafters. The Doctor explained why, and cited many instances in which, the corrupt politicians were antagonistic to the organization. He said that the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan stood for honesty, virtue, morality, true patriotism, good government, the constitution and constitutional law administered and executed by the constituted authorities and that all these things were detrimental to the selfish greed of the corrupt and covetous. He explained the white robe and mask as being a form of regalia adopted because it was different from that used by other secret and benevolent societies and that the mask was used to conceal the identity of the individual members of the organization from the public, not for unlawful or disgraceful purposes, but in order that by not being known as a member of the organization they have a much greater opportunity to assist the regular constituted authorities in uncovering vice and prosecuting criminals. The speaker emphasized the fact that in no case nor under any circumstances were the members of the Ku Klux Klan to take the law into their own hands and mete out punishment to the criminal, no matter how deserving the punishment might be. Notwithstanding the fact that the enemies of the organization have openly charged this. But, on the contrary, the principles, teachings and practices of the Klan are most emphatically against mob violence or the administration or execution of any law except by the regularly constituted authorities, but each member of the organization, according to Dr. Campbell's statements, does pledge himself to assist the authorities in any honorable way in which he can in the execution of the law and the suppression of vice. He soundly denounced any member of the Klan who would be guilty of "flogging" or mob violence and stated that theKlan would most vigorously prosecute and exclude any member proven guilty of such an act. He called upon the public to disabuse their minds of the impression that the organization stood for lawlessness and violence and to seek the true facts in regard to the Klan and learn to look upon it as an organization that stands for the protection and sanctity of the home, the preservation of our government and our American institutions.

Dr. Campbell spoke for an hour and a half and held his audience spellbound for that length of time by his eloquent address, his comprehensive arguments and his brilliant interspersion of wit.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

New York.

ANDERSON TALKS ON KU KLUX KLAN

Anti-Saloon League Superintendent Says Tammany Fears Its Influence.

New York Times

OBSTACLE TO GOV. SMITH

New York

Dry Leader Accuses Foes of Trying to Link League With Klan.

9-9-23

The influence of the Ku Klux Klan was discussed by William H. Anderson, indicted head of the New York Anti-Saloon League, in an adress he delivered yesterday at the Township Methodist Episcopal Church near Hobar in Delaware County. Copies of the speech were given out yesterday for publication in this city.

The Anti-Saloon League State Superintendent repeated his charge that his "illegal" indictment was due to the fact that his propaganda was proving detrimental to the attempt of the Democrats to elect an Assembly controlled by their party, and that he had proved utterly unwilling to watch the attempt in silence as a price of imfunity from prosecution. The indictment, he added, had been brought about through perjured testimony, accepted by a "Tammany Grand Jury" and was the result of a conspiracy between Tammany Hall, Governor Smith and a "pliant" public prosecutor. He declared that by this time his indictment had become a national issue and would become a worldwide one before long unless the prosecution was dropped.

In the portion of his address devoted to the Ku Klux Klan, Superintendent Anderson said that next to the Anti-Saloon League, the thing that Governor Smith and Tammy most feared as an obstacle in the way of getting control of the White House through the Governor's election to the Presidency was the hooded brotherhood, organized as an "Invisible Empire." He added that the "Manny" Grand Jury's recommendation for a legislative investigation of the Anti-Saloon League has been inspired by the hope that the league could be tied up with the Klan through such an inquiry and that, this done, they could "tie one rock to their two necks and push them overboard at the same time and place."

Defend Ku Klux Klan.

Mr. Anderson said he was not a member of the Ku Klux Klan, and knew of no other official of the Anti-Saloon League who was. He gave as a reason why he would not become a member his imperative obligation as head of the Anti-Saloon League to keep that organization out of all controverfies not immediately conne cted with its own purposes. He added that while he undoubtedly would be charged with so doing, he was not voicing an indorsement of the Ku Klux Klan, though he spoke in its defense in the friendliest manner conceivable.

Mr. Anderson spoke in part as follows:

"It seems one of the main reasons if not the controlling reason why the Tammany Grand Jury which thereby affixed the political brand upon itself, asked for an immediate legislative investigation of the Anti-Saloon League is because Governor Al Smith and Tammany and his and its wet Republican State machine assistants have allowed themselves or somebody else to delude them into believing that such an investigation will disclose a close and vital connection between the Anti-Saloon League and the Ku Klux Klan, or at least between the Klan and the Allited Citizens of America., the enforcement organization fostered by the Anti-Saloon League in New York.

"I have known for months of the desperate effort which has been made by certain influences back of the effort to destroy the Anti-Saloon League of the dry churches to hook up the League wis the Klan or hang the Klan on the League.

"There are two things in America that Governor Al Smith fears more than anything else in his ambition to be President of the United States as the representative of the wet interests in all of their ramifications.

"The thing that he fears first and foremost is the Anti-Saloon League. It so exposed in advance the conspiracy to pass his nullification beer act of three years ago that it defeated him in 1920 for re-election as Governor in spite of Republican treachery in his behalf. Its marshalling of dry sentiment in New York and the nation to such effect that the unfavorable reaction from his approval of repeal knocked the breath out of him and the wind out of his presidential boom, is recent history.

"The next thing that he and his backers fear most is the Ku Klux Klan, for reasons which it is not necessary for me to undertake to diagram.

Linking Klan With League.

"Some alcohol-addled brain evidently conceived the notion, apparently acclaimed as an inspiration, that it would be the crowning stroke of political genius to tie the Anti-Saloon League and the Klan up together, tie one rock to their two necks and push them overboard at the same time and place.

"I am not now and never have been a member of the Ku Klux Klan. So far as I know no member of the Anti-Saloon League staff anywhere is a member. Whether the tens of thousands of individuals who give financial support to the League in this State, or the hundreds of thousands who look to it for leadership in the dry fight favor, oppose or ignore the Klan is no concern of the Anti-Saloon League which exists for just one purpose. A few of them have opposed it publicly. Whether any of them favor it I have no means of knowing. My responsibility stops with my recognition of the fact that my imperative obligation to keep the Anti-Saloon League clear of any other controversial issue prevents the possibility of my ever becoming a member.

"Nevertheless, the outrageous assault upon the American conscience and genuine American patriotism as represented in the churches which stand for dry enforcement, which has been made by Tammany as the exponent of racial and so-called religious prejudice utilized to intensify corrupt political power, an outrage of a sort that is not conceivable anywhere in America outside of New York City, is calculated to impress upon the real American citizenship with redoubled intensity the need of some instrumentality through which such outrages can be blocked, punished and made ultimately impossible. And before Tammany and its backers, journalistic and otherwise, denounce this as 'intolerance' and 'incendiarism' they will do well to recognize that it is merely defense in the open against the real purpose they have sought to accomplish in the dark.

"What the forces back of this Tammany bunch, in its effort to put a beer nullificationist with all of his incidental backing into the White House, is trying to put over on me as the representative of he agency of thousands of Protestant churches, is merely what has become an unexpectedly lurid and glaring example of the kind of thing that for years, throughout the nation, this same ungodly crew has been puting across, especially in he cities where crooked politics is dominated by influence alien in spirit if not under alien control, upon tens of thousands of humble American citizens who were unable to help themselves, or get the facts to he public.

Atack on Tammany.

"Tammany, its backers, and the wet pres object to the Klan, because they charge, the Klan wears a mask, is intolerant and punishes offenses against society outside the processes of law. But Tammany has captured the machinery of the law itself, has prostituted it ino an engine of wrong and oppression to serve corrupt ends, has attempted character assassination under the mask of pretended justice, and, so great is its intolerance of the dry churches which it and its backers secretly curse as 'intolerant,' tha tit seeks to nullify a valid law representing the majority sentiment of the nation which these dry churches reflect. And hypocritical, fanatically intolerant wet newspapers, under the mask of pretended purveying of 'news' make themselves party to the conspiracy.

"Small wonder that the Klan grows, for, to a large portion of the fair-minded public, opposition to it from such quarters creates a presumption that there must be much good in it, or else these evil forces would not be so bitter against it.

"I shall never defend or excuse lawlessness. I shall never hesitate on any proper occasion to denounce lawlessnes. It ha never been necessary to look under cover to find me. But if influences like those behind Tammany in their effort to capture control of the Government of the United States as they have already done with the Governmento f our largest city and most populous State, will try to frame the executive officer of a church movement like the Anti-Saloon League which does not wear a hood and robe, it is certain that they will not hesitate themselves to commit crime in order to lay it at the door of an organization whose use of such insignia of secrecy prevents protection of itself against either malice or mischief.

"I am not endorsing the Ku Klux Klan, though I shall be falsely charged with so doing. But I do say that the sorto f thing which Tammany and some of the very same interests which have been loudest in their denunciation of the Klan have tried to put across on five thousand dry churches in New York State as an entering wedge to trying the same thing upon some fifty thousand or more dry churches in the United States, is likely to do more to awaken American citizenship generally to the need of curbing such malign influence before it is everlastingly too late, than any other single thing that has ever been attempted.

Complains of Grand Jury.

"Further, Tammany and those influences behind it which are more afraid of the light than they have charged the Ku Klux Klan with ebing, will have only themselves to blame if the attempt to railroad to State's prison the representative of the dry Protestant churches, and the denial to him alone of inspection of the minutes of the Grand Jury which indicted him, result in driving tens and hundreds of thousands of American citizens, many of them now opposed to the Klan, to the conclusion that they must connect themselves with something radical through which they can fight such sinister influences in all fields outside of the question of dry enforcement.

"If, through over-reaching themselves, Tammany and the infuences behind it, which themselves have never yet dared come fully into the open, succeed in convincing a large part of the citizenship that the charges against the Klan have been false, and that after all it is a praiseworthy American institution, or else that an indisputably commendable American institution can be developed out of it through the processes of orderly evolution, as fo rexample, if it discards the secrecy of hood and robe and relies more upon the unassaiable secrecy of the American ballot in the hands of an awakened, intelligent, determined electorate, these Tammany enemies of the common god will have nly themselves to thank for a situation that will hasten the ultimate destruction of the political power, present and prospective, which now so intoxicates them."

POLICE AND KLAN IN ARMED CLASH

Atlanta

Lockport, New York, October 19.—Two men are under arrest and the possibility of an investigation loomed as the aftermath of an armed clash early today between police and deputy sheriffs and an initiation party of 600 Ku Klux Klansmen near Cambria center.

Those under arrest are William Lozier and Charles Turver, both of Niagara Falls. Thirteen others, including one woman, were questioned at the district attorney's office today but were not held.

Sheriff Benjamin Gould received reports from motorists that armed men, garbed in white, were stopping automobile parties on the Saunders settlement road. The sheriff, with two deputies and three Lockport policemen, investigated. When their car reached the vicinity of a field in which a klan initiation was purported to be taking place, it was stopped by two white robed sentinels.

According to the officers when the sheriff's party failed to leave as ordered, one of them was struck by a klan guard. The sentinel was felled with the butt of a revolver in the hands of one of the investigating party.

10-20-23

Shouts of the guards attracted klansmen from the field and as the sheriff started to advance toward the enclosure, the little knot of officers was surrounded. Gould and his men retreated toward the road and made a dash for their car. As the machine sped away a scattering volley of shots broke out. No one was hit.

After the sheriff's party had broken free and his car had edged its way through the lines of machines at the roadside, some of which had started in pursuit, he rushed to Lockport with Lozier and Turvier who were seized in the melee.

The prisoners were locked up and the sheriff returned to the scene with reinforcements. Several automobile loads of citizens followed. Arriving at the field the second time, the officers charged the crowd at once. The resistance broke and there was a concerted rush for the cars surrounding the meeting place. The officers said they fired no shots except at fleeing automobiles which had been commanded to stop.

Fire arms abandoned in the field were seized.

Henry H. Fletcher, in whose field the clash occurred, told the police he had rented it to an "Edward Wilson."

HIBBEN ATTACKS KLAN.

President of Princeton Says "100 Per Centers" Are Un-American.

Commercial

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Denouncing the Ku Klux Klan as striking at the rights of every American citizen, un-American and subversive of the union and solidarity of the American people, President John Grier Hibben of Princeton University today made answer to Bishop Alma White of the Pillar of Fire Church, who in a statement yesterday commending the activities of the klan, declared it would soon completely dominate Princeton University.

Memphis Com.

"I am sure that all right-minded citizens must look with disfavor upon the purposes of the Ku Klux Klan," declared President Hibben. "This organization, while professing to have as its end the upbuilding of the standards and ideals of American citizenship, tends by its express policies and practices to destroy the very essence of our national traditions. If not by its expressed policies, at least by practices in several states, it assumes that its members have a right to take the law of the land into their own hands and execute it at their own pleasure.

11-2-23

"This strikes at the rights of every American citizen, which have always been safeguarded and I trust always will be safeguarded by the processes of law. Moreover, it is un-American and subversive of the union and solidarity of our American people to excite and sustain race and religious prejudices. Such an attitude is directly opposed to the spirit of tolerance which has always been characteristic of our people, both towards our native-born citizens and the stranger within our gates."

Protest Klan Acts in Church.

Brooklyn Times 10-14-23

A letter calling the Brooklyn-Nassau Presbytery to account for the action of the Rev. C. Oswald, in preaching Sunday night before a Ku Klux Klan representation in the Freeport, L. I., Presbyterian Church, of which he is pastor, and letting the Klansmen disrobe in the edifice, was sent yesterday to the Rev. Dr. Joseph D. Snyder, Moderator, by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of 69 Fifth Avenue.

LOCKPORT OFFICERS BATTLE 600 OF KLAN

N. Y. Times

Both Sides Open Fire as the Sheriff's Reinforcements Rush Initiation Field.

10-20-23

ROBED MEN BLOCKED ROAD

And Felled Investigating Deputy Near Cambria Centre—Two Are Held.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Two men are under arrest and the possibility of an investigation loomed as the aftermath of an armed clash early today between a force of Sheriff's deputies and Lockport police, under the leadership of Sheriff Benjamin Gould of Niagara County, and an initiation party of 600 Ku Klux Klansmen near Cambria Centre, on the Saunders Settlement road, five miles west of this city.

Those under arrest today are William Lozier, Niagara Falls, a toolmaker, and a man giving the name of Charles Turver, also claiming Niagara Falls as his residence. Thirteen others, one a woman, were questioned at the District Attorney's office this morning. They were released. Lozier and Turver were held on an open charge.

Sheriff Gould received reports from motorists late last night that armed men, garbed in white, were stopping automobile parties on the Saunders Settlement road. The Sheriff, with two deputies and three Lockport policemen, investigated. When their car reached the vicinity of a field in which a Klan initiation was purported to be taking place it was stopped by two white-robed sentinels.

According to the deputies, when the Sheriff's party failed to leave, as ordered, one of them was struck by a Klan guard. The sentinel was felled with the butt of a revolver in the hands of one of the investigating party and both guards were engulfed in the rush of the deputies and policemen from the machine.

Shouts of the guards attracted Klansmen from the field, and as the Sheriff started to advance toward the enclosure, the little knot of officers was surrounded. Gould and his men retreated toward the road and made a dash for their car, which had been left with the engine running. As the machine sped away the formation of Klansmen which had blocked advance to the field broke and a scattering volley of shots broke out behind Sheriff Gould's party. No one was hit.

After the Sheriff's party had broken free and his car had edged its way through the lines of machines at the roadside, some of which had started in pursuit, he rushed to Lockport with Lozier and Turner, who were seized in the melée.

The prisoners were locked up and the Sheriff returned to the Klan gathering with reinforcements. Several automobile loads of citizens followed. Arriving at the field the second time the officers charged the crowd at once. The resistance broke and there was a concerted rush for the cars surrounding the meeting place. The officers said they fired no shots except at fleeing automobiles which had been commanded to stop.

Firearms abandoned in the field were seized.

Henry H. Fletcher, in whose field the clash occurred, told the police he had rented it to an "Edward Wilson."

No comment was forthcoming from the District Attorney's office this morning other than that an investigation might follow if complaints were lodged.

KLAN PERMANENTLY OUTLAWED IN N. Y.

N. Y. Herald Tribune

ALBANY, Oct. 12.—Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and their women's auxiliary, Kamelia, are prohibited forever from acting as an incorporation by an order obtained last week from Supreme Court Justice Rosche by Deputies Attorney-General Charles E. McManus and Edward G. Griffin. The order was filed with the Albany County Clerk's office. 10-17-23

It had been charged the Klan had attempted to incorporate to escape the Walker law, which required the Klan organizations to unmask by filing with the Secretary of State the lists of their members. It also was alleged they had changed their incorporation papers after they had been approved by Supreme Court Justice Pierce of Buffalo.

Supreme Court Justice Staley of this city sustained the contention, and on this ground the final order was granted to-day by Justice Rosche.

Klan Cross Torn Down.

Special to The New York Times.

N. Y. Times 10-21-23

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The members of the Ku Klux Klan are becoming busy in Orange County. Last night a fiery cross was discovered burning in front of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church. The cross was discovered soon after being placed there and extinguished and torn down.

A man supposed to have erected the emblem was seen fleeing from the spot but was not identified. Friday night a cross was found burning in Lafayette Avenue, one of the high points of the city, and there was a big gathering of the Klan on the Zock Farm.

HOODED KLUXERS BARRED FROM NEW YORK STATE

St. Louis Argus

Supreme Court Prohibits Order In Empire State. Charter Attacked In New Jersey.

St. Louis, Mo.

Crusader Service.

10-19-23

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The hooded cowards of the Ku Klux Klan and their women's auxiliary, Kamelia, are prohibited forever from acting as a corporation by an order obtained from Supreme Court Justice Rosche, following a persistent campaign against the Ku Klux Klan by various Negro organizations with headquarters in the State of New York.

TWO KLANSMEN HELD

Buffalo Courier

Charged With Being Members of Masked Mob Last Week.

BUFFALO, N. Y., October 24.—Two members of the Ku Klux Klan, arrested in an armed clash between sheriff's officers and a crowd of masked men last Thursday night were held in $1,000 bail each in Cambrai court today, charged with being members of a masked mob. They are William Lozier and Charles Turver, of Niagara Falls. 10-25-23

Roy Cramer, arrested at the same time, charged with assault, was set free.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

New Jersey.

K. K. K. INVADES JERSEY CHURCH, COLLECTS $150

Seventy-eight in Full Regalia Sit in Pews as Two Pass Plate.

NEW YORK CITY AMERICAN
JUNE 4, 1923

MANASQUAN, N. J., June 4.—Seventy members of the Ku-Klux Klan and eight Royal Riders of the Red Robe, all in full regalia, stalked into the First Methodist Protestant Church here last evening and seated themselves in pews.

When the time came to take up the collection a Royal Rider of the Red Robe and a white-robed Klansman marched up to the front of the edifice, took a plate each and proceeded to pass it from pew to pew. They got $150, which they gave to the pastor, the Rev. R. C. Phillips.

Mr. Phillips preached on "Love and Hate," and invited one of the masked callers to speak to the congregation when he had finished. The invitation was accepted by A. H. Bell, who took off his mask and was introduced by the clergyman of the great titan of Providence No. 3 of New Jersey.

Mr. Bell said thta the Ku-Klux Klan was not opposed to Catholics, Jews or Negroes. In fact, he said, he and his followers had thought of going to a Negro church that evening and giving the pastor $50, but as it rained they had given up the project. Jews were not admitted to the organization, he said, because it was felt that they would not feel at home in the lodge rooms. A grand dragon, who concealed his identity behind his mask throughout his speech, also made a short address.

Mr. Bell prefaced his remarks by reading some verses from the Bible concerning sacrifice and service. Sacrifice and service, he said, were the foundation stones of the Ku-Klux Klan.

"The Klansmen are living sacrifices to God and the Ku-Klux Klan means nothing more than a family or a brotherhood," he said.

"Klansmen must be 100 per cent. Americans, although the newspapers and others would have you believe that our organization is anti-Catholic, anti-Negro, anti-Jew, anti--foreign born and anti-everything else. We are not; we are just Americans. We believe in the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to ever ycitizen the right to worship according to the dictates of his heart.

"So what right have we to say anything against the Catholics or to say that we are anti-Jew?

"We don't allow Jews to join the Klan because Christ is the criterion of our character. The Jews do not recognize Christ as such ,and we think a Jew would feel out of place in our lodge rooms.

"To show that we are not anti-Negro, I want to say that before we came here to-night one of our members suggested that we go to the local Negro church and present the pastor with $50 for his good work, but the rain prevented us from carrying out that suggestion.

"We do not believe in the intermarrying of the Negro and the white races. It only takes a drop of Negro blood to make a Negro, and the way intermarrying is going on in the country now, in about five hundred years we would have an America ruled by mongrels.

"Every year there are thousands of girls lost in black dives, many of which are supported by politicians. The Ku-Klux Klan cleaned out every one of these dives in Chicago, and will do so all over the United States. Not by tar and feathers—de do not do that—but by handling the evidence we get to the proper authorities.

"We have about 4,000,000 members in the United States to-day, and every day we are growoing at the rate of about 500 to 2,000.

KLAN SPEAKER, MASK OFF, IN JERSEY PULPIT

Great Titan' Is Revealed as the 'Mysterious Mr. Bell,' Chief in Mt. Pleasant Conclave

BROOKLYN STAND'D UNION
MAY 28 1923

TELLS OF ORDER'S PURPOSE

70 Hooded Members with Royal Riders Attend Services in Manasquan M. E. Church

For the first time in the history of the Ku Klux Klan in New Jersey, a member of that organization unmasked himself in public last night when a Klansman mounted the pulpit of the First Methodist Church, in Manasquan, during the services and addressed the congregation on the aims of the order.

Seventy fully masked and robed members of the Klan and its kindred body, the Royal Riders of the Red Robe, attended the service and at its conclusion took up a collection of $150, which was presented to the pastor.

The Klansmen and the Riders occupied pews especially reserved for them. At the end of the sermon on "Love and Hate" by the pastor, the Rev. R. C. Phillips, one of the robed and masked figures advanced to the pulpit. The pastor had invited him to explain the purposes of the Klan.

The speaker was introduced as the "Great Titan of Province No. 3 of New Jersey."

REMOVES HIS MASK.

Showing not the slightest hesitancy, he removed his mask. At once he was recognized as the mysterious "Mr. Bell of Bloomfield, N. J.," who on Saturday night played a leading part in the Klan conclave at Point Pleasant.

"Mr. Bell" denied that the Klan was anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish or anti-negro. He said that the organization was founded on sacrifice and brotherhood. He asserted:

"We have 4,000,000 members in the United States to-day and every day we are growing at the rate of 500 to 2,000.

"We do not allow Jews to join the Klan because Jews do not recognize Christ and we think a Jew would feel out of place in one of our lodge rooms.

DENIES WAR ON NEGROES.

"To show we are not anti-negro, I want to say that before we came here, we had intended going to a negro church and presenting the pastor with $50. The rain prevented us from doing this, however.

"We do not believe in intermarriage of negro and white. It takes only a drop of negro blood to make a Negro and according to the way inter-marrying is going on in the country now, in about five hundred years we would have America ruled by a race of mongrels.

"Every year thousands of girls are lost in black dives. The Klan cleaned out every one of these dives in Chicago and will do so all over the United States."

Before the masked men departed in closed automobiles, the "Great Titan" presented the "Grand Dragon" of the Royal Riders. The latter, however, did not unmask.

NEW JERSEY MOB LAW EFFECTIVE THIS WEEK

Alexander Bill Affects K. K. K.

Newark, N. J., July 2.—As the climax of long agitation New Jersey's first statute conceived by the Legislature as a curb on the Ku Klux Klan became effective July 4. The bill, supported by Negro leaders of the state, was introduced by Assemblyman Randolph of Essex, passed by this year's Legislature and approved by Governor Silzer. It is Chapter 147 of the 1923 laws and is entitled "An act to suppress mob violence."

"Any collection of individuals, five or more in number, assembled for the unlawful purpose of offering violence to the person or property of any one supposed to have been guilty of a violation of the law, or for the purpose of exercising correctional powers or regulative powers over any person or persons by violence, and without lawful authority, shall be regarded and designated as a 'mob,'" reads the opening section of the law.

Persons who compose mobs with the intent to inflict damage or under the protense of exercising correctional powers are made subject to a fine ranging from $100 to $1,000 and imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than one year for every offense. Where damage is inflicted, those participating are to be deemed guilty of a felony and subject to imprisonment not exceeding five years, and the person suffering by the acts of the mob, either to himself or his property, is given the right of action against the county or city in which the violence occurred for damages not exceeding $5,000. Survivors are given the same right of action where death is due to such violence.

Lynching and Sheriff Removal.

It is provided further that "if any person shall be taken from the hands of the sheriff, or his deputy, having such person in custody and shall be lynched, it shall be prima facie evidence of failure on the part of such sheriff to do his duty," and the Governor is to remove him from office. The official has the right of appeal to the Governor, however, and the Governor may reinstate him if evidence produced shows that he did all in his power to protect his prisoner.

Both the Republicans and Democrats in their 1921 platforms denounced the Ku Klux Klan, but in their convention declarations last fall they confined themselves to advocacy of anti-lynching legislation. Preceding the session of the Legislature the Negroes of the state held numerous discussions as to the character of legislation they should seek and in the end the bill sponsored by Mr. Randolph, the sole Negro member of the Legislature, was determined upon.

KLAN CROSS IS DESTROYED.

Metuchen (N. J.) Opponents Take Emblem and Burn It in Square.

New York
July 15 1923

METUCHEN, N. J., July 14.—A fiery cross of the Ku Klux Klan was burned by opponents of the Klan in front of the National Bank in Main Street late last evening. At about 10 o'clock word spread that a Ku Klux Klan meeting was in progress in a building known as the Old Flour Mill in LaFayette Road, near Woodbridge Avenue.

Opponents of the Klan rushed to the scene, and, they said, found a wooden cross, wrapped in oil-soaked rags, burning brightly. The crowd extinguished the blaze and carried the cross to Main Street, where, in front of the bank, they relighted it.

Outposts of the Klansmen, it was said, saw the crowd coming and the fifty or sixty Klansmen present at the meeting ran away.

KLAN INITIATES 652.

Rented Field at Hackensack for "Sunday School Picnic."

7-24-23
N. Y. Times

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 23.—Deputy Sheriff Joseph P. Winters, who lives in Paramusboro, brought word to Hackensack this morning of the initiation of 652 candidates of the Ku Klux Klan in a midnight ceremony in the woods near his home. Fully 2,000 members and friends of the organization from Hudson, Passaic and Essex Counties and many from New York were among the spectators, he declared.

A fiery cross was carried at the head of the parade of the candidates around the field, and when the ceremony was ended a hugh wooden cross, fifty feet high and erected on a prominent knoll, was set on fire. It was 2 o'clock before the last of about 300 autos left the field. Theodore Dunn, one of the owners of the field, said today that the man who held it said he wanted a place for a Sunday school gathering.

7 HELD AFTER KLAN MEETS.

Minister Among Prisoners Accused of Possessing Revolver.

(Special to The New York Times.)

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 23.—Seven men, including an Ocean Grove minister, arrested early yesterday morning after a Ku Klux Klan meeting on a charge of carrying a loaded revolver without a permit, were held in $200 bail each this morning for the grand jury. Bail was furnished by a local real estate man.

The minister was the Rev. John Clark, believed to have been the principal speaker at the meeting in Junior Hall. After the meeting Dr. Clark started away in an automobile with Jesse Hill of Bayonne, William Groyers of 659 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, and George Townley, William Bremble, Earl Hartpence and Delbert E. Brady, the driver, all of Plainfield.

The car was stopped by Chief of Police Kiely, who found the revolver in a pocket of the automobile. None would admit ownership of the weapon, so all seven were taken before Mayor Loizeaux, who held them in $500 bail each. Unable to get bail, they spent the night in Police Headquarters.

J. WELDON JOHNSON RAPS KU KLUX KLAN

(Preson News Service.)

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 8.—Commenting on the stand taken by the officials of the leading Protestant churches denouncing the Ku Klux Klan, James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., says in part

"The present effect of the Ku Klux Klan, 'schrecklichkeit' seems to be the union of Americans of all faiths and races against the attempt to commercialize disunion and hatred. Meetings participatel in jointly by Protestants, Catholics and Jews are now followed by a statement in The Churchman, organ of the Protestant Episcopal Church, denouncing the klan and expressing astonishment and regret that any Protestant clergyman in the West should have so lowered himself as to participate in the klan's activity. A paragraph from the Churchman's leading editorial is worth quoting:

"We can understand why the cheap ritual and the declarations of superpatriotism, characteristic of the klan, have a romantic appeal for the thousands of immature young men who are members; our understanding fails in an effort to comprehend how any clergyman can be a partner in a movement that violates every basic principle of the religion of Jesus Christ.

18 GOVERNORS ARE KU KLUX

(Preston News Service)

Newark, N. J., Aug. 30.—According to information obtained by a clever newspaper reporter at a recent meeting of the Ku Klux Klan in this section a very prominent citizen was speaker of the evening and during his address he pointed out the wonderful progress the organization had made. He declared that at present 18 governors of states are now members of the klan and that the membership now totals more than five million members in all parts of the country. As far as the reporter was able to learn several clergymen were at the meeting and made short talks.

One speaker declared that it was not the intention of the klan to make any attack on Negroes of this country. He pointed out that the Negro was incapable of self-government as has been evidenced for centuries past. It is the religious and bounded duty of the American white man to nuture and protect the Negro and to see that he stays in his place. The klan does not intend any harm to Negroes. All they want them to do is to stay in their places.

This, he declared was the plan as related to Japanese, Chinese, Jews, Turks. The klan in reality is the best friend that these people have in this country. The klan's put down general unrest and permission is to stabilize government, petuate the principles of true Americanism.

KLAN CROSS IN JERSEY CITY.

Knights of the Ku Klux Klan planted their first flaming cross in Jersey City last night on the North Street grounds, fifty feet from the Paterson Plank Road near Central Avenue. Thousands were attracted by the blazing emblem, most of them motorists on the Plank Road. A call was sent in for reserves from the Central Avenue station. When they arrived the cross was blazing brightly, but no person was near it. The onlookers watched from the road.

Fire Engine Company 14, responding to a still alarm, extinguished the blaze. The cross was about six feet high, wrapped in rags and burlap soaked with kerosene. Police were unable to learn who did it.

SEVEN MEN ARRESTED AT KU KLUX INITIATION

Plainfield, N. J., August 23.—A Ku Klux Klan initiation here last night ended with the arrest of seven men, one of whom said he was a minister, on charge of carrying firearms in an automobile. The men were held in $500 bail each and, failing to post bond, were locked up for a hearing today.

Forty policemen were called out to guard a klan meeting at a hall in the city while an initiation was being held on a hill in the outskirts. During the night klansmen in groups drove back and forth from the hall to the hill and one of these groups was searched with the result that a shotgun and two revolvers were found.

POLICE TEAR DOWN CROSSES

Harding Tributes Supposed to Have Been Fired by Ku Klux Destroyed.

(Special to The New York Times.)

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Aug. 10.—Three burning crosses, supposedly erected and fired by the Ku Klux in this place, Arlington and Kearny, N. J., as symbolic memorials to President Harding, were torn down early this morning by the police. The cross which attracted the townspeople of Bloomfield was set up on a knoll near East Passaic Avenue. The fiery torch in the shape of the cross threw its glare for miles around and was seen clearly by residents of Belleville, Bloomfield and Nutley.

Inhabitants who had been awakaned by the glare in the sky called up the police. On motorcycles the police hurried to the spot, and arrived there in time to see white-clad figures speeding away in automobiles. The police pulled down the burning cross and extinguished the flames.

A burning cross similarly was found and destroyed at Arlington, where it was raised near a cemetery. At Kearny a fiery cross was displayed at Schuyler Avenue and Belleville Turnpike. White-robed figures grouped themselves in shape of a triangle around the flaming emblem. The cross torn down by the police of Bloomfield was twenty-five feet hih and had a cross arm fifteen feet long.

ATLANTIC CITY GETS KU KLUX SCARE

Negroes Purchase Fire Arms To Be Ready Wher Clash Comes.

FIERY CROSS BURNED

Nutter Tells Mayor "We Can Handle Klan If You Keep Police Off Us."

(By WILFRED R. BAIN.)

(Special Correspondent.)

Atlantic City, Nov. 22.—Atlantic City has officially declared war on the Ku Klux Klan! Members of the hooded mob cannot parade or assemble within the confines of Atlantic County. For some time, rumors have been circulated, telling of the deeds of the Ku Klux in various sections of the County, but since no violence was committed, no attempt was made to interfere. Instead an attitude of watchful waiting was adopted.

After announcing their determination to "test the legality of the executive's power in the matter of the fiery cross, the Klan became bolder, and on Thursday night last set up the cross, with the emblem of the K. K. K., on a section of famed beach, so that it could be seen by visitors in the large hotels, as well as Boardwalk strollers. The flaming cross attracted the attention of large crowds; others in the neighborhood who had gone to bed were awaken from sound slumber to behold the flames skyward, with the "K. K. K." clearly in view.

Colored Section Excited

As the crowds gathered, excitement ran high, among the colored section of the city, word having been passed along that someone was going to be burned alive. Meantime Police Officer Walter Castor, colored, seeing the crowd, rapped on the pavement with his nightstick and ran to the scene. Quickly following him came Police Officer John Paul Jones, white.

Castor, without hesitation jumped over the iron railing from the Boardwalk to the beach and demolished the smoldering skeleton thus daring members of the hooded mob to come out in the open and 'take him.' The crowd that had gathered around the scene, many of whom were on their way from theatres, soon disbanded, discussing the incident excitedly as they walked away.

The burning of the fiery cross on the bathing beach, followed close on the heels of utterances, by Mayor Edward L. Vader and Attorney Isaac H. Nutter, in which both verbally condemned the Klan, and defied its members to show themselves in Atlantic City. These remarks were made on the eve of the past election, while the Mayor and Mr. Nutter spoke from the same platform in the interests of Republican candidates.

Nutter Is Defiant

The Mayor told an audience of nearly 1,000 that, "I have no use for the Ku Klux Klan. You know I am a Catholic, and if they make a move in this city under my administration, they will find a warm reception—the whole police department, and if necessary the State officers will be turned against them." In his reply, Mr. Nutter outlined the activities of the Klan in the County and told the Mayor: "All we want you to do is to keep your policemen off us!"

The Mayor had previously stated that he would not issue a permit for any Klan parade here. In a formal statement issued in behalf of himself and four members of the City Commissioners, he declared that on next Thursday, the regular day for the Commission meeting, an ordinance would be introduced prohibiting exhibitions or demonstrations by the K. K. K. in this city.

Finding themselves unmolested after several exhibitions of burning constitutional rights," the Klan organ, under recent date, asserted that "Atlantic City Klansmen declare that within six months Klansmen will be parading the streets of Atlantic City, and they propose to make use of and maintain their constitutional right at the price of bloodshed, if need be."

It is stated that the Ku Klux Klan members here, number close to 5,000, most of the meetings, so far having been held in Pleasantville. They figured prominently in the recent election and are generally thought to have brought the strength to two reform candidate who lost colored citizens, in anticipation of the coming fight, are arming themselves, prepared to do or die in the attempt.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

North Carolina.

JUDGE BROCK SCORES NORTH CAROLINA KLAN

New York Age

(Special to The New York Age)

Winston-Salem, N. C.—Judge Brock, in his charge to the grand jury at the opening of Forsyth Superior court, took a rap at the Ku Klux Klan. He declared that there exists "an organization or organizations gotten together for the purpose of regulating other people's business" in their acts throughout the nation, and indeed within the bounds of this state. "They have been going around under the cover of darkness, with a mask over their faces assuming the powers that rightfully belong to the courts of the nation under the authority given them by the constitution of the United States," he asserted.

The judge declared that under the constitution every individual citizen of the nation is entitled to certain rights and privileges among which are life, liberty and prosperity, but that there are some people who are banded together in organizations and bands who would tear down the very principles of the constitution

Judge Brock declared that the bands of men who go about the country with their faces covered and under cover of darkness to remedy some wrong, real or imaginary, are a band of cowards, and should not be countenanced by any group of right thinking and lawful men anywhere. An organization such as this strikes at the very roots of the constitution.

KU KLUXER GETS 12-MOS. SENTENCE

Mask Is Torn From Klansman's Face By Intended Victim—Conviction Follows.

New York Age

(Special to The New York Age)

Raleigh, N. C.—Regardless of threats that he would be "taken care of" and that he "would hardly go back to Raleigh again to the Senate," State Senator J. R. Baggett of the 12th district has introduced a bill making it a felony for a person to appear off his own premises disguised so as to destroy or hide his identity.

Senator Baggett says, however, that he has received many letters commending the fight he is making, "and numbers of people are giving me their support," he declared.

One Ku Kluxer, Mack Moore, a Harnett county farmer, was given a twelve months' sentence by Judge Lloyd Horton, the court being held at Lillington. Moore, in his Ku Klux regalia, was charged with going to the home of J. I. Faircloth on the night of December 5, about 10.30 o'clock, telling Faircloth that because he, Faircloth, had been interferring with blockaders, some fifteen others had come with Moore to take Faircloth out with them. Faircloth covered the intruder with a pistol and tore the mask from his face.

Another masked man came to Moore's rescue, but Faircloth held them both at bay, finally driving them off. Moore was identified positively by the 10-year-old daughter and 8-year-old son of Faircloth and by Faircloth himself. Solicitor Clawson Williams conducted the prosecution and Moore is the first member of the Ku Klux Klan to be convicted in a North Carolina Court. The case was tried January . Moore was charged with conspiracy to commit secret assault and trespass.

PRISON FOR MASKED MAN.

North Carolina Citizen Gets 12 Months for Warning a Neighbor.

LILLINGTON, N. C., Jan. 10.—A sentence of twelve months at hard labor was imposed on Mark Moore, a Harnett County resident, yesterday, on conviction of conspiracy and trespass, after Ira M. Faircloth, a farmer neighbor, had testified Moore entered his house at night in a white robe and hood and warned him against utterances derogatory to the Ku Klux Klan.

Faircloth told the Court he stuck a pistol in Moore's stomach when he approached his bed and forced him to remove the robe and mask. He said he saw other masked figures in front of the house, but could not identify them.

Faircloth testified he was awakened one night last week by the noise of some one forcing an entrance into his house. Seizing a pistol which he kept under his pillow, he said, he waited until a robed figure had slipped into his room and had begun to deliver the warning at his bedside before he forced the unmasking.

WAR AGAINST KU KLUX.

What is called the first gun in the expected war against the Ku Klux Klan in the North Carolina legislature was fired in the shape of a bill introduced by Senator J. R. Baggett. This bill makes it a felony for any person to appear off his premises disguised so as to destroy his identity. The author of this bill said that he had received many abusive letters since beginning his attack upon the Klan and also letters of commendation. The New York Age

The revival of the Klan was not regarded with favor by the officials of North Carolina under the administration of Governor Bickett and efforts were made to drive it from the State. The report that one of the new judges in the Superior Court was affiliated with the Klan has given rise to much criticism. Judge Henry A. Grady, the jurist referred to, refused to deny or admit such membership, but asserted that he was not a member of any secret or fraternal order whose oath, obligation or ritual was at variance with his oath as judge or as a citizen of North Carolina. He also stated that the only purpose he had and the only feeling that would actuate him in the discharge of his duties would be to see that equal and exact justice is given to all parties regardless of their race.

The Greensboro *Daily News*, one of the most outspoken and fearless papers of the South, took the alleged connection of Judge Grady with the Ku Klux very seriously and was not disposed to regard his disclaimer as sufficient. The statement ascribed to the judge, that he could not understand why the public should take an interest in a private matter, referring to his connection with the Klan, was pronounced "enough to prove that he is not a fit person to preside over a court in this State." The *News* editor contended that "Kluckers," as it termed the members of the Klan, "by the very terms of their creed, are admittedly bigoted and prejudiced." It was asked how can one of them be expected to be a just judge in cases which are sure to involve Negroes and quite likely to involve Jews and Catholics. The logical answer to such a question is regarded as ample cause for the impeachment and removal from the bench of Judge Grady.

These exhibitions of public sentiment in North Carolina, together with the startling revelations of the state of terror brought about through the despotic rule of the Klan in parts of Louisiana, show that the war against this organization has not begun any too soon. So long as the Klan confined its campaign of midnight whippings and assassinations to the Negro population, but little attempt was made by the authorities of the various Southern States to curb its atrocities. But when, as is Louisiana and Texas, its victims actsyohi- and Texas, its vicious acts were perpetrated upon white men and women, who fell under its ban, the authorities became aroused to the danger of the situation they had permitted. Thus we find Governor Parker in Louisiana ordering out the State militia to support a legal investigation of the state of terror inaugurated by the Klan through the torture and murder of white citizens in the town of Mer Rouge.

A writer in the New York *Herald*, who has made a thorough study of the organization in all parts of the country, attempted to show that the Klan was dead in the South, except in Louisiana and Texas. It is claimed that the Klan was compelled to abate its outrages against the Negroes in the South, because the migration of the workers of [illegible] became so heavy as to alarm planters, who depended upon this [illegible] to raise their cotton. These employers of labor became opposed to an organization that exerted such a harmful influence upon their industry. Then the ministers of Atlanta conducted an active campaign against the Klan, which crystallized public sentiment unfavorably [illegible] the order. Nevertheless, the Klan has not dropped its doctrine of "white supremacy," which still appeals to the prevailing southern sentiment.

All these elements of dissatisfaction and self-interest have aided in warring upon the Klan, but the order still wields an evil influence in promoting racial rancor and in politics. It has been scotched in several places, but it is far from being killed. It will require all the efforts of legislators, public prosecutors and courts, newspaper editors, employers of labor and ministers of the Gospel to bring the war against the Klan to a successful issue.

N. C. TAKES OFF MASKS

(Preston News Service.)

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 20.—By a vote of 70 to 42 the North Carolina House of Representatives passed the Milliken Bill, which provides registration of members of secret orders with the Secretary of State.

Masked Men Near Chadbourn Whip Negro Extension Agent

Greensboro, N.C.

L. E. Hall, Negro With Good Reputation, Tells How 40 Disguised Men Took Him From Home and Beat Him—They Accused Him of Talking Against White—Denies It.

Greensboro Daily News

Sometime between midnight of December 6 and 1 o'clock of December 7 a citizen of Columbus county was aroused at his home in Chadbourn and upon appearing at the door was confronted by a group of men wearing masks and robes, one of whom demanded that the house holder come out into the yard. Several guns were pointed in his direction. He complied, and then asked: "Now here I am. What do you want?"

"We will tell you when we take you down the road a piece," a voice said.

"Can't take him without his clothes," said someone. One of the men went into the house and brought out the clothes. The householder partially dressed, and with the guns still trained on him entered one of several automobiles standing in front of his place, as directed.

The man who was prisoner to the mob is L. E. Hall, negro, teacher, expert farmer, in the employ of the state of North Carolina, and the United States. He is an agent in the co-operative extension work in agriculture and home economics. The head of this department is Dr. B. W. Kilgore, director of the agricultural extension service. Hall is the appointee of C. R. Hudson, state agent. These field agents receive their pay in part from the state treasury and in part from the national treasury.

At a bend in the road leading out

of Chadbourn one of the men in the car with Hall suggested that he look back, and on doing so he counted the headlights of seven automobiles (a flour sack had been placed over the head of the prisoner; the lights were visible through it.) The captive was told there were three more cars ahead. Something was said about a whipping. It was evident that there must be about 40 men in the mob.

"Good land!" said the prisoner, "does it take all these men to whip one man?" "No," he was told, "we have brought along some for witnesses." After about three miles the procession stopped, and a whispered conversation amongst the masks took place. The prisoner was told that he would be asked some questions before further procedure. The ensuing colloquy was something like this, according to Hall.

Q. Did you say that the Dyer anti-lynching bill would pass, and that for every negro lynched the white people would have to pay $15,000?

A. No, I did not say that.

Q. Well, did you not say that if the Dyer anti-lynching bill did not pass that the negroes would stop lynching by lynching a few white folks?

A. No, I never gave atterance to any such statement.

Q. What do you do around Chadbourn?

A. I don't do much of anything around Chadbourn.

Q. What kind of work do you do?

A. Extension work.

Q. Who employs you?

A. I am employed by the extension service, department of agriculture.

Q. What do you do?

A. Organize and work with negro farmers throughout the state.

Questioner. That is just what we understand. You are organizing negroes against whites throughout the state.

A. That is not so. My business is to assist farmers to do better farming and help them solve their farm problems.

Q. We did not come here to hear an agricultural lecture. Take him, boys, and whip him some anyhow.

The negro was directed to lie down on a ditch bank, and taking off and spreading his coat on the ground he did so. After which one of the masks beat him for awhile. "Haven't you anything to say?" Hall was asked. "No. I have nothing to say," was the reply. Another period of beating, with what appeared to the recipient to be a wet rope, but may have been a strap. "Now stop and let him talk," said the monitor. The prisoner said that if they would tell him what they wanted him to say he would try and say it. "We know what you are doing but we want to hear you say it," as the rejoinder. "I am not doing anything I have not told you," said Hall. They beat him some more, turned his face toward home and told him if he would go in the direction he was headed he would land there. He told them he thought the sack might as well come off his head ,and they agreed. He was able to recognize no one in the party, and to see that none of the cars bore license tags.

The beating was severe but left no permanent injury.

Hall is black, something between six feet and six-two in stature, powerfully built. He is an upstanding man, and carries himself with an air of unquestionably belonging on the earth. He says he has never harmed anybody in his life, has a conscience void of offense, and made up his mind from the first to take whatever was given him without resistance, as resistance of 40 by one—the 40 having arms, too— would be foolish. He relates his experience calmly and says he talked with the mob in his ordinary conversational tone.

There is a great variety of types among negroes of full blood, a transmission of the variety of tribal types from which they sprang. To this day some African tribes are pacific, some warlike; some proud, intelligent, bold; some mean and timorous. Hall conveys the impression that fear of man is foreign to his nature. He insiste he was not frightened on this occasion, and his manner in saying it carries conviction. He is an educated man, accustomed to address crowds, and he expresses himself with a simple, concise dignity and eloquence. He is not very widely known in the Chadbourn neighborhood, being absent most of the time amongst the farmers.

Hall has been a co-worker with Frissell, Booker Washington and Dr. Moton, and has been thoroughly imbued with the Booker Washington doctrine as to the place and duty of negro citizenship—let politics alone, be clean, strive toward intelligence, be industrious, leave the social and political structure entirely in the hands of the white man. His identity with this group, the fact that he has been an employe of the state under the immediate supervision of Mr. Hudson, who appointed him, for eight years, and that the activities of these farm agents are open records, seem to preclude the possibility of Hall's being a racio-political propagandist.

Hall says it is bad enough to be beaten, but the experience has left a question in his mind that is more serious. Washington preached. Moton exhorts. Newbold proclaims that intelligence and industry and frugality will solve the race problem "For 15 years since graduating from Hampton, there has not been a work day that I did not get pay for. Many nights and sometimes Sundays I have worked. I own the house in which I live, and eight lots adjoining it. My house is painted and has six rooms. I have a small farm. I have endeavored to mind my own business and meddle with no man's private life. If this is not the type of citizenship required of us, then what is required? If a man who 'tends to his own business is not safe with his family in a home that he has bought and paid for, then where can he be safe? These reflections are far sadder than the beating itself, because they seem to present a hopeless situation."

District Agent Hall's name is found in "Who's Who, in Agriculture," published by L. H. Bailey, of Cornell university. He was a member of the inter-racial committee ap-

N. C. Legislature Strips the Masks Off Klanners.

Richmond Planet - Richmond, Va.

(Preston News Service.)

Raleigh N. C., Feb. 21.—By a vote of 70 to 42 the North Carolina house of Representatives passed the Milliken bill which provides registration of members of secret orders with the secretary of State. 3-3-23

Commenting on the passage of the measure the Greensboro News says:

"After all, the legislature of North Carolina is not yet taking orders from any Imperial Whosiss or any Invisible Empire of Ineffable Idiots. The Milliken bill, requiring the registration of membership of secret orders, passed the house by a vote of 70 to 42, in defiance of the direct commands of the mountebanks of the ku klux order.

"This notion that any set of men by organizing in a gang, secretly or openly, can dictate to the government of North Carolina cannot be too emphatically repudiated. Most of the ku klux activities, like all of the ku klux propaganda, consists of childish mummeries that are entirely harmless; but there is a poisonous residuum in this doctrine that organized minorities may dictate to the majority; and that poison must be neutralized by the state before serious damage is done.

"The Milliken bill, by stripping away the mask of secrecy, will make the ku klux more or less responsible for their acts; which is a pretty fair assurance that ku klux outrages will suddenly cease. The nightshirters are brave enough to beat up a woman, or an unarmed man, as long as they are pretty sure that nobody will ever find them out; but if their victims could find out who are members of the order there is danger that some little shrimp might walk into a ku klux gathering sometime and catch 40 or 50 of the knights without any protection whatever. There is danger that in such circumstances the villain might lose his head and beat them all to death; which is a risk that the ku klux will never, never run."

NORTH CAROLINA BARS LAWS HOSTILE TO KLAN

New York Times

But Senate Passes Measure Forbidding the Wearing of Masks to Commit Crime.

3-2-23

RALEIGH, N. C., March 1.—Taking up the various measures designed to regulate masked bands, the North Carolina Senate today voted down the Milliken bill to make secret organizations register the names of their members, refusing a substitute to make appearance in masks a disdemeanor, and then, 36 to 11, passed the Armfield bill, advocated by those who praised the Ku Klux Klan. The galleries were crowded and there was frequent applause at complimentary references to the Klan.

The Armfield bill, advocated by supporters of the Klan, declares the appearance of a masked person off his own premises for the "purpose of committing felony" unlawful and punishable by fine up to $200 and imprisonment up to two years.

The appearance of a masked person off his own premises would be prima facie evidence of misdemeanor and such appearance in company with one or more masked persons at night would be "irrebuttable evidence" of intent to commit a felony. The bill would permit secret societies which use masks to attend funerals, go on charitable errands and to wear masks in corporate towns with the consent of the mayor.

Senators advocating passage of the Milliken bill, which had been passed by the House, declared it would show that the chamber did not intend to permit the growth of an "invisible empire" to uncontrollable strength without its membership being known, and argued that the Armfield bill was an innocuous measure.

In advocating the defeat of the Milliken bill Senator Johnson, of Duplin, lauded the Ku Klux Klan as an organization standing for "Protestant Americanism, free speech, free press, white supremacy and the support of all law" and declared that the enemies of the Klan are the Knights of Columbus, backed by The Associated Press and many newspapers.

N. C. LEGISLATURE BARS K. K. K. MASKS

Afro-American

Southern State Makes All Secret Organizations Publish Membership List

Baltimore, Md.

(Preston News Service)

Raleigh, N. C., Mar. 1.—By a vote of 70 to 42 the North Carolina House of Representatives passed the Milliken bill which provides registration of members of secret orders with the Secretary of State.

Commenting on the passage of the measure the *Greensboro News* says: "After all, the legislature of North Carolina is not yet taking orders from any Imperial Whosiss or any Invisible Empire of Ineffable Idiots." The Milliken Bill, requiring the registration of membership of secret orders, passed the House by a vote of 70 to 42, in defiance of the direct commands of the mountebanks of the Ku Klux order. 3/2/23

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Ku Klux Klan — 1923

North Carolina

COLORED WOMEN FLOGGED ON THEIR BLOODY BODIES

The Washington Post

North Carolina Jails Under Fire of Charges; Head of Prisoners' Relief Demands Investigation.

Eagle

(Special to The Eagle.)

Raleigh, N. C., April 19.—James A. Leak, chairman of the North Carolina State Prison Board, says he will not investigate the serious charges made by E. E. Dudding of Washington, D. C., to the effect that the prions of North Carolina are the worst in the Union. D.C. 4/21/23.

Dudding, in a long letter to the press, says that not only are men mistreated in the prisons of the Tar Heel State, but that women are stripped, and flogged by men in the jail stockades, and that such punishment continues until blood flows down their backs to their knees. These savage punishments are said by Dudding to be worst than slave times, and that they follow the slightest infraction of prison rules.

Dudding aims to arouse public sentiment and thus compel an investigation that may bring relief.

One by one the conditions about which Negroes have complained in the South are being revealed as they affect white people as well.

In the old language of Frederick Douglass when speaking of slavery, one end of the rope is around the neck of the master. So today, one end of the rope of wrong and injustice in the South is around the neck of the white man himself.

Name Police Chief In Flogging Mob

(By International News Service.)

LUMBERTON, N. C., April 26.—Charged with being members of a hooded band that on April 15 last, forced two women from a Proctorville home, carried them to a negro graveyard and there stripped and flogged them unmercifully, B. M. Lawson, Chief of Police at Fairmont; John Hedgpeth and Jule Brogden, both of Proctorville, were Thursday given a preliminary hearing.

All three faced charges of first degree burglary, a capital offense in this state, after they were identified by the women victims.

The women were taken to the negro churchyard and laid across a log, where their clothing was removed and a severe beating administered,

KLAN WILL DROP SUIT AGAINST EX-KLEAGLE

Witnesses in Suit Filed by Simmons Not Available.

The Atlanta Constitution

RALEIGH, N. C., June [illegible]—The case of W. W. Guerard, former king kleagle of the Ku-Klux Klan in North Carolina, charged with embezzling $16,000 of the klan's funds, will not come to trial, Solicitor W. A. Evans announced yesterday, following receipt of a telegram from Paul S. Etheridge of Atlanta, Ga., general counsel for the Ku-Klux Klan, who advised the solicitor that the actions were brought under the Simmons regime and that under the rule of Imperial Wizard Evans the necessary witnesses for the prosecution were not available.

Mr. Evans announced that his present intention is to take a nolle prosse in the case and to tax the Ku-Klux Klan with the costs, if authority can be found for that course.

Mr. Evans' action followed a conference held at noon yesterday with Judge E. H. Cranmer and R. W. Bailey, attorney for Guerard. Mr. Bailey immediately withdrew subpoenas for state officers and other prominent citizens, which he and associate counsel had sent to the office of the clerk of the court two hours before.

Memphis Tenn. 7-23-23

OVER 40 STATES ARE REPRESENTED AT KLAN MEETING

The Atlanta Constitution

Asheville, N. C., July 16.—The Ku Klux Klan now has members in every state of the Union, high officials in conference here stated tonight. More than forty states are represented at the conference which is considering future policies of the klan. For the first time in its history, women are represented at the klan meeting, they being members of the recently formed ladies of the Ku Klux Klan. 7-17-23

The meeting here is said to be the forerunner of similar annual meetings of grand dragons and great titians for considering the work of the organization.

GENERAL FORREST SPEAKS AT MEET OF KU KLUX KLAN

The Atlanta Constitution

Asheville, N. C., July 17.—General Bedford Forrest, grandson of the famous confederate cavalry leader of the same name and head of the Ku Klux Klan that flourished during the Civil War reconstruction period, addressed the conference of grand dragons and great titans, now in session here, this morning on "the original Ku Klux Klan." 7-18-23

No place for the next annual convention of state officers will be elected at this meeting, this being left to imperial officers, although Denver Colo., Portland, Oregon and Indianapolis, Ind., have extended invitations, officials state. Reports of committees Wednesday will end the convention. Resolutions stating the principles and purposes of theorder and setting forth plans for the coming year are being framed by a special committee and will be made public before the meeting adjourns, the publicity man stated.

Endorsement and support of the women of the Ku Klux Klan, a kindred order established recently at Little Rock, Ark., were given in an unanimous vote today. Members of the Asheville klan, said to have been members of the original klan, are reported to have spoken today.

Woman's Store Bombed After Warning Letters

The Commercial

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 10.—A small country store owned by Mr. and Mrs. Zack Jackson and operated by Mrs. Jackson on the old Creedmoor road, about 12 miles from Raleigh, was wrecked by dynamite early today, according to reports brought to the sheriff of Wake County this morning.

The destruction of the store is said to have followed the receipt by Mrs. Jackson of two letters signed with the initials of a secret organization warning her to move the store, a sort of community gathering place away from that section. The writer of the letters informed Mrs. Jackson that she was an "undesirable resident."

The objection to Mrs. Jackson and her store, according to the letters and such other information as the officers here received, dates back to a neighborhood quarrel over the best way to improve the community school.

Ku Klux Grand Dragons To Meet in Asheville

Montgomery Advertiser 7-16-23

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 15—Grand dragons of forty states will gather in Asheville to discuss the work of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and consider plans for the future, it was announced tonight by Imperial Wizard H. W. Evans of Atlanta, who arrived here today. At least 75 will be present for the three-day session, opening Monday, including the imperial officers.

When asked in regard to reports that the imperial palace would be moved to Asheville, the imperial wizard declared that Atlanta will remain headquarters for the klan for many years to come.

ALLEGED FLOGGERS FREED IN CAROLINA

Commercial Appeal

Klan Agent Gets 90 Days for Meddling, However

Memphis, Tenn.

ALSO DRAWS $750 FINE

7-22-23

Three Men Accused of Beating Two Women Are Found Not Guilty. Taliaferro, Klan Detective, Is Less Fortunate.

(By The Associated Press.)

LUMBERTON, N. C., July 21.—Fifty minutes after the fate of three Robeson County citizens had been placed in the hands of the jury here this afternoon the defendants heard the words: "Not Guilty" which exonerated them of participation in the whipping of two white women by hooded raiders near Proctorville, N. C., on the night of April 14.

And five minutes later the trio—Mike Lawson, chief of police of the village of Fairmont, Johnson Hedgpeth, a farmer, and Jule Brogden, a mechanic, both of Proctorville—were free men, for Solicitor Thomas A. McNeill promptly nolle prossed the indictment for first degre burglary which had been returned against them at the same time as that charging the assaulting and kidnaping of Mrs. Hattie Purvis and Mrs. Mary Ann Watson, the floggers' victims.

Taliaferro Goes to Jail.

But H. L. Taliaferro, who admitted being a special investigator for the Ku Klux Klan, did not fare so well as the defendants in the principal case. Immediately after the jury retired in the flogging trial, Taliaferro, who is said to come from Atlanta, was given a hearing by Judge N. A. Sinclair, presiding in Robeson County superior court, and adjudged in contempt of court, on charges of tampering with state's witnesses in the flogging case. On each of the three counts Judge Sinclair imposed a fine of $250 and a jail sentence of thirty days, a total of $750 and ninety days in jail.

Pending arrangements for an appeal, Judge Sinclair fixed the bond for the klan detective at $5,000.

In refusing a motion to reduce the appearance bond of Taliaferro to $2,500 or $3,000 Judge Sinclair who this morning received a threatening unsigned letter, defied the forces of lawlessness which he declared are at work in this state.

Although he made no direct mention of the letter or of the similar unsigned letter received last night by Stephen McIntyer, the mast active of the lawyers for the prosecution, he referred indirectly to the McIntyre warning, which contained the following paragraph:

"Your intelligence tells you that the exposure of this warning brings an invisible, invincible hand that is mightier than the courts themselves upon your poor unworthy carcass."

Courts Accept the Challenge.

Pointing to Taliaferro, he continued: "This man professes to be the representative of an organization which has declared that it is mightier than the courts, and speaking for myself, I want to say the courts accept the challenge."

The trial of Lawson, Hedgepeth and Brogden, which came to a close late today when the jury reported an acquittal after taking one ballot, was bitterly contested from its start early Tuesday morning.

When the verdict was announced, there was no sign of a demonstration in the court room. Judge Sinclair had instructed Sheriff Lewis to have deputies stationed at various places in the crowd to prevent any manifestation of approval or disapproval. There was a slight stir as the defendants and their families realized that they had been freed of the charge that had been hanging over them since the middle of April: the two prosecuting witnesses, Mrs. Purvis and Mrs. Watson, appeared somewhat crestfallen.

Not Paid by the Klan.

L. L. Johnson, mayor of Lumberton and chief counsel for the defendants, interrupted Attorney McIntyre during the latter's hour and a half address to the jury to deny that his fee was paid by the Ku Klux Klan, as he said he understood the speaker to charge. Judge Sinclair reprimanded him for the interruption. The defense of the alleged floggers was an alibi. They produced a hundred witnesses to prove that Lawson, Hedgepeth and Brogden could not have been in the little negro church yard near Proctorville at ten o'clock on April 14, when Mrs. Watson, and then Mrs. Purvis, one after the other, were bent over a log and flogged unmercifully, according to their testimony, by a band of hooded and white robed raiders.

TRIO ON TRIAL FOR WHIPPING IS FREE UPON ALL COUNTS

District Attorney Noll Prosses Charges of First Degree Burglary After Jury Renders Verdict

JUDGE RECEIVES MESSAGE DEMANDING THEIR FREEDOM

Investigator for Klan Adjudged in Contempt for Tampeirng with the Witnesses

LUMBERTON, N. C., July 21.—Fifty minutes after the fate of three alleged Robeson county Ku Klux Klansmen had been placed in the hands of the jury here this afternoon, the defendants heard the words "not guilty" which exonerated them of participation in the whipping of two white women by hooded raiders near Proctorville, N. C., on the night of April 14th. Montgomery

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Judge Defiant

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KLAN MEMBERSHIP ROLL IS ORDERED EXPOSED TO COURT

North Carolina Organization Is Called on to Produce Records During Trial of Three Men Charged with Flogging

Montgomery

CONNECTION OF POLICE CHIEF ORDERED SHOWN

Advertiser

Bondsman Admits He Tried to Get Woman Victim to Keep Quiet on the Matter

7-19-23

LUMBERTON, N. C., July 18.—Subpoenas were issued late today upon the allgeed Grand Klaliff of the Ku Klux Klan of North Carolina, and the alleged head of the Fairmont, N. C., Klan calling them to produce records of the Klan showing membership of the Fairmont klavern by the clerk of the court of Robeson county where the trial of Mike Lawson, chief of police of Fairmont, Johnson Hedgepeth and Hugh Brogden are being tried on charges growing out of the flogging of Mrs. Mary Watson and Mrs. Hattie Purvis.

The Klan is also ordered to produce all records showing the connection Chief of Police Lawson, if any, with the Klan, all records connected with the whipping, and all records showing the connection, if any, of H. L. Taliaferro, alleged agent of the Klan, also under indeitment for tampering with state's witnesses.

The subpoenas were issued against B. H. Keith, alleged head of the Fairmont Klavern, and E. F. Randolph, alleged grand klaliff of the North Carolina realm Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, at the request of counsel for the state. At the same time a subpoena was issued at the request of defense counsel against H. E. Hackett of the state's attorneys, ordering him to produce notes of an alleged private interview with Mrs. Watson at which the identification of her assailants is alleged to have been discussed.

Try To Hush Matter Up.

W. R. Surles, a Proctorville merchant who is one of the bondsmen of the three men on trial here admitted today on cross examination that he had tried to persuade Mrs. Hattie Purvis one of the victims to "hush up" the affair, "for the good of all concerned."

Stephen McIntyre, a volunteer assistant to Solicitor McNeil, conducted a severe cross-examination of the witness and asked him whose welfare he had in mind in seeking to hush up the affair. Surles replied "the community and the church."

Questions regarding H. L. Taliaferro who according to the police said he was an agent of the Ku Klux Klan and who is under $5,000 bail on charges of having attempted to tamper with witnesses, also were asked by Mr. Surles.

Accompanied Purvis.

He admitted having accompanied Taliaferro to the Purvis home when Taliaferro expressed a desire to see the place from which the floggers took the two women, Mrs. Purvis and Mrs. Mary Watson. 7-19-23

Order Is Surprise

The issuance of the subpoenas for the alleged klan officials came as a surprise to the defense and their subpoena for Mr. Hackett followed almost immediately.

Meanwhile the defense called Jule Brogden to the stand in his own defense. Brogden denied all knowledge of participation in the whipping of the two women and also testified that he never had been connection with the Ku Klux Klan. Stephen McIntyre, volunteer assistant in the prosecution cross examined Brogden closely, bringing out that Brogden married his wife when she had a living and undivorced husband. He denied, however, that the former husband, A. C. Godwin, who is since alleged to have obtained a divorce, had ever shot at him. He admitted that he had been once fined for the public use of profanity.

Questioned Closely

Brogden testified that he had lived at Proctorville since his discharge from the army about three years ago. On the night of the whipping, April 14, he said that he went to a barber shop and later to two Proctorville stores and then to his home where he remained the balance of the night.

"Ever see any kidnappers?" he was asked. 7-19-23

"Never did," he replied.

"Ever look into a mirror?" queried Mr. McIntyre.

"Many a time, but I saw only myself,' was the answer, the witness continuing, "I may be looking at a hundred now, but I don't know it."

Brogden admitted having talked with H. L. Taliaferro, alleged to be a representative of the Ku Klux Klan and who is now facing charges of attempted intimidation and tampering with state witnesses. He could not recall, however, where the conversation took place or whether it was indoors or out of doors.

GRAND DRAGONS OF KU KLUX KLAN HOLD CONVENTION

Asheville, N. C., July 15.—Grand dragons of forty states will gather in Asheville to discuss the work of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and consider plans for the future, it was announced tonight by Imperial Wizard H. W. Evans of Atlanta, who arrived here today. At least 75 will be present for the three-day session opening Monday, including the imperial officers.

Courier Citizen

When asked in regard to reports that the imperial palace would be moved to Asheville, the imperial wizard declared that Atlanta will remain headquarters for the klan for many years to come.

The work that is being done by the organization will be reviewed and the Asheville meeting is expected to be of great importance in the annals of the Ku Klux Klan. Whether members in this city will take part in the program has not been announced.

GENERAL FORREST SPEAKS AT MEET OF KU KLUX KLAN

Asheville, N. C., July 17.—General Bedford Forrest, grandson of the famous confederate cavalry leader of the same name and head of the Ku Klux Klan that flourished during the Civil War reconstruction period, addressed the conference of grand dragons and great titans now in session here this morning on "the original Ku Klux Klan." Citizen 7-19-23

No place for the next annual convention of state officers will be elected at this meeting, this being left to imperial officers, although Denver Colo., Portland, Oregon and Indianapolis, Ind., have extended invitations, officials state. Reports of committees Wednesday will end the convention. Resolutions stating the principles and purposes of theorder and setting forth plans for the coming year are being framed by a special committee and will be made public before the meeting adjourns, the publicity man stated.

Endorsement and support of the women of the Ku Klux Klan, a kindred order established recently at Little Rock, Ark., were given in an unanimous vote today. Members of the Asheville klan, sajd to have been members of the original klan, are reported to have spoken today.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

New York

GARVEY CASE BRINGS KLAN WIZARD HERE

New York Times

E. M. Clarke Tells Grand Jury of Atlanta Meeting With Negro Promoter.

2-8-23

TRIAL STARTS ON FEB. 26

Witness Promises His Aid in Federal Prosecution Against Black Star Line.

Edward Young Clarke, Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, came to this city from Atlanta, Ga., yesterday and appeared before the Federal Grand Jury as a witness against Marcus Garvey, the negro leader, who is to be tried on Feb. 20 for defrauding investors in the Black Star Line. Garvey is the head of the "Back to Africa" movement.

At a meeting of the Universal Improvement Negro Association here in July, Garvey, who is known as the "Provisional President of Africa," denounced the Ku Klux Klan, but in October last he made a secret trip to Atlanta and conferred there with Clarke. The Government learned of his conference recently and Assistant United States District Attorney Maxwell S. Mattuck had Clarke subpoenaed before the Grand Jury.

It is believed that Clarke told of his dealings with Garvey. Clarke promised Mr. Mattuck after his appearance before the Grand Jury that he would send here papers which might throw light upon any overtures made by the Black Star Line to the Ku Klux Klan.

"Edward Young Clarke was subpoenaed here by me from Atlanta ten days ago after the investigation into the case of Marcus Garvey disclosed that Clarke was visited by Garvey at Atlanta sometime ago in connection with Garvey's Black Star Line and the Universal Negro Improvement Association," said Mr. Mattuck. "It was my purpose to determine the nature of the conference between the so-called 'Provisional President of Africa,' and Clarke. Clarke appeared before the Grand Jury this morning and was examined by me at length as to the conference between the two men."

Garvey and three officers and directors of the Black Star Line were indicted on a charge of having falsely stated that the line intended to purchase a steamship and an excursion boat and to operate them, and also to purchase a steamship which was to operate between this port and Africa. The line was capitalized at $10,000,000, and Garvey and his associates sought to sell 2,000,000 shares of the stock at par to members of his race by sending circulars sent through the mails.

In January, a negro clergyman, J. W. H. Eason, who was to have been the chief witness for the Government against Garvey, was murdered in New Orleans. There were about fifty other witnesses on the Government's list, however, who would be able to supply the same evidence, it was said. Mr. Mattuck said he had known for some time that attempts were being made to intimidate witnesses, and that several of them had said that their lives had been threatened.

KLAN IS DENOUNCED BY 'THE CLANSMAN'

New York Times

Thomas Dixon Blames It for Riots and Bloodshed and Demands It Be Throttled.

1-23-23.

STOLE ITS LIVERY, HE SAYS

New York City N.Y.

Colonel Felder and Others Attack "Invisible" Empire at Meeting in Century Theatre.

Denouncing the Ku Klux Klan for having stolen the livery of the original order, Thomas Dixon, author of "The Clansman," last night attacked the modern Klan as a dangerous movement in a speech at a meeting under the direction of the American Unity League at the Century Theatre.

Dr. Dixon condemned the present Klan for its persecution of negroes, Catholics, Jews and foreigners, and declared that the original Klan was founded as a weapon against a corrupt and intolerable tyranny by the bravest and noblest men of the South, among whom he mentioned Major Gen. N. E. Forrest of Kentucky, Major Gen. John G. Gordon of Georgia, the late Chief Justice Edward Douglas White of Louisiana and his own father and uncle. He said that his authorship of "The Clansman," which was dramatized for the screen as "The Birth of a Nation," had led to a belief that he was connected with the modern Klan.

"When organized a few years ago, this modern Klan sent me an invitation to join," he said. "I promptly declined, and in my letter warned the organizers that if they dared to use the disguise in a secret oth-bound order today, with the courts of law working under a civilized Government, the end was sure—riot, anarchy, bloodshed and martial law. We have already reached the point of riot and bloodshed, and unless this thing is throttled promptly we are in sight of martial law.

All Foreigners Except Indians.

"Its proscription of the negro race under the conditions of modern life is utterly uncalled for, stupid and inhuman. If the white man is superior—as I believe he is—it is our duty as citizens of a democracy to lift up and help the weaker race. The Klan assault upon the foreigner is the acme of stupidity and inhumanity. We are all foreigners except the few Indians we haven't killed. Some of us landed yesterday. Some of us a few years ago. All came as refugees from the tyranny and anguish of the Old World.

"Our fathers who landed before the Revolution blazed the way through the wilderness for the trembling feet of liberty. They built a beacon on these shores, flashing its rays of hope to all the oppressed of the earth. Shall we, their sons, meet the humble immigrant of today at the water's edge with a mask and dagger and push him back into hell? If this is 100 per cent. Americanism, I for one spit on it."

Dr. Dixon said that the Klan's proscription of the Jew was a curious revival of a malignant form of mob insanity. "Why should any man attack the Jew in this country, the home of the free and the refuge of the oppressed?" he asked. "There are but 5,000,000 Jews in this country, half of them in New York. Jew baiting has always been a form of idiocy. Jesus Christ was the son of a Jewish mother. From Jesus Christ down the ages to the last philosopher and thinker, the greatest ones have been Jews. The Jew is the greatest race of people that God has ever created."

Dr. Dixon said that when he was young he used to be worried about the allegiance to the Pope and what might happen if an army backed by that Pontiff marched against the United States. He said that the history of the United States and the loyalty and service of its Catholic citizens had answered that question.

Other Speakers Attack Klan.

Representative Walter M. Chandler attacked the Klan and gave a long list of Catholics who had served the United States, beginning with Lafayette. He declared that religious freedom was born in this country, was embodied in the Constitution and that an American who sought to violate it was a traitor.

P. H. O'Donnell of Chicago, national Chairman of the League, characterized the Klan as a treasonable organization and told what had been done to check it in Chicago by publication of the names of members, a method that he promised would soon be put into effect here.

Colonel Thomas B. Felder, Chairman of the New York Central Committee of the league, who presided, attacked the reputed Presidential aspirations of Henry Ford and, though not linking him with the Klan, condemned his anti-Jewish utterances.

Letters approving the league's anti-Klan campaign were read from Mayor Hylan, Police Commissioner Enright, United States Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts and Representatives Julius Kahn of California, Ben Johnson of Kentucky and H. Garland Dupre of Louisiana.

Between five and six hundred men and women attended the meeting. Several reputed Klansmen were said to have been seen in the theatre or just outside, but they made no attempt to interrupt the meeting.

AMERICA'S SUPER-ATTRACTION

"MURDER WITHIN THE LAW"

Staged by: The Ku Klux Klan. Time: The Present. Place: The Land of Liberties.

Amsterdam News N.Y.

ARREST EIGHT IN BROOKLYN

Eight Brooklyn men, said by the police to have participated in a Ku Klux Klan meeting held last night at 182 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, were arrested last week after having been questioned for two hours at Manhattan Police Headquarters by Lieut. James J. Gegan of the Bomb Squad. 1/31/23.

The men under arrest are: Haworth B. Mors, No. 811 East 18th street; John F. Collins, No. 25 Herkimer street; W. P. Simons, No. 218 Sullivan street, whose business cards read: "Advertising Manager, Underwood Typewriter Co."; John McDonald, No. 71 New York avenue; Robert Fisher, No. 175 Quincy street; Thomas Jones, No. 363 Grand avenue; Charles Mulford, No. 56 Hawthorne avenue; C. A. Clarke, No. 2104 Caton avenue, all of Brooklyn.

15,000 KLANSMEN IN YONKERS

Herbert E. Storm, forty, a day laborer employed at the Otis Elevator Company at Yonkers, admitted yesterday to police officials that he is Kleagle of the Ku Klux Klan in Westchester County and declared that that organization has 15,000 members in the county.

Detectives seized Klan literature at Storm's residence, 177 Elm street, Yonkers. He said that since its organization, Nov. 10, 1921, the Yonkers chapter has met regularly twice a month and has about 800 members. He said 250 new members are to be initiated next Friday night, but refused to divulge the place of meeting.

PUBLICITY WILL KILL IT

Perth Amboy, N. J., Jan. 29.—Governor George S. Silzer attacked the Ku Klux Klan at a dinner of the San Salvador Council, 299, of the Knights of Columbus, here last night.

"There is nothing worse than this sudden revival of bigotry, this racial antagonism which is stirring against the Catholic and the Jew," the Governor said. "There is no need of immediate legislative action, as publicity will wipe it all out. If not, we shall have to pass a law asking these people to show their faces, subject to a severe criminal law of the State."

ANTI-KLAN BILL OFFERED

Hartford, Jan. 30.—An anti-Ku Klux Klan bill was introduced today by Senator Thomas McGrath of Waterbury, the Democratic leader, and referred to the Judiciary Committee for a hearing.

The bill, entitled "An Act to Prevent the Existence of Clandestinal Organizations," provides that the banding together of three or more persons whose identities are concealed by the use of masks, hoods, robes or other disguises, shall be punishable by a fine of not more than $1,000 or by imprisonment of not less than three years or by both.

Boston, Jan. 28.—Because he recently denounced the Klan Mayor Curley, of this city, received a threat that the Klan would "get" his children. The missive is now in the hands of the Superintendent of Police.

YONKERS KLAN CYCLOPS QUESTIONED BY POLICE

Says Organization Is Growing and That Prominent Men Are Members.

1-28-23

New York Times

The Ku Klux Klan has been actively recruiting members in Yonkers for a year and has 800 members in Yonkers and 15,000 in Westchester County, according to a statement made yesterday to Captain Dennis A. Cooper of the Yonkers Detective Bureau and Public Safety Commissioner Thomas W. Tobin by Herbert Storms of 117 Elm Street, Yonkers, Exalted Cyclops of the Klan.

Storms, who is an inspector in the Yonkers plant of the Otis Elevator Company, was questioned by the authorities for an hour yesterday, but no charges were preferred against him. The police said that some Klan literature was

found in his room. New York.

Storms told the police that the Klan was within the law and said he believed it had the same right to organize as the Knights of Columbus or the various Jewish organizations. He said it was not a political organization, but voted only for "the best men." It believes in good government, he declared, and is trying to get it, not by force or mob violence but by exerting proper pressure on the officials."

He refused to reveal where the Klan held its weekly meetings, but declared that some of the prominent residents of Yonkers were members and that one minister had joined the organization. Storms said that 250 new members are to be initiated next Friday night. The Yonkers Chapter, he said, is operating under a charter granted by the New York Chapter, but when it has 2,000 members it will have a permanent charter of its own.

Storms was located by the police, who traced the source of invitations sent to Yonkers residents to join the Klan. Among those who received invitations were Corporation Councel James Taylor Lewis and Dr. Leroy Burr of 2 Hudson Street.

KLANSMEN DENOUNCE ACTION OF HAYWOOD

Montgomery Advertiser

Wizard Says Move Is Effort to Injure Klan

2-4-23

(Associated Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—W. H. Evans of Atlanta, national imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, today authorized his New York representatives to denounce the local activities of Rev. Dr. Oscar Haywood, self-alleged national klokard of the klan, who arrived from the South Saturday to found "The American Protestant Movement for the Advancement of the American Protestant Church."

The imperial wizard's spokesman characterized Dr. Haywood's latest activity as "an apparent effort to use the Klan as a cloak for the estblishment of a rival organization."

In the same statement it was made plain that Dr. Haywood in challenging Rev. Thomas Dixon, author of "The Clansman," to a public debate, was acting without the authority of the Klan's high officers, and contrary to their wishes. Of the former pastor's claims to the title of "national klokard," it was declared there was no such office.

Dr. Haywood also was characterized as merely "a lecturer whose services are employed by the Klan when desired."

When Dr. Haywood arrived here Saturday, he announced he would hold a number of public meetings to aid in building up the Klan. Later he said his mission here was to build up a distinct organization, "The American Protestant Movement for the Advancement of the American Protestant Church," of which he claims to be the founder. He said it was not an "offshoot" of the Klan, received no support from it and Klan members were not eligible to become officers in its administrative department. It was not to be a secret organization, he said.

A Difference With a Distinction.

New York Times

From out in Minnesota a reader of THE TIMES writes in protest against the mildness with which it censured the farmers who lynched certain strikers in Arkansas, as compared with the severity of its comments on the Ku Klux Klan in Louisiana.

In both States, he writes, long-continued conditions of lawlessness had existed, and in both people at last took the law into their own hands and punished the guilty. Except for the wearing of hoods by the Klansmen he can see no difference between the two organizations, particularly as the announced purposes of both are highly commendable. 1/24/23

Our correspondent is entirely mistaken. Such little sympathy, carefully qualified, as was expressed by THE TIMES for what was done in Arkansas was based on the premise that the duly constituted authorities, State and local, had failed to repress the violence of the strikers and had allowed the district to suffer from a nearly complete suspension of railway traffic through it. In Mer Rouge the Klansmen were themselves the constituted authorities, and anybody there who had violated the law could have been punished by them in a legal way. N.Y.

As a matter of fact, what they punished with greatest vigor was not illicit distilling or loose living, but talk about and against the Ku Klux Klan and resistance to the will of its officers. These were capital crimes, with death by torture the penalty.

The Arkansas farmers acted openly and assumed responsibility for what they did. Their excuse, good or bad, was that they had no other relief from an intolerable situation. In Mer Rouge, as elsewhere, the Ku Klux Klan by its secrecy and its disguises evades all responsibility as much as it can, and its members try to enforce not the law, but their own opinions and prejudices.

KLAN KLEAGLE GUILTY OF HAVING BLACK JACK

Louisville News
Louisville, Ky.

New York, Feb. 8.—(Crusader Service) Frederick Storm, of 177 Elm Street, Yonkers, exalted cyclops of the Ku Klux Klan in Yonkers and Kleagle of Westchester County, was found guilty in the police court there yesterday of carrying a black jack and was placed on probation. He is to report every Sunday to Probation Officer Matthew Lesnick for three months. 2/10/23

Storms admitted having the black jack, but said he had a special policeman's badge and a license to carry a revolver because he did detective work in the plant of an elevator company in Yonkers. City Judge Charles W. Boote told Storm he had no right to carry a black jack, and should not cary the revolver except while on the company's property on duty.

Storm astonished the residents of Yonkers last Sunday by saying that there had been a branch of the Klan there for years, and that it had 200 members. He claims 15,000 members in the county.

KLAN HEAD HEARD IN MAIL FRAUD CASE

Louisville Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Associated Press Report.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Edward Young Clarke, imperial klaliff of the Ku Klux Klan, came here today from Atlanta and testifed before a federal grand jury concerning a secret visit he was alleged to have received last October from Marcus Garvey, self-styled provisional president of Africa, and head of the Black Star line, who is under indictment on a charge of using the mails to defraud investors. 2/8/23

Garvey was arrested on January 12, 1922, on a charge of using the mails to defraud. And the next month he was indicted with three other officers and directors of the Black Star line, capitalized at $10,000,000. His trial is now on the calendar.

FORD IN SYMPATHY WITH KLAN, SAYS, KING, KLEAGLE

Louisville News

Catholic Editor and Walter White Warned by New York Klan

Louisville, Ky.

New York, Jan. 31 (Crusader Service)—Henry Ford is to let the world know hi ssymp athy for the Klu Klux Klan at a big meeting in or near New York in the near future, accordinf to an address by Wilson D. Bush, King Kleagle of the Invisible Empire hereabouts at a secret meeting held by the Kluxers in the Dronx Friday night. 2-3-23

At the same meeting, declaring that "we took an oath to protect our order with our lives," the King Kleagle issued a warning to the Klansmen against several individuals, including 'Mr. Scanlan, editor the Catholic Tablet; Mr. Walter White, of the N. A. A. C. P. and a Mr. Dell.'

The King Kleagle boasted of the success of the Klan in having the "Birth of a Nation" revived in New York recently, and declared "Later on we shall get everything we want in the same way. As soon as we fill a few more seats in the halls of legislation we shall strike in forty-eight States at once. Then let us see who can or will dare to stop us."

KLAN TO PROTEST WREATH REMOVAL

New York Times

Newark Organization's Manifesto Threatens Court Battle Against the Police.

2-25-23

R[illegible]NT 'IGNORANT ASSAULT'

[illegible]ght With All the Virility [illegible]ommand, the State-[illegible] Reads.

Times
23

[illegible]t a com-[illegible] Newark, [illegible] wreath [illegible] on [illegible] in [illegible] calendar.

[illegible] on the part of Klan [illegible]bers to protest against police action came to light in Mineola, L. I., where Lieutenant George E. Van Wagner of the Long Island Railroad Police force asked the assistance of Sheriff August Kelsey of Nassau County, in investigating threats he had received as a result of removing a burning cross from a park lot at the railroad station at East Williston.

PREACHES ON KLAN.

ATTACKS ITS FOES

New York Times

Pastor Tells Congregation of an Initiation He Witnessed and Describes Oath.

2/19/23

NOTHING ILLEGAL, HE SAYS

The Rev. J. C. Green Says Hylan's Order Shows "Frenzied State of Excitement."

Nothing illegal or anti-American occurred during a Ku Klux Klan initiation which he witnessed, the Rev. John C. Green, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Rockaway Beach, declared yesterday, in a sermon to his congregation on "Revelations from the Inside of the Ku Klux Klan."

Mr. Green said he had been invited to witness the initiation of a Kleagle and was escorted to a building where the initiation took place. "I was led in behind six neophytes, our eyes were covered," he said, "and was taken before the Grand Kleagle. The six men were asked if they were natiev born American citizens, if they had the best interests of the community, city, State and nation at heart, and whether they owed allegiance to any other Government and whether they believed in the tenets of the Christian religion, white supremacy and free speech."

Mr. Greene said the Grand Kleagle gave the following invocation just before the six candidates swore allagiance to the Klan:

"God gave us men. A time like this demands great minds, true hearts, great faith and ready hands; men whom the lust of office does not kill, men whom the spoils of office can not buy, men who have opinions and will ,men who love honor, who can stand before a demagogue and scorn his treacherous flattery without weakening. We need tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog in public duty and private thinking."

The candidates then knelt before the altar, Mr. Green said, and took the following oath:

"I most solemnly assert and affirm that to the Government of the United States of America and any State thereof of which I may became a resident, I sacredly swear unqualified allegiance above any other and every other kind of government in the world. I here and now pledge my life, property and vote to uphold its flag, its constitution and laws, and will protect and defend and enforce the same until death."

Mr. Green said the Klan had the same right to exist as the Knights of Columbus, the Masons and Jewish societies. He characterized Mayor Hylan's attempt to prevent the organization of the Klan here as showing a "frenzied state of excitement," and said Magistrate Dale's assertion that "there was no room for the Klan in Brooklyn" was a "bombastic version of forgotten law."

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

New York.

RABBI S. WISE DEFIES K. K. K. IN N. Y. SPEECH

Urges Colored Men And Women To Take Courage And Demand That Those Persons Who Murder And Lynch Shall Be Punished.

OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE N. A. A. C. P.

The St. Louis Argus 1/17/23

NEW YORK, Jan. 10. (Special)—Culmination in a night mass meeting in the Town Hall, New York City, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held its Annual Meeting on January 2. In the election, a new member was added to the N. A. A. C. P. Board of Directors, Mr. Herbert K. Stockton of the law firm of Haight, Smith, Griffin and Deming, whose brief on the Dyer-Anti Lynching Bill was instrumental in procuring a favorable report on the measure by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

Branch efforts against segregation in schools in Philadelphia, Boston and elsewhere, and the fight against the Ku Klux Klan and the "Birth of a Nation" film were recited by delegates from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Deleware and Pennsylvania, at the afternoon meeting in the Russell Sage Foundation Building.

At the night mass meeting the speakers were Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, Spingarn Medallist for 1922 and leader of the Anti-Lynching Crusaders; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise; Dan Kelly, a white Texan, who was sent to Kirvin, Texas, by the N. A. A. C. P. to investigate the burning to death of three Negroes; and James Weldon Johnson, who reported on the fight for the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill and asserted a renewed fight for its enactment would be carried on.

Rabbi Wise in the course of his address, uttered a stinging rebuke and challenge to the Ku Klux Klan, and characterized as a discreditable to the American people, the failure of the Senate to enact the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill.

"I was warned against coming to this meeting," said Rabbi Wise. "I may say to you that I am indifferent to what any member of the Ku Klux Klan may say about me or about my people. Their hatred is my honor; their dispraise of my people is its coronation."

Rabbi Wise closed his address with an impassioned appeal that colored men as well as white, continue undaunted the fight against oppression He said:

"I come to you tonight as a Jew and a Jewish teacher because I know as few men have had cause to know how injustice hurts, how it galls and how long continued oppression may degrade. I know—without uttering a word of bitterness or of hatred, for I feel none against my oppressors and my people's oppressors—my chief business in life is to move my people to stand erect, to lift their voices to the skies and to know that no matter what the world without may do to them they must keep their souls undefiled.

"I come to you tonight a son and teacher of one of the earliest and oldest races in history who have achieved high culture; I come to you the scion of a race which gave to the Western World its Bible, old and new, its patriarchs, its kings, its prophets, its evangelists—the race which gave to the world Abraham and Moses and Elijah and Isaiah and Jesus and John and Paul, the race which gave to the world the things of the spirit by which it lives; and I say to you, members, sons and daughters of the newest, in many senses, of the races who have been suffered to emerge from the darkness, I bid you have courage and fear not. To you I speak the word of Isaiah to my people, 'Fear thou not, my servant; fear thou not, my servant.'

"There shall be a minimum of justice and liberality laid at your door, and on the other hand those Americans who, like you and me, love our country, who that America and even- justice must be inter- able terms—we stand with we will support you, we will with you, lawfully in the ican way, not in the lawless of the lyncher; we will fight you as men and women un- this shame shall have been ed, until lynching shall for- r have passed from the vo- bulary and the life of the American people.

"And you, sons and daughters of the Negro race, will render a great service, a supreme service, to your and my America if instead of bowing your backs beneath the yoke of this foul and fiendish oppression, you say to America: 'We are men; we mean to live as men. Our wrongdoers shall be punished and utterly punished under and by the processes of the law; but lynching shall not be the portion of any man, white or black, who lives under the American skies."

Mrs. Mary B. Talbert announced for the Anti-Lynching Crusaders, that all of their work had been done without drawing any of the funds contributed and that those funds were to be turned over intact and entire to the National Asssociation for the Advancement of Colored People for the anti-lynching campaign.

Before the close of the meeting, Mr. Johnson announced the gift by Mr. Philip Peabody of Boston of $1,000 to the N. A. A. C. P.

FEARS KLAN INTERFERENCE.

New York Times 1-26-23

Unity League Director Asks Police Protection for Meeting.

N. T. Jones, Regional Director of the American Unity League, appealed to Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright yesterday for police protection for the anti-Ku Klux Klan mass meeting the league is to hold next Monday evening at the Century Theatre.

Mr. Jones said that the league had received several anonymous threats at its headquarters in the Knickerbocker Building and that its investigators had reported that Klansmen were preparing to break up the meeting by heckling the speakers and to stampede the audience by letting loose noisome odors in the theatre.

QUIT KLAN OR LEAVE BROOKLYN, IS ORDER

Magistrate Issues Warning at Arraignment of Eight.

MEMBERSHIP ADMITTED

Memphis Tenn.

"There's the Robe I Wore," Man Replies When Asked by Judge If He Is the Grand Cyclops of Branch of the Invisible Empire.

1-27-23

Commercial appeal

(By the Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—A warning to members of the Ku Klux Klan that they must give up their allegiance to the "invisible empire" or get out of Brooklyn was issued today by District Attorney Dodd of King's County and Magistrate Dale.

The warning was voiced at the arraignment of eight alleged members of the "inner circle" of the klan, who were arrested last night by members of the bomb squad after they had attended what their counsel admitted to have been a klan meeting. They were held in $1,500 bail for further examination—seven on charges of possessing blackjacks and one on a charge of having a bottle of whisky in the automobile in which all were arrested.

First Persons Rounded Up.

The first persons rounded up by the police since Mayor Hylan's order to drive the klan from the city gave these names in court:

Alfred C. Clarke, John F. Collins, a chauffeur; Ellsworth B. Morse, an assistant manager; William D. M. Simmons, advertising manager of a large typewriter manufacturing concern; John M. Gilmore, a photographer; Thomas Jones, a salesman; Charles T. Mulford, a bank clerk, and Robert Fischer, 19, claiming to be a student at Pratt Institute.

Counsel for some of the defendants demanded an immediate hearing, but Magistrate Dale refused until he was told of the presence of the blackjacks in the car after the men had departed from the meeting, which, it was learned, was held in a building owned by a Masonic organization and occupied in the daytime by the Brooklyn traffic court. William Haddon, superintendent of the building, said the owners had leased the hall to a group known as the Brooklyn Circle Club, and that he never thought the organization was part of the klan.

Admits Klan Meeting.

Magistrate Dale asked M. F. Matheson, as counsel for the majority of the prisoners, whether it was a meeting of the Ku Klux Klan.

Matheson had a short talk with one of the prisoners.

"I am informed," he then told the court, "that it was an open meeting of the Ku Klux Klan designed to acquaint members and any others interested with the aims and purposes of the klan," he said.

"Who is the leader of the klan here?" asked Magistrate Dale.

"I think it is Clarke," was the reply.

Magistrate Dale turned to Clarke and asked if it was true that he was the leader, the grand cyclops.

"Well, that is my robe the detectives took from the car and are holding over there," was the answer.

Before fixing bail Magistrate Dale conferred with the district attorney's office by telephone. He said he had been requested by District Attorney

TO NAME KLANSMEN HERE.

New York Times 1-31-23

Unity League to Make Public List of Members and Organizers.

The American Unity League, through Thomas B. Felder, chairman of its New York Central Committee, announced yesterday that it would presnt to Mayor Hylan and Police Commissioner Enright within a few days the names of some of the New York city residents who have joined the Ku Klux Klan, together with the names of the members of the organizing staff in charge of klan activities. The names will also be published in the League's organ, Tolerance.

"Ithin the last two weeks, the League has obtained evidence as to the persons helping to promote the Klan movement here as well as lists of the members initiated," Colonel Felder said. "Financiers, State and national legislators, political bosses and leaders in religious, social and professional life are included in New York's Klan membership."

Difference of opinion developed yesterday as to whether the meeting at Castle Hall, 149th Street and Walton Avenue, The Bronx, was really a Klan meeting. Lieutenant James J. Gegan and a dozen detectivse of the bomb squad were at the hall, although they did not obtain entrance to the meeting room. It was said, however, that the detectives considered they obtained a line on Klan activities in The Bronx. No regalias were worn.

S. Gracie, manager of the hall, denied that it was a meeting of the Klansmen but one of the "National Civic Association."

Klan Is Formed in Middletown.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 10.—A Klan of the Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, was established here formally last night, according to well authenticated reports. Prospective members were summoned to a meeting and charged with secrecy both as to its place and with regard to all circumstances of the session. State officials of the Klan, among them Major E. D. Smith, King Kleagle, who attended the first meeting in this city, are known to have been at the organization session.

Formation of a Klan here has been under way since a meeting several weeks ago when some prominent men became interested in the organization. It is asserted that these men have signified their intention to do all in their power to promote its interests here.

THOMAS DIXON SCORES MODERN KU KLUX KLAN

Atlanta Constitution 1-24-23

New York, January 23.—Thomas Dixon, author of "The Clansman," vigorously condemned the modern Ku Klux Klan in an address last night and declared it had stolen the livery of the original order. He was one of several speakers at a meeting called by the American Unity league to discuss ways and means for combating the hooded organization.

He said that when the modern klan was organized a few years ago, he declined an invitation to join, warning the organizers that "if they dared to use the disguise in a secret oathbound order today with the courts of law working under a civilized government, the end was sure—riot, anarchy, bloodshed and martial law."

"We have already reached the riot and bloodshed," he said, "and unless the thing is throttled promptly we are in sight of martial law."

The original klan was founded as a weapon against a corrupt and intolerble tyranny by the bravest and noblest men of the south, he said, but the prescription of the negro races by the modern klan is inhuman.

DIXON DENIES HIS CHILD.

Surprises never cease. Now here come Thomas Dixon, author of "The Clansman," denouncing the Ku Klux Klan and refusing to allow the Baltimore branch of the organization the right to call itself the Thomas Dixon Klan. In a statement published last week in the New York "Globe" Mr. Dixon said:

New York Age New York N.Y.

"When I wrote 'The Clansman,' I wrote it as a story and I tried to depict as accurately as possible conditions as they existed in the South at the close of the Civil War. I did not even claim to be in sympathy with the South of the Reconstruction era. I merely reported conditions.

Jan 25, 1923

"Today no such situation confronts any part of the country. The carpet-bagging period is ended and the courts and the laws of the nation are functioning properly.

"Therefore, I think it is exceedingly dangerous to have an active organization such as the Ku Klux Klan appears to be. It is revolutionary for this order to take in its own hands the administration of the law. I cannot express my disapproval of the Klan in too strong terms."

In spite of Mr. Dixon's statement, he is father of the modern Ku Klux Klan. It was his writings and his moving picture plays which made possible the re-birth of the organization. Mr. Dixon's claim that the old order was a chivalrous body which rendered a great patriotic service to the country is all bosh. The old Klan was just as pernicious as the new one.

Whether it is fear of the consequences of his labors or a remaining sense of decency which causes Mr. Dixon to denounce and renounce the modern Ku Klux Klan we do not know. However, he will have great difficulty in getting away from the fact that it is his own child.

EIGHT SEIZED AS MEMBERS OF BROOKLYN KLAN.

Dallas Express

Captives Locked up on Suspicion of Felony Charge—Blackjacks Are Found in Their Car.

Dallas Texas

New York, Feb. 8.—Crusader Service)—Eight Brooklyn men, said by a police to have participated in a Ku Klux Klan meeting held last night at No. 182 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, were arrested at 1 o'clock this morning, after having been questioned for two hours at Manhattan Police Headquarters by Lieut. James J. Gegan of the Bomb Squad.

The specific charge against each man is suspicion of felony. This is the first time that arrests have followed a meeting of any alleged Klan group in New York City.

Lieut. Gegan says the men were among seventy-five who gathered in the room occupied by the Brooklyn Traffic Court in the Clement Avenue address. The meeting, it is said, was announced merely as a meeting of "The Marine Circle," but Gogan says he has information it was a gathering of Klan No. 2, New York.

2/10/23

After being questioned for two hours police say Collins admitted that one of the blackjacks was his property. The other men denied knowledge of the second blackjack. Collins was charged with possession of a blackjack. One man was charged with possession of booze.

Clark, police say, is a dancing instructor. They allege room in No. 182 Clermont Avenue from 7 in the morning until 7 at night. After this hour it is rented to social and fraternal organizations and other bodies.

Brooklyn Klan No. 8, is said to have made its headquarters in the court-room for a year or more, using one or more assumed names to deceive the public officials.

The bench from which the Judge hands down his decisions in daytime is the same bench, police say, from which the King Kleagle issues his orders to his knights after dark.

Even the Traffic Judge's gavel is said to be used by the Cyclops.

The men who attended last night's meeting entered in twos and threes, all muttering passwords at the door to a guard, police say. The men eventually placed under arrest were the first to leave the meeting. The others came straggling out, one and two at a time, as though no meeting of any significance had been held. Only the detectives, lurking in the shadows, had an inkling of its nature

Last night's arrests were the culmination of a watch kept on the activities of the members of the "Invisible Empire" in the city for weeks. The Bomb Squad had been kept informed of every movement made by the "Knights." When the Grand Kleagle of New York State mounted the platform before his brethren one of Gegan's men was said to be among the seventy-five who listened to him.

KLANSMAN CHARGES FAKE RIOT STAGED TO SCARE PRISONERS

1-30-23

Claim Members of Order Ill-Treated When Arraigned in Court

Montgomery Ala

(Associated Press)

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Paul S. Etheridge, imperial counsel of the Ku Klux Klan, today charged in a statement that attendants in the Gates Avenue Court in Brooklyn had staged a fake riot outside the cell of eight alleged klansmen arrested Thursday night, in order to intimidate them.

Frank Burke, a court attendant, and other officials flatly denied the charges of Mr. Etheridge, who asserted that members of the order were being persecuted in New York City, and that Magistrate Dale had no right to denounce the Klan at the arraignment of the prisoners on charges of having blackjacks and whiskey in the automobile in which they were arrested.

Describing the riot alleged to have been faked, Mr. Etheridge said:

"The treatment of the men, from the time they were locked in their cells in police headquarters, was not that which is ordinary accorded convicted criminals.

Montgomery Ala

"The attendants at the Gates Avenue Court endeavored to scare or intimidate the men by staging a fake riot outside their cell, throwing bottles and cans down the corridor in front of the cell, one attendant even making a telephone call to police headquarters for reserves in order to quell 'a mob of 2,000 people outside the court who are trying to get at these Ku Kluxers'.

"Another attendant in negro dialect shouting 'let me get at these Ku Kluxers; I'll tear them to pieces."

"The action of Magistrate Dale is regarded by the Klan as one of the most astonishing evidence of official bias and prejudice against the organization that has ever come to its notice When the eight men were first arraigned the actual charge against them the charges constituting only misdemeanors, were not the subject of the magistrate's speech, for Judge Dale, instead of delivering any opinion concerning the charges themselves, launched into a vehement denunciation of the Ku Klu Klan, simply because it was inferred that the eight men had earlier in the event attended a Ku Klux Klan meeting."

KU KLUX KLAN PREACHER EXPELED.

The Rev. Oscar Haywood, D. D. Klokard for the Ku Klux Klan, who came to New York to enlist local Protestant clergymen in the army of the Invisible Empire, was expelled on Wednesday night from his nominal post as evangelist of Calvary Baptist Church. Thus the long advertised show of strength between Dr Haywood and the Rev. John Roach Straton, D. D., pastor of Calvary passed with a complete victory for the latter.

National Baptist Union

The board of deacons voted unanimously to cast out Dr. Haywood, who virtually had dared Dr. Stration to meet the issue. The expulsion took the form of the following resolution:

2-3-23

"Resolved that the resolution of June 26, 1918, and June 29, 1921, recognizing the Rev. Oscar Haywood, D. D., as evangelist or general evangelist of Calvary Baptist Church be hereby rescinded and his name be omitted from the church calendar so long as Dr. Haywood is employed in work incompatible with his position as an evangelist of this church."

"The passage of this resolution unanimously," said Dr. Straton last night, "both by the board of deacons and Calvary Church in regular business sessions is a sufficient answer to Dr. Hayward's unfounded and unfortunate statement that I was afraid to bring the matter to a conference of the church or to make a public statement that I intended to press the matter no further.

"Then Dr. Haywood said, further: 'The former he is afraid to do, the latter he is too proud to do. Once the matter is brought to an open meeting the church will split on its pastor, and not on me. Calvary Church knows that it has received naught but good at my hands. Calvary Church knows that it has received mortal wounds at the hands of the present pastor."

"These unfounded and unfortunate statements which have been made about this church have been given wide circulation throughout America. I feel therefore that it is proper to make this statement with all modesty, but for the truth's sake and for the world's sake.

—New York Age.

GRAND JURY PROBES KLANSMAN'S ACTION

Montgomery Ala

Clarke Called to New York to Tell of Alleged Secret Visit

2-8-23

(Associated Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Edward Young Clarke, imperial klaliff of the Ku Klux Klan, came here today from Atlanta and testified before a grand jury concerning a secret visit he was alleged to have received last October from Marcus Garvey, self-styled provisional president of Africa and head of the Black Star line, who is under indictment on a charge of using the mails to defraud investors.

The nature of the present grand jury proceedings remained tonight shrouded in mystery. All that Assistant United States Attorney Mattuck would say was that the government ten days ago learned of Garvey's alleged visit to Atlanta and that Clarke was subpoenaded to tell of his dealings with Garvey.

Garvey was arrested January 12, 1922, on a charge of using the mails to defraud and the next month he was indicted with three other officers and directors of the Black Star Line ,capitalized at $10,000,000. His trial is now on the calendar.

Garvey's name next appeared in the news when he was ordered by supreme court jury to pay the Pan-Union Corporation $8,508 for non-delivery of a cargo of liquor to Cuba.

Last August Garvey again was in the public eye when, dressed in a colorful uniform, he led a parade through the Harlem Black Belt. A few days later police were called to maintain order at a meeting of Harlem negroes at which speakers criticised Garvey's plans for establishment of a negro republic in Africa.

The same month the charge was made that Garvey had formed an alliance with the Ku Klux Klan, but delegates and deputies of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, of which Garvey is "potentate" sitting as a jury, dismissed this charge.

Late in August Garvey's wife entered a suit for divorce, refusing to admit the validity of a decree which Garvey claimed to have obtained in Missouri.

Last month Rev. J. W. H. Eaton, pastor of a negro church in New Orleans was shot and killed when on the eve of his departure to testify at Garvey's trial, he left his church after voicing criticism of the plan of the "provisional president" for an Africa for Africans. Investigation of this shooting was ordered by Mr. Mattuck.

When dismissed after the examination, Clarke promised Mr. Mattuck he would send here from Atlanta any papers that might throw light on the alleged overtures by the Black Star line to the Ku Klux Klan. He intimated he would return immediately to Atlanta.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

BROOKLYN N. Y. LIFE
JANUARY 13, 1923

The Urban League's Important Work

To the Editor of the BROOKLYN LIFE.

Sir—How many of your readers included among their charitable gifts for 1922 any contributions to the betterment of conditions for the negroes, or to the improvement of inter-racial relationships? From the records of the Brooklyn Urban League, I should say that more did than in the previous year, and that considerably more did than in 1920. The number of supporters, while still relatively small, has been showing a steady growth.

The activities of the Ku Klux Klan, which, despite its newly acquired anti-Jewish and anti-Catholic biases, is primarily anti-Negro, has had considerable to do with arousing a more general sympathy for the colored minority. But the main cause of the increasing interest in the race problem is undoubtedly the heavy migration from the South. This migration has had several significant results. In the first place it has proved that, in the great majority of cases, the Negro can be developed into a valuable member of Northern industrial society. In the second place it has greatly overtaxed housing facilities, and for that reason has intensified problems of health and morality. And in the third place the migration has brought the North face to face with the facts of inter-racial relationships.

The Urban League movement brings to the handling of these facts the point of view and experience of representative members of both races who meet together regularly to develop and direct a constructive program designed to promote the best interests of the entire community regardless of race, creed or color. It has been from a half dozen local organizations in the East to forty Urban Leagues in as many cities throughout the country, affiliated with each other through the National Urban League.

The Brooklyn Urban League has been particularly successful in its work in the Children's Court, but it is also the clearing house for health work, housing complaints and other matters of importance to the welfare of our growing colored population. In addition, it supervises the activities of Lincoln Settlement. To carry on its work through 1923, the League will require $9,500, and it is our earnest hope that a greater number of Brooklyn citizens than ever before will feel disposed to include the welfare of the Negro in their charitable budgets this year, and will express this interest by supporting the Brooklyn Urban League.

WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, *Treasurer*,
105 Fleet Place, Brooklyn.

January 3, 1923.

TELLS OF KLAN FIGHT OVER HOBOKEN LEADER

New York Times

Newspaper Says Pastor Sent There From Atlanta Had to Return to Headquarters.

2-15-23

Well-known residents of Hoboken, among them a lawyer who was an army officer during the war, and a physician, are members of the Ku Klux Klan, according to an article in The Hudson Observer yesterday, which tells of "a spirited struggle between George B. Apgar, King Kleagle, who lives at 527 Washington Street, Hoboken, and the Klan authorities at Atlanta over the leadership in Hoboken." The article also details alleged activities for the Klan of "a certain A. N. Moore."

The newspaper charges that the Hoboken realm has 135 members, headed by Apgar, and says that the Atlanta heads of the Klan, after demanding Apgar's resignation, sent the Rev. R. P. Fowler, a retired minister, to replace him. Fowler, according to the newspaper, returned to the South after the Hoboken Klan had passed a vote of confidence in Apgar.

The bomb squad has begun an investigation of letters apparently referring to the Wlan, which were found in the bedroom of Warren Donnelly, a salesman who committed suicide some time on Tuesday night at 37 Lafayette Street, Brooklyn. One of the letters, marked confidential, and signed John Doll 88 Pineapple Street, Brooklyn, asked Donnelly to attend an "instruction" meeting at 182 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn.

Innovators Only in Secrecy.

One of THE TIMES correspondents gives what he thinks the answer to the question recently propounded in this column—what is the matter with the people of Mer Rouge that they should be acting in a way so utterly un-American? He says that there is nothing peculiar to themselves in their mental condition. "The thing that is wrong with them is the thing that is wrong with the whole country—a craze for interfering with our neighbors and regulating their lives for them."

New York Times

That is an answer, but is it the answer? Early in American history—at its very beginning—the desire and the determination to do such interfering and regulating was strongly displayed, and while the venerated forefathers did not put on hoods, either white or black, when they undertook the reforming of a neighbor, the consequences to him frequently were not much less severe than have followed like activities in Louisiana. From that time till now, Americans never have been notably tolerant of differences of opinion on matters that deeply interested them.

New York

Ku Klux Klansmen are unlike the rest of us, now and in the past, chiefly in that they lack the courage of their convictions—work in the dark and evade, when they can and to the extent of their power, all responsibility for their efforts to make other people observe their own standards of propriety.

DISMISSES CHARGES AGAINST KLANSMEN

Atlanta Constitution

Disorderly Conduct Cases Dropped Against Eight Men in Brooklyn.

2-22-23

New York, February 21.—Magistrate Golden in Brooklyn today dismissed charges of disorderly conduct lodged against eight men alleged by the police to be members of the Ku Klux Klan. The men were arrested on the night of January 26 after they were said to have attended a meeting of the klan in a room serving in daytime as the Brooklyn traffic court.

Detectives said they had found a hood, robe, blackjack and bottle of whisky in an automobile in which the men were riding. Magistrate Golden promised counsel to ask the police to return the hood and robe. Two of the men were held for violation of state prohibition laws and for carrying concealed weapons.

BOTS KLAN AT 1,450,000.

New York Times

Dr. Crandall Enlists Uptown Lions to Fight Ku Klux.

2-14-23

Dr. Ernest Crandall, director of lectures for the Board of Education, told 200 members of the Uptown Lions yesterday at a meeting at the Hotel Marie Antoinette that the Ku Klux Klan now had 1,450,000 members. "Connecticut is leading in the race to top the list of members in Northern States, and now has 45,000 robed Klansmen," Dr. Crandall said. "his menacing organization is getting stronger every day, and something must be done to check its activities."

S. H. Peterson, President of the Lions, announced that all the members of that organization were ready to join in fighting the Klan. The members present joined the American Unity League under the auspices of which Dr. Crandall spoke.

ASCRIBE TO KLAN ATTACK ON SMITH

New York Times

Legislators Get Series of Letters Assailing Jews and Catholics.

3-1-23

BOAST OF FIRING CHURCHES

Missives Call Governor Jesuit Pawn and Laud Ku Klux as Protestant Champion.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—During the last forty-eight hours legislators have been deluged with letters, bearing no signature but generally attributed by the recipients to the Ku Klux Klan, in which the burning of Catholic churches and institutions is boasted of. The Klan set up as a champion of American principles and the Protestant faith and a general appeal made to the Legislature "to guard against Jesuit schemes for the mastery of America."

Governor Smith, "groomed as a democratic presidential candidate in 1924" is assailed as a pawn in the "Jesuit" game. The Governor, when a copy of the communication was shown to him this evening, read it through with knitted brow but declined to comment.

Three letters, all anonymous and the last of a series mailed in Brooklyn, have been received by the legislators since the introduction last week by Senator Walker of a bill which would require the Klan and other secret organizations to file lists of their membership with the Secretary of State. The first of the communications was received by Senators and Assemblymen when they returned to the Capitol on Monday night. The last, received this morning, contains approximately 2,000 words.

Until this latest missive was read, the lawmakers had paid no attention to the communications. Tonight, however, Assemblyman Jesse of New York City made it known that he would call the attention of the Legislature to the letters and demand an investigation with a view to revealing their source.

One of the communications was in the form of a circular, headed "The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln the Foul Work of the Roman Catholic Church."

This contained what purported to be quotations from utterances of Lincoln, attributing the Civil War to Jesuits. Like the other communications, this was mimeographed.

The attack on Governor Smith was contained in the missive which reached the capital today. This began with quotations from a book bearing the title "Fifty Years in the Church of Rome," the author being the Rev. Charles Chiniquy, described as a former Roman Catholic priest of Canada who turned Protestant "and became the firm friend of Lincoln." In his book the former priest describes what he calls a "papal plot to destroy Protestant America."

"'Al' Smith, Governor of New York, a Tammany Hall Roman Catholic politician, is being groomed as Democratic Presidential candidate in 1924 and his propaganda for this purpose is already seen in the daily press," said the attack.

"The Jesuit schemes for mastering America, by starving out what they call 'the godless public schools' in favor of parochial schools, where papal idolatry and criminal ignorance are bred and by subverting our political institutions to the domination of Roman priestcraft, seemed until lately to be on the crest of the wave.

"But, lo! at the blackest hour, what is this strange light which gleams in the gloom like a flaming torch, causing hundred sceptred 'Princes of the Holy Roman Empire' in America to tremble on their cushioned thrones, sweating in an agony of fear? Whence comes this flaming torch of truth that ignites Roman Catholic churches, academies and nunneries, fills the land with patriotic anti-Catholic literature and inspires millions of aroused Americans to organize for action to destroy this triple-headed beast which threatens America's life.

"A wave of Protestant, Anglo-Saxon Americanism is beginning now to gather force. It shall mount and mount, higher and yet higher, increasing its strength into irresistible might, until at last it breaks in a torrential flood that shall sweep every disloyal and Christ-hating Jew from the face of our beloved land, washing it clean and pure as a fit habitation for Christ and His followers.

"Under the guidance of the King of Kings, Christ, who is always watching over His people, the Ku Klux and its allies are 'fighting fire with fire.' The Roman Catholic and the Jew are notoriously lawless. The Klansman is law abiding, and he is executing the law of God, who says to evil and evil's mouthpieces, 'Thou shalt surely die.'"

HUMAN LEOPARD SOCIETY IS THE AFRICAN K. K. K.

Afro-American

Harold Taylor Just Returned From Liberia Tells How Government Fights Klan

3-2-23

DEATH SENTENCE DENIED

Commissioner Puts Them To Hard Labor for Six Months Without Food

New York City, March 1.—Writing specially for the World, Harold Taylor, who arrived here from Liberia on a business trip told this week how a former Boston man has risen to the important post of High Commissioner in the Liberian Republic.

This high commissioner is W. A. Stuard, who migrated to Africa with his father some thirty-two years ago. At the age of fifty he President King's right-hand man and is assigned to the special task of keeping order among the civilized tribes of he back country.

Describing his visit to Commissioner Stuard at a trading post on the Pau River, several hundred miles in the interior, Mr. Taylor said:

"He was a tall, massive black man of about fifty years, whose every exposed part showed scars. His right hand was warped and stiff, the result of a gunshot wound. His left hand was ghastly. Once, he said, a native had lunged at him with a knife. He had grasped the blade, and it had split his palm to the bone. The wound had healed, but every finger had remained clenched, save one. This one he used for typewriting, and he could scamper over the keys with it in as lively fashion as any typist. He told me that he was a native of Boston, U. S. A., that his father, who had been a bank watchman in that city, had migrated with his family to Africa. The young Stuard, 18 years old at the time, had entered the service of the Liberian Government, and for thirty years had been employed in ruling over the tribes.

RECEIVES KINGLY VISITOR

His constabulary attendant came in.

"'The King of the Greboe people is outside,' was the announcement.

"I was deeply impressed. The Greboes were one of the most powerful and warlike tribes along the Pau River, and their King was renowned as an old fire eater. When he deigned to appear at Monrovia, the capital, the dignitaries of the republic exerted themselves, with bows, banquets and flattering ceremonies, to placate him. I prepared myself for a ceremonious reception

of the monarch.

"The Commissioner continued his typewriting for a while, and then arked in his Boston Negro dialect:

"'What does the old scoundrel want?'

"I trembled. I hoped he wouldn't use any such tone with the King.

"'He says he is on a state visit,' he attendant replied.

"'Send him in!' Commissioner

"In a few minutes a huge old man in a white robe stalked in. Half a dozen ministers of state followed him. The Commissioner did not turn, but continued to type. The King stood near the door with an xpression of astonishment and anger. I got up, and felt like jumping out of the window. It seemed an hour before Stuard spoke.

"'What do you want?' he growled, never turning.

"The King stood silent, his body growing rigid. The Commissioner swung around. The eyes of the two men met. The old monarch drew himself up with a superb expression of barbaric pride and nobility. The Commissioner showed his teeth in a nasty grin.

"'What do you want, damn you?' he snarled.

"The black King's eyes gaped with astonishment. He advanced a few steps, with an air of majestic forbearance.

"'We never meet, massa,' he spoke in the pidgen English of the district, 'I want say hello.'

"Commissioner Stuard did not look at him again, but spoke to the constabulary man.

ORDER KING FLOGGED

"'Take him out and give him twenty-five,' he bawled, and returned to his typing machine.

"Twenty-five! That meant twenty-five lashes, the usual punishment for delinquent carriers. I thought it was all a nightmare, but the attendant called several of his fellows and they dragged the howling King outside. I watched them throw him down, bare his back, and give him twenty-five lashes with a bamboo rod. When the sounds told that the operation was over, Stuard, still at his typewriter, yelled:

"'Bring him back here!'

25 MORE FOR LYING

"'And now,' he howled, when the cringing King had been thrust into the room, 'are you going down to Monrovia, and complain to the President and make trouble for me?'

"'No, massa,' the monarch whined

"Stuard turned to the attendant.

"'For lying like that,' he growled, 'give him twenty-five more.'

"They gave him twenty-five more, and then the Commissioner ordered the monarch and his court to be put to work as convicts for two weeks.

"'I know these natives,' he said to me contemptuously. 'That old rascal has been up to some deviltry, and, because I am new on the job, has come down her to pull wool over my eyes.'

"Several days later the word came that the Greboes had been on cattle raids. When the King and his ministers were released they went back to their tribe, and told how they had browbeaten the new Commissioner, but the old King ordered the cattle raids to cease, and kept the Greboes severely at peace, with the result that the trouble in the district soon quieted down.

"The episode did not end there, however. The politicians down in Monrovia seized upon it to make trouble for Stuard.

DEPRIVED OF DEATH PENALTY

"They could not get Stuard deprived of his Commissionership, but they did get him deprived of his right to the death penalty. No longer could this terrible Pro-Consul order the spectacular hangings that are quite a feature of Liberian life and are necessary to public peace in the jungle. He could give a miscreant six months at hard labor, and no more. It was under this disadvantage that Stuard took a large hand in the affairs of African secret societies.

"Black immigrants to Africa took from the United States with them the American fancy for mystic organizations, lodges. Now, lodges are susceptible of strange flowerings. The Ku Klux Klan is an instance. In Africa the lodge system has taken on marvellous guises. Frightful monstrosities have developed.

"There are the Gi-Gi, or Water Leopards, the most hideous Mafia order in the world. It has vengeance for its object, and spreads death throughout Liberia. Any member may demand and get the death of any non-member he chooses. The Water Leopards, through some native superstitution, always snare their victim in the water. They take him to shore. There he is confronted with the man who demanded his death, so that the vengeance of his spirit may be borne by this one. They cut off his hands and feet, and throw him back into the river to drown.

THE AFRICAN KU KLUX KLAN

"There is another society of leopards, these far more horrible than the Water Leopards. They are the Human Leopards. The mystic rite that this order celebrates is the act of cannibalism. Every member upon joining is required to give two relatives, parent, brother, wife or child, to a loathsome secret banquet at which he is the host.

"Stuard conducted a savage war upon the Human Leopards. He laid hands upon one of the leaders, a wealthy chief, who had sacrified a wife and son to his initiation. A fierce insquisition of the man led to the catching of fourteen other Human Leopards and the woman whose employment it was to prepare the ghastly food. A grand ceremony of hangings was in order, but the Commissioner had been deprived of the life and death right. Stuard was not a man to be baffled by such a difficulty. He sentenced the prisoners to six months at hard labor, and ordered that the only food given them should be an emetic every morning. Day after day a crowd gathered outside of the prison yard and watched the lingering death of the wretches.

Deprived of Homes, Dying of Exposure, Starving, According to Letter From Chattanooga, Tennessee -- Ku Klux Klan Said to Be Active

New York Amsterdam News 3-7-23

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, today made public portions of a letter received from a person actively connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Chattanooga, Tennessee, in which startling charges are made of the driving out of Negroes from Georgia towns, and confiscation of their property, including houses, automobiles, crops; and the death of numbers of the fugitives from exposure and hardships suffered on the flight. The name of the writer which is signed to the letter is withheld because it is feared the person's safety would be endangered were the name made public.

The letter says in part:

For the last month or two the white people have been putting the Negro to flight out of several towns in Georgia—about the time their crops were ready for gathering they began—some were run away from home with their crops standing in the fields ready to gather—hence white people went to their houses and gave them notices to leave in so many days and on other instances notes were written and signed by, as indicated, K. K. K., and intimidated them so that lots of them left their homes furnished just as they were while they were at home. Some with their houses cleaned up, beds made up and everything done as though they were at home—they left their homes with nothing but what they were wearing and a suit case and sometimes not that.

One family had to flee through the rain, snow and cold, wade and swim the streams and at last arrived here in Chattanooga for everyone of that crowd to die except one, in less than two months, from exposure they received in making their escape from their pursuers. One man who had a nice automobile drove up to a filling station where he had always lived, to have his car filled, the man in charge asked him who the car belong to, and he replied that it belonged to him. Then the oil man ordered him out of his own car saying that it no longer belonged to him—telling him that he got no oil from that station to move a car that belonged to him, and told him to leave the country. For weeks it was a most pitiful sight to see people travelling over this city by droves almost—through the rain and cold—with little bundles, suit cases, early in the morning and late at night, forlorn, hungry, cold and nowhere to go. They slept anywhere they could get to sleep and ate anything they could get—an organization contributed toward their food for several weeks.

Several hundred of these people settled here in Chattanooga and its vicinity, mostly in South Chattanooga. Athens, Ga., almost all the colored people were run away and they were run out of Jessup, Ga., around in the neighborhood of northern Georgia near Summerville, and Lafayette, which is near the line of Chattanooga.

ALLEGED KLAN ARSENAL FOUND BY N. Y. POLICE

Afro-American Baltimore Md. 3/9/23

275 Cases of Winchester Rifles, Pistols and Hand Grenades Taken From Trunk

KLAN OFFICIAL ARRESTED

Careless Handling of High Explosives Would Have Killed Hundreds

(Crusader Service)

New York, Mar. 8.—A big cache of modern military arms and ammunition was discovered and seized in New York late yesterday afternoon and the authorities began an investigation in which their suspicions, at first directed toward the Irish rebels turned to the Ku Klux Klan.

According to a high officer of the Police Department two of the biggest New York officials of the Klan were taken in custody for investigation. This officer, who refused to be quoted by name, said that the police were asking them to throw light on a theory that the arms and ammunitions had been secretly assembled for "some warlike purpose of the Klan."

Two circumstances, the police informant added, led to the immediate course of the investigation toward the Klan. One was that Wilson D. Bush, described as Grand Cyclops of the Klan, was said to live at 225 West 25th street, immediately behind that in West 24th street, in which the military material was found. The other was that the second man whom the police said they were questioning, W. D. Moore, of 445 West 25th street, lives within a block of where the cache was discovered.

RENTED A WAREHOUSE

Further, Moore was said to have rented recently a warehouse in Hoboken within one block from that in which the arms and munition were said to have been stored before they were removed to New York, whither part of them were transported a month ago while the rest were moved yesterday.

The first discovery made by the police was that one hundred and seventy-five cases of high-powered ammunition, including enough hand grenades to wreck a big section of the city.

A single vigilant policeman, suspecting nothing more startling than hootch, was responsible for the discovery. Police officials, who looked over his find, heaved a sigh of relief, realizing that a great disaster might have ensued had the explosives stored in the basement of a tenement with twelve families living over them, suddenly let go.

HAD BEEN HANDLED CARELESSLY

They regarded it as singularly fortunate that no such disaster happened, particularly because the deadly missiles in their light wooden boxes had been tossed about as if they really had been canned goods, as those who handled them pretended that they were. The grenades, most dangerous part of the stores, had been handled with the most striking carelessness. They were stuffed loosely into suitcases with no wrapping or packing to prevent the jar that might have set them off with force enough to wreck everything in their path.

The heavy store of explosives was seized in and in front of the three-story tenement at 265 West Twenty-fourth street. Included in the 275 cases were thirty-two of Winchester cartridges, .38 and .45 calibre pistol cartridges, and a large quantity of deadly hand grenades.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

New York.

KLEAGLE GETS GUN PERMIT.

Tells Yonkers Judge His Intimate Friends Are Klansmen

Informing City Judge Charles W. Boote of Yonkers that three-fourths of the Ku Klux Klan members in that city were the Judge's friends, Frederick Storms, King Kleagle of the Klan for Westchester County, asked and obtained permission yesterday to indulge in weekly revolver practice to improve his marksmanship. Storms, who is on probation for carrying a revolver and a blackjack, reports to Judge Boote every Sunday.

"How's the Klan progressing?" Judge Boote asked.

"We're doing pretty well," Storms replied. "Getting new members all the time. You may not know it, Judge, but three-fourths of our members are intimate friends of yours."

Storms then asked permission to carry a revolver to Peckham's Lake, on the outskirts of Yonkers, every Sunday, so that he could resume revolver practice.

"I don't think that you would ever kill anybody," said the Judge.

"Not unless in self-defense," said Storms. "The only way I would kill anybody is with kindness."

Storms explained that he had never displayed his revolver, and that nobody ever knew he carried one until the police searched him. Judge Boote told him that he could carry the revolver for his weekly practice.

The New York Times 4-2-23

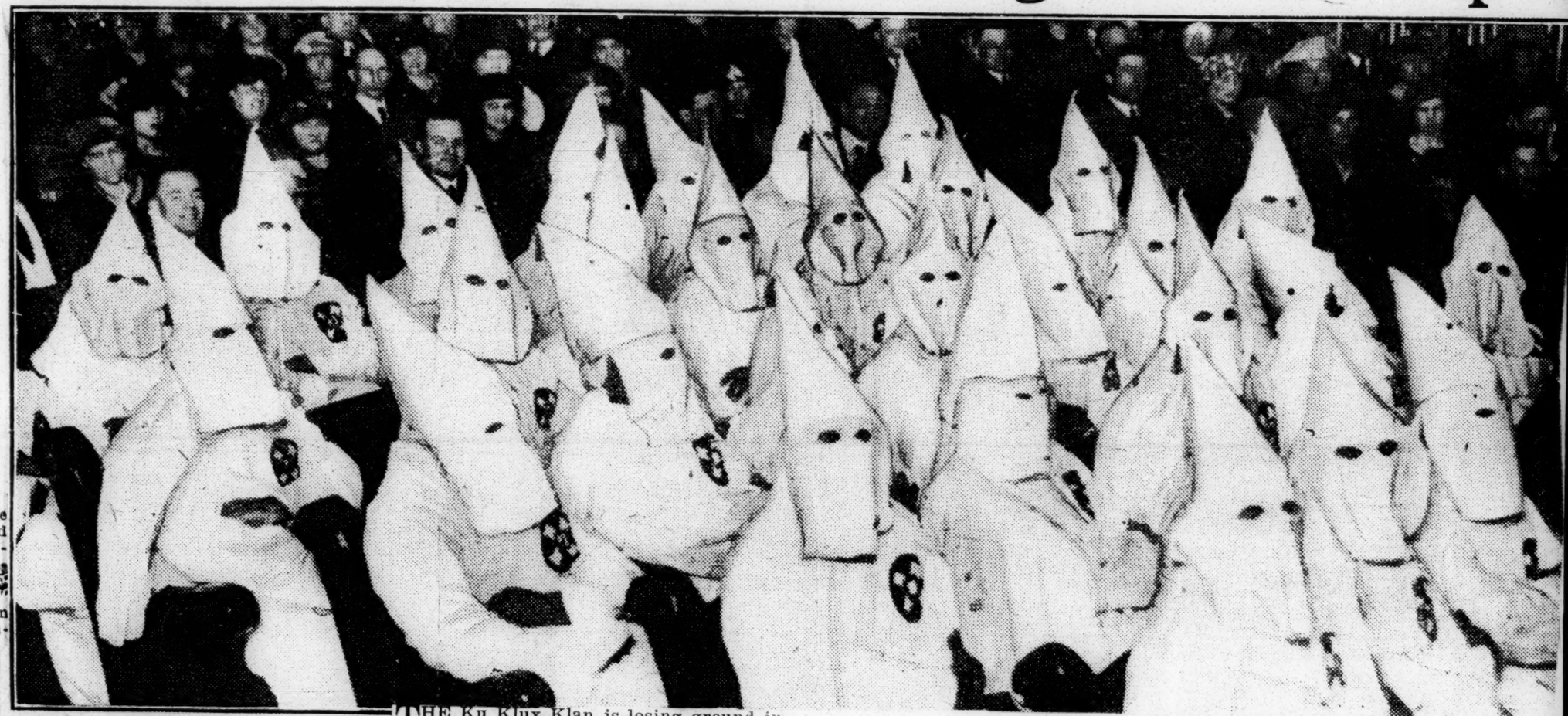
(Associated Press)

ALBANY, N. Y., March 31.—The bill supposed to have been introduced in the New York state legislature designed to prohibit corporations in other states from operating in this state, particularly a "Georgia corporation" could not be identified tonight from an announcement supposed to have emanated from the Ku Klux Klan.

Bills recently were introduced in the legislature providing for publication of membership rosters of secret organizations and this was taken as directed at the klan but legislation curbing corporations along lines suggested in the purported klan announcement tonight could not be found in legislative records. 4/1/23.

New York Herald N.Y.

Ku Klux Klansmen Coming Into the Open



P. & A. Photos

NEW YORK HERALD
MARCH 18, 1923

THE remarkable and unusual photograph reproduced above shows hooded members of the George Washington Klan, K. K. K., as they attended services last Sunday night, their identity concealed, at the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in Newark, N. J. This is one of the very few occasions in which the Klan has so appeared in this part of the country. Their entrance into the church caused a sensation in the congregation. The Klansmen were welcomed by the minister, the Rev. Paris E. Greenly, who introduced the "exalted cyclops" to the congregation. The photograph reproduced at the right shows the "exalted cyclops" occupying the pulpit of the church, from which he addressed the congregation. The picture at the bottom of this page shows the members of this same Newark Klan attending the funeral services of one of their members recently in Fairmont Cemetery, at Newark. Twenty-five members of the Klan entered the cemetery and went to the grave. Their appearance was a surprise to the mourners.

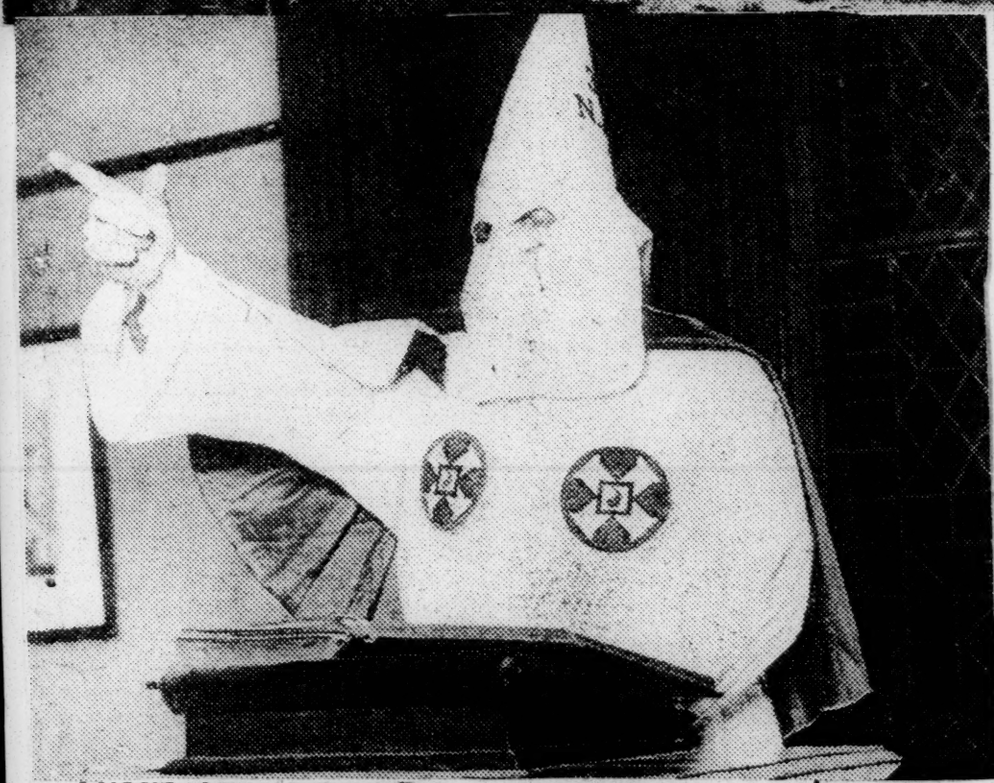
THE Ku Klux Klan is losing ground in the South, where the people realize it is not needed for the negro and care very little about the fight against the Catholics and the Jews. It is losing steadily in Texas. It is gaining substantially in West Virginia, Maryland, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, New York, New Jersey and other middle Western and Northern States.

The Department of Justice has no intention of moving against the Klan now. President Harding has manifested no special interest. Assistant Attorney-General John H. Crim sent the Attorney-General, before he became ill, the names of more than 300 Federal employees who belong to the Klan and recommended that he ask the President to dismiss them from the service. That report is still on the desk of the Attorney-General.

The Klan seems to be growing faster in New Jersey than in any other State.

Senator Watson says there are 300,000 members in Indiana. Senator Reed believes there are 150,000 in Missouri.

K. & H. Photo.



LYONS AND THE KLAN.

Causes of Indiana Republican State Chairman's Sudden Recovery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of April 3, commenting upon the action of Hon. Lawrence Lyons, Chairman of the Indiana Republican State Committee, in resigning his membership in the Ku Klux Klan and publicly denouncing that vicious organization as un-American and subversive of the Constitution, you call upon Mr. Lyons to now perform a much "harder task" and explain why he—"presumably not an unsophisticated person"—ever joined the Klan in the first place.

Having asked the question—both a pertinent and proper one—I assume you would like to have the answer to it. If so, I can give it to you substantially in the language of Mr. Lyons himself, for I happened to have been present in Chicago when Mr. Lyons, in company with some friends, one of them Mr. Thurman, also a prominent Indiana Republican, now Collector of Internal Revenue, and a probable candidate for Governor, called at the headquarters of the American Unity League, wrote out his resignation and also his letter denouncing the Klan.

All of which he did in the face of the fact that there are today 261,000 Klansmen in Indiana (they claim over 300,000) and at least 2,000,000 in the United States, which is a million less than the Klan claims. These rather impressive, not to say startling, figures should be taken into consideration in connection with what follows, and Mr. Lyons be given some credit for political as well as moral courage in now taking a stand against the Klan, despite its rather formidable political strength, particularly in Indiana.

I am sure I violate no confidence when I publicly repeat Chairman Lyons's reasons, for joining the Klan, which he did about six weeks ago. His reasons for resigning have been widely published already and have attracted much attention. He said it was "politics" that got him into it, and "fool politics" at that; that quite a number of his political friends and advisers "insisted" that as State Chairman of the Republican Party he should join the Klan "for party purposes," and they "over-persuaded" him, against his personal inclinations, to go into it. Their reasons for this were that it was necessary to "offset what the Democrats were doing"; that the Democratic leaders were "joining the Klan right along" and that it was up to Lyons to "get in with them, too." He further said that he didn't realize until he was initiated just what sort of organization he was joining; that he "hadn't been in it ten minutes" before he was "ashamed of himself" and realized that he had been made "the goat." Also that the Klan was a wholly "un-American" and probably "unlawful" organization.

THOS. W. LOYLESS.

New York, April 3, 1923.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

They Had a City for Victim.

One commentator on the recent savage beating down in Macon of a man whose ideas of propriety were not those of certain persons as yet unidentified, says of them that "in effect they have tarred and feathered Macon."

The statement lacks accuracy in one respect, as tar and feathers were not used in the instance, but it is essentially true and might have been extended to cover the whole State of Georgia, that part of the country, or even the whole country.

For the disgrace of every lynching extends far.

Whether or not the behavior of the man and woman involved in this case justified reprehension is a question wholly irrelevant to the issues involved. If it did, the treatment they received is no less without excuse than it would have been if they were paragons of all the virtues. If they had violated any laws, the courts of Georgia would have punished them in the way and to the degree which has been decreed by the Georgia Legislature. And if the people of Georgia think the present laws dealing with certain offenses are inadequately severe, it is within their power to pass new laws of whatever sternness they consider right.

What is intolerable is that a few individuals, with no authority and no responsibility, should assume the right to say what others shall or shall not do and to punish as they see fit any violation of a code written in no statute book—of a code which they well know could not be written in such a book, in Georgia or anywhere else. The city and the State were lynched in the sense that their reputation was injured wherever the news of what was done may go, and the injury is reparable only by the prompt bringing to justice of those who inflicted it.

Their Method That of the Klan.

At present writing there seems to be no clear proof that the men who flogged BRIGHT were members of the Ku Klux Klan. They went about their work without the disguise of gown and hood, and no doubt the Klan officials will repudiate them. But the work itself is exactly such as the Klan often has done, and the doing of it would have been in accord with the purpose for which the Klan was organized and exists.

Its members pretend to be the upholders of virtue and defenders of the law; really they are banded with the object of enforcing their own opinions and prejudices on everybody, and they insolently profess to do what the law cannot or will not do in the way of maintaining respect for itself and morality. Inevitably, as at Mer Rouge, they are obliged, sooner or later, to make criticism of themselves or resistance to their decrees a crime punishable with death. Civilization wanes in exact ratio with the increase of their power, and wherever they can act with impunity the result is a state of terrorism verging rapidly into anarchy.

To get one part of the truth about the Ku Klux Klan one only has to read the charges exchanged between two factions of the organization now engaged in litigation to secure control of its finances. To get the rest, read the fast following stories of the Klan's midnight activities on lonely roads.

Ku Klux Klan—1923.

New York.

PROMISE TO UNMASK KU KLUX IN JERSEY

Police Say Fiery Cross Incident Will Lead to Full Hudson County List.

POSTAL MAN NAMES GROUP

C. S. Wolf to Be Paroled and Warrants Issued for Klansmen Who Used His Car.

New York Times 4-11-23

As a result of their investigation connection with the arrest yesterday Charles S. Wolf, an employe of the Post Office at West New York, the police in Hudson County said yesterday they would obtain a complete list of members of the Ku Klux Klan in the county. Wolf, arrested at Cliffside, was said by the police to have been the driver of an automobile containing four or five young men who posted flaming crosses, in violation of law, at four points on the brow of the Palisades on Monday night. New York Times

The first of the crosses, made of beams wrapped in waste soaked in oil, appeared at Twelfth Street and the Boulevard in West New York, and Charles L. Munch of Jersey City, who happened, by took the license number of a small automobile containing the men who, according to Munch, placed the cross. Munch notified the Boulevard police, who put out the fire about the time fiery crosses of similar design appeared at Eighteenth Street, West New York; Thirty-first Street, North Bergen, and at Palisade Avenue. The flames were visible in Manhattan. A truck, according to Munch, had been employed to carry the crossed beams.

Wolf told the police that friends had invited him to meet them at the Sjoberg Print Shop, 448 Seventeenth Street, West New York, early on Monday evening and that when he reached the shop he found a dozen or more members of the Junior Order of American Mechanics among the young men present. He was asked, he said, to take over the organization of a Klan in Grantwood, where he lives. When he declined this task he was asked to employ his automobile in the posting of the crosses, to which he assented.

Under the direction of the young men, whose names he gave to the police, he said he drove to Eastern Boulvard and Eigheteenth Street and witnessed the placing of the first cross by young men who sprang from behind a stone wall. He denied witnessing the posting of the other crosses.

Wolf was arraigned before Recorder Miles, and upon the advice of Chief Leonard Marcy of North Bergen was turned over to Chief of Police Hanley of West New York, who said Wolf probably would be paroled after a full statement had been taken, while warrants would be sought for the men Wolf had named.

KLAN METHODS IN MIAMI

Miami is a thriving town in Florida, largely made so by the investment of some thirty-one million dollars of Northern capital. Like most communities of its kind, the town is divided into a white side, occupied solely by whites, and the colored section, where the Negroes live. The latter class is largely made up of mechanics, and the majority are hard-working and industrious.

The election for mayor developed some opposition among the whites to the present incumbent, although his administration had been of a character to enlist general approval. In order to prevent the Negro voters from supporting him at the polls, thousands of printed circulars, adorned with skull and cross-bones, were scattered in the Negro section. They read:

BEWARE!
Negro Citizens, as long as you keep your place, we will protect you,
BUT
Beware! The Klu-Klux-Klan is Again Alive!
and EVERY NEGRO who approaches a polling place next Tuesday will be
A MARKED MAN
This is a white man's country, boys, so save your own life next Tuesday.
KLU-KLUX-KLAN
Miami Chapter

P. S.—Don't think for a minute that we don't know you. A white man will be at every polling place with his book. DON'T GET IN THAT BOOK!

This is the method of municipal politics that makes Florida safe for Northern investors. And yet Florida and the rest of the South invite Northern capital to come within the clutches of the mob.

KLANSMEN CONTROL MOVIE PICTURE FIRM

Men High in Councils of K. K. K. Are Executives.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Men identified with Ku Klux Klanism are the executives of the Cavalier Moving Picture Company, incorporated in Delaware, $10,000,000. The Rev. Oscar Haywood, removed from his clerical office in Calvary Baptist Church because of his activities in that church for the klan, is the treasurer. Also he is author of the first scenario proposed for production by the Cavalier Company. "A Portrayal of the Life of Abraham Lincoln," is its title. Incidentally it presents the life story of J. Wilkes Booth who killed President Lincoln. This is Mr. Haywood's maiden effort as a scenario writer.

Ricord Gradwell, owner of Producers' Security Corporation, number 516 Fifth Avenue, has a contract to market the Cavalier films—if on completion he approves of them. He is not affiliated with the klan. Dr. C. Lewis Fowler, a kickard, a paid lecturer of the Ku Klux Klan, is president and is in charge of the Cavalier offices in the Tubes Concourse Building, Jersey City. Major J. E. D. Smith of Buffalo, vice-president, was kleagle of the klan for this state.

Roscoe Carpenter of Lyons, Ind., and the Hotel Martinique, is secretary of the Cavalier Company and originator of its purpose. He said tonight he is not identified with Ku Klux Klan and more than a year ago began promotion of production of films glorifying Americanism. He interested William J. Bryan in that scheme, Will Hays, and other men widely known, he said.

The New York Times 4-11-23

Said Husband Set the Ku Klux Klan On Her

Charged with disorderly conduct by her husband, Mrs. Rose Jones told Magistrate Simms in the Washington Heights Court Monday morning that her husband, Henry, had set the Ku KluxKlan on her.

Mrs. Jones, who is separated from her husband was charged by him with having stopped paying her rent and throwing the burden on him. The magistrate refused to issue a summons.

"Let her talk," suggested Jones' counsel. "And you will see why we brought her here."

Mrs. Jones then told a rambling incoherent story of her marriage and how her husband had been going around with other women. These women she said, followed her everywhere and set the Klan against her. "One day," she said, "they came up the fire escape and threw a white cube, twelve by twelve, through my window. I did not know what it was then. Next day I saw in the papers where they had captured some dope peddlers. After that they tried to trap me through a radio wire in my home at 218 West 133d street. I reported the matter to the anti-Ku Klux Klan."

Magistrate Simms suggested that Mrs. Jones be taken to Bellevue for observation.

"That's exactly where they want to take me" said Mrs. Jones. "They say I am crazy."

Evening Post 4-11-23

Survey Shows Whites Now Victims of Mob Violence

N Y C CALL
APRIL 25, 1923

Mob violence is now directed chiefly against white persons, even women, as contrasted with the previous record chiefly against Negroes, according to a report just issued by the American Civil Liberties Union, which points out that in the 103 cases of lynching, tarring and feathering or flogging in the last six months of 1922, "over two-thirds of the victims were white men and women." Among the 32 Negroes in the record 20 were lynched. "When a mob goes after a Negro, in most cases," the report states, "it does not stop short of death."

Presenting the striking facts of mob violence in the United States, the Civil Liberties report notes "a marked increase in the number of cases," and claims that "the violence is in most cases the result of an organized campaign of terrorism and lawless assumption of power by private organizations, notably the Ku Klux Klan."

Stating that "Texas leads all the other states in floggings and tarring and featherings," the Civil Liberties report claims that the increase in mob violence "is the product of the class feeling and prejudice aroused by the war. The dominant group behind organized mob violence is that of 'white, Protestant and Gentile' Southerners centering in the Ku Klux Klan with the object of class supremacy, private vengeance, and fantastic notions of enforcing the 'moral code.'"

While most of the mob violence in the last two years took place in the South and Southwest, "there were scattered cases throughout the West, and a few cases in the East," the report states. "The record totals nearly 800 victims at the lowest count, not including riot victims, thus averaging over one person a day. Of these, 102 persons were lynched, 33 whites and 69 Negroes; 63 persons were tarred and feathered, 61 whites and only two Negroes; 167 persons were flogged, 126 whites and 41 Negroes; and about 460 persons, chiefly aliens and I. W. W.'s, were deported from local communities by mobs."

Commenting on this total, the Civil Liberties report states that "the killings by mobs in fact total more than 102, if account is taken of the election riots in Florida, where 30 to 60 Negroes lost their lives, and of race rioting in Tulsa, Oklahoma, where 30 were killed."

Whites Now Mob Violence

KU KLUX FORCED TO GIVE LIST OF ITS MEMBERSHIP

New York State Legislature Passes Bill That Gives Secrecy a Blow

New York, May 11.—Secrecy, the Ku Klux Klan's ace in the hole, has been made a violation of the law in the state of New York. The assembly adopted the Walker bill making it obligatory for all secret organizations to file with the secretary of state a full list of the names of their members, together with the oaths, aims and purposes of the organizations, Friday night and the bill has already been signed by Governor Smith. Chicago Tribune

5-12-23

The bill was popularly known as the anti-Ku Klux Klan bill and was introduced in the legislature with the idea of breaking up that organization in this state by exposing to the public the names of those who are affiliated with the K. K. K.

When the bill had finally passed, Senator Walker, who introduced the measure in the senate at the behest of the New York World, said that it would be an ideal example for the various states to adopt, thus exposing throughout the country those men who fear to let the world see their faces or know their names.

Assemblyman Henri W. Shields, our lone representative in the assembly, was brought to the capitol from his home in Harlem, where he had been confined several days suffering from a severe cold, to vote on the repeal of the Mullan-Gage act, the state prohibition enforcement act. Mr. Shields' vote made just enough to force the repeal through, 76 votes, the number necessary to repeal, being cast to wipe the law from the statute books of New York state.

NEW YORK'S ANTI K. K. K. LAW.

New York Times 5/14/23

Effective methods of handling the K. K. K. have proved to be a puzzle to most states. Even the United States Government has admitted its inability to cope with the situation. When the Congressional investigation of the Klan was abandoned, the Government admitted that not only did it not want to handle the situation, but that it did not know how to do it. The State of Louisiana has tried grand jury indictments and law proceedings against members of the Klan charged with crimes. But it has not succeeded in securing convictions. Without question it is a difficult problem. The question of dealing with a closely organized, powerful and secret organization is not an easy one. Under such conditions the authorities are always working in the dark.

It appears to us that New York State has taken the most practical and effective means of dealing with the Ku Klux Klan. The legislature has passed a bill requiring all secret and fraternal organizations to file with the Secretary of State their constitutions and oaths, and lists of their members. The Ku Klux Klan, such as it is, cannot exist except as an absolutely secret organization. Under the glare of publicity which the New York law shed upon it, the organization must either dissolve or become entirely changed in its nature.

New York has pointed the way, and if every state will pass a similar law, the Ku Klux Klan can be destroyed or changed into something as innocuous as the many fraternal organizations which exist in all the states and do more or less good.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
MAY 14, 1923

PASTOR UPHOLDS KU-KLUX KLAN'S STAND ON SCHOOLS

Rev. L. P. Armstrong Reads Pamphlet Purported to Be From "Imperial Wizard."

"The public school system of this country is a part of the Constitution of the United States, and those who would persist on denominational schools in its stead are creating a dangerous state of affairs, both for the denomination they would perpetuate and for the public in general." This statement was made by the Rev. Lynn P. Armstrong, pastor of the Beverly Presbyterian Church, Beverly rd. and E. 8th st., who spoke last night in his church on the "Facts and Fancies Regarding a Much-Advertised Clan."

"The combination of Church and State has always been a dangerous thing," he continued. "We have each the right to worship God as we please. There are certain things fundamental in the training of the American public school that have helped to mold and weld together our democracy more than any other factor. An institution that teaches them religion along with their other studies is an entering wedge to ask for the public money to support religion. And I am against any denomination that asks for State money to support it. There is going to be a day when such moneys will be asked for, and at that time there will have to be a show down. And that denomination (and it doesn't make any difference whether it is Presbyterian, Methodist, Roman Catholic or what it is), the denomination that asks for moneys is going to spoil its own institution. I do not want any Church to fail. I do not want America to fail. It will be their own fault if they do."

On this matter of the public school the Rev. Mr. Armstrong was fully in accord with the tenets of the Ku-Klux Klan, embodied in a pamphlet given to his young son at school, which was purported to have come directly from H. W. Evans, the new imperial wizard of the Klan.

No Fight on Catholics.

The pamphlet read in part as follows: "Section 3. The knights of the Ku-Klux Klan, regardless of statements made to the contrary, either through ignorance or with deliberate intent to misrepresent it, has not made, is not making and does not intend to make, any fight on the Roman Catholic Church as a religious institution, but it will unalterably and unequivocally oppose any move of the Catholic Church or of any other Church, individual or organization, which attempts to bring about a combination of Church and State in the United States.

"The Ku-Klux Klan does oppose the attitude of the Catholic Church on our public school system, believing that the public school as an institution should be protected from its enemies regardless of who they may be.

"The Ku-Klux Klan concedes to every man the right to worship God as he sees fit and in his own way, or to worship Him not at all, and while it adheres strictly to the tenets of the Christian religion, it seeks no quarrel with any individual or organization because of religious difference."

Quoting again from the pamphlet, the pastor read:

Article II, Section 1—The objects of this order shall be a common brotherhood of strict regulations for the purpose of cultivating and promoting real patriotism toward our civil government; to practice an honorable clanishness toward each other; to exemplify a practical benevolence; to shield the sanctity of the home and the chastity of womanhood; to maintain white supremacy; to teach and faithfully inculcate a high spiritual philosophy through an exalted ritualism, and by a practical devotedness to protect and maintain the distinctive institutions, rights, privileges, principles and ideals of a pure Americanism.

"Institution of Justice."

"Section 3—This order is an institution of chivalry, humanity, justice and patriotism. * * * Its peculiar objects being: First, to protect the weak, the innocent and the defenseless from the indignities, wrongs and outrages of the lawless, the violent and the brutal; to relieve the injured and oppressed; to succor the suffering and unfortunate, especially worthy widows and orphans. Second, to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States of America and all laws passed in conformity thereto, and to protect the States and the people thereof from all invasion of their rights thereunder from any source whatsoever. Third, to aid and assist in the execution of all constitutional laws and to preserve the honor and dignity of the State by opposing tyranny in any and every degree attempted from any and every source whatsoever, by a fearless and faithful administration of justice; to promptly and properly meet every behest of duty without fear and withoout reproach."

On the mooted question of the negro, which is said by the enemies of the Klan to engage a great part of its attention, the pamphlet read: "The Ku-Klux Klan is not the enemy of the negro. It opposes, and will continue to oppose, the efforts of certain negro organizations and periodicals which are sowing the seeds of discontent and racial hatred among the negroes of this country by preaching and teaching social equality. We believe it is possible for the races to live together in peace and unity only upon condition that each race recognize the rights and privileges of the other. Yet we hold it is obligatory upon the negro race, and upon all other colored races in America, to recognize that they are living in the land of the white race and by courtesy of the white race, and that the white race cannot be expected to surrender to any other race, either in whole or in part, the control of its vital and fundamental governmental affairs."

At the beginning of his address the Rev. Mr. Armstrong warned his hearers against swallowing whole the contents of newspapers.

"The press in its printing of the news about the Klan is both right and wrong," he declared. "When the newspaper is thrown at your door at night it is like a net full of fish, some good and some no good. You must pick and choose."

"The present chaos in Florida," said the pastor, "where the whipping boss—that relic of medievalism and slavery still exists, and is lent the sanction of a Senator of that State—gives rise to serious consideration by thoughtful citizens that perhaps there is good reason for the existence of the Klan, or some organization to right the terrible wrongs going on.

"And we don't have to go to Florida or any other remote State to find ample reason for some agency to change the ideas of some of the citizens of this country as to what this country really stands for." And at this point he read from The Eagle of May 12 the address of Luke O'Reilly, lawyer, who spoke at the annual Communion breakfast of Court Angela No. 79, Catholic Daughters of America, given at the Elks Club on Saturday morning, April 12.

"Mr. O'Reilly declares," read the pastor. "'I will not support the Constitution of the United States as it now stands because it violates the law of God. Think of the despicable amendment recently attached to this Constitution. Were Governor Smith to die tonight, Lieutenant-Governor Lunn, a Socialist, an atheist, would then guide the destinies of our State.'

"As a matter of fact," the Rev. Mr. Armstrong declared, "I have known Mr. Lunn for some 20 years. He is far from being an atheist. He was ordained a Presbyterian minister and was assistant pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church. Mr. O'Reilly must be aware of this fact at the same time he is deliberately goading on the Catholic Daughters of America to greater political activity. Those reading that article are liable to believe it, not pausing to remember that it is what an individual says to gain his point."

Not a Klansman.

The speaker declared that he was not a member of the Klan and that he knew nothing more about them than what was contained in the pamphlet, purporting to come from their Imperial Wizard.

Mr. Armstrong emphatically stated at several times during the address that he had no quarrel with the Catholic Church or any other organization or race.

"But the fact still remains," said the pastor, "that on the question of Prohibition I have not known a single Catholic priest who has come out in favor of the 18th Amendment. There have been several Protestant ministers who openly opposed it and we have disagreed every time we met."

The pastor further stated that he was of the opinion that the many atrocities laid at the door of the Klan were simply the work of their enemies trying to discredit the organizatoin and mislead the public. "The newspapers help this along," he said, "but it will not do any harm. If it is a good organization it will hold together; if not, it will disintegrate. Time will prove its worth."

The church was filled to capacity.

NEW YORK HERALD
MAY 3, 1923

KU KLUX ORDER ALSO MAY DON MASKS

More Than 800 Persons Attend Organization Meet.

More than 800 persons crowded the auditorium of the Morris High School in The Bronx last night for an organization meeting of the Knights of Liberty—Race and Justice League, Inc., with headquarters in the Knickerbocker building, which Anthony J. Padon says he is organizing to fight the Ku Klux Klan. Padon told his hearers that he was once an organizer for the Klan, but was discharged when he protested against the methods of the organization.

Besides Padon, the speakers were Alderman Peter Donovan, George W. Harris, a negro Alderman, Rabbi Katz and Louis Weitz, who said that the newspapers did not print the truth about the Klan. Therefore, he said, it would be necessary for the league to establish its own magazine, to which members may subscribe.

Padon said that his organization will have three degrees of secret ritual, and eventually may have robes and masks. Its officials will bear titles, he said, like those of navy officers, and life memberships will cost $10 each. Padon said that anybody who does not like the Ku Klux Klan is eligible for his organization.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923. New York.

HARLEM N Y HOME NEWS
APRIL 29, 1923

Speakers Differ on Methods of Combating Klan

A Phillip Randolph, editor of the Messenger Magazine, and J. A. H. Hopkins, executive secretary of the Committee of Forty-Eight, disagreed on methods of combating the Ku Klux Klan, in a discussion the other night before the Harlem Forum Congregation, 251 Lenox Ave.

Randolph saw in the Klan, the direct result of class conflict. He said, "Whenever you have a ruling class trying to maintain their rule and a subjected class trying to emancipate themselves you find such an organization as the Klan. The Klan spirit is world wide and the causes which produced it are world wide. But I believe that the economic factor is the chief cause. I can see there are other causes.

"Bankers and financiers do not oppose the Klan. If the class in power can create in the colored man inferiority of feeling and in the white, superiority of feeling he can keep them apart.

"Klan Spirit Spreading"

"Large masses of Jews, Catholics, Negroes, etc., are working people, and it is easy to pit them against one another, lest they unite. The old slogan says, "Divide and Conquer." I believe that the Klan spirit is going to spread and grow. We are in for a period of terrorism, because the workers are going to grow in power and the ruling class will become panic stricken."

On the other hand, J. H. Hopkins repudiated force. He said, "Mr Randolph suggested that Jews, Catholics, and Negroes organize and suppress the Ku Klux Klan. Mr. Randolph believes in the doctrine of force. I frankly disbelieve in it. My principal indictment of the Ku Klux Klan is their doctrine of force. It is all through the world.

Imperialism Responsible

"The spirit of imperialism is responsible for the doctrine of force. It arises from the control of a powerful minority. It is based on the doctrine of self-interest. If the Ku Klux Klan were not affecting anyone but Catholics Jews and Negroes, I would be inclined to say that they ought to settle it themselves.

"But the spirit of the Ku Klux Klan is world wide. We ought to inquire into our homes to see if imperialism and self-interest are ruling there. Apparently the world is gone mad today on the doctrine of force. Reprisals and inflicting punishment is going on in Europe. In Florida the thing has been going on for years.

People in Dungeons

"In New Jersey when we investigated prison conditions there a few years ago, we found people in dungeons, deep down under ground. They were in the dark, chained, and were there for weeks and months. One man was chained there for eight years.

"One cannot appeal to self-interest by right unless it is for the good of the whole community. I appeal to the principle as laid down by the greatest politician who ever lived—Jesus—of two thousand years ago. Love neighbor as self, fair and square. At that time few believed it. Now about all believe it, but do not practice it and they get into trouble.

"I have been pretty thoroughly in on prison systems, railroads, banks, and I know that we do not practice the golden rule. Congress would not listen to you.

"A new spirit is coming that is going to rally and go into the fight, not beating other fellows with their own weapons, but with the ballot. Never use any weapons of offense which you would blame your opponents for using. If you drop to this level you are as bad as he is," concluded Hopkins.

BROOKLYN STAND'D UNION
MAY 31, 1923

A Law That Appears to Be Futile.

One of the oddest laws ever passed was that enacted by this year's Legislature and supposed to bother or annoy in some way the Ku Klux Klan. It is a law to the effect that certain unknown persons must come forward and say who they are, under penalty of prosecution.

The Secretary of State has been quoted as saying that if these unknown persons do not file lists of their names, it will be up to the District Attorneys of the various counties to prosecute them.

So there is a job for District Attorneys. Drawing an indictment against certain persons unknown for the crime of not revealing their identity will be a task for the ingenuity of legal draftsmen.

Meanwhile the Ku Klux Klan, against whom the legislation is said to be directed, is holding public meetings all over the State, attended by thousands; and newspaper reporters are invited to be present and tell all about it.

As to what it is all about, the most definite statement that has been made recently of its purposes is that the members are expected to do something to prevent Catholics and Jews getting positions as public school teachers or any other public office or employment, and to make life uncomfortable generally for Catholics, Jews and negroes.

Now it must be obvious that so far as concerns interference with the laws regulating qualifications for teachers, the Klan could not do anything effective without coming out into the open. As to public elections, they are of course a free-for-all, and secret society candidates have to run the risk of being defeated at the polls by anti-secret society candidates. The darker side of the Klan organization—the assaults, whippings and murders of persons whom they choose to regard as morally undesirable, the intimidation and terrorism which have been exercised by the order in certain parts of the South—has not yet been displayed in the North; and if the Klan should ever get bold enough to do those things here, every one of such acts would be a violation of criminal law for which a punishment is already provided.

In Louisiana the Klan was found to be so strong that it terrorized the jury trying some of its members for murder, so that no conviction could be attained. It is thus evidently something in the nature of the Mafia or Black Hand, able to afford protection to its members engaging in criminal acts. But it is impossible to believe that the people of the North, where education is diffused, would submit to such terrorism. It has always been difficult to understand the passive way in which rural Southerners yield to all kinds of outrages by White Caps, Night Riders, Ku Kluxers and like gangs. The principle of self-defense would be exercised up here quite vigorously, it is safe to say, and the authority of the law is much more drastic. Our officials would be pretty sure to do something more than merely stand and look on. Right here in New York a good many gangs have thought for a while that they controlled things by their own bravado and by the support of politicians; but they have all come a grief.

No organization can permanently defy the laws against crime.

But a law requiring unknown persons to make themselves known seems to be the height of silliness. Suppose they do make themselves known; what would be gained? Suppose they say—as they do say—that they refuse to make themselves known; what can be done about it? Suppose the Secretary of State had a list of all the Ku Kluxers in the State, from Aaron Adams down to Zachary Zane, what would he do with it and who would ever look at it and what use would it be in the prevention and prosecution of crime if anybody ever did look at it?

These questions are unanswerable.

The pretended anti-Ku Klux Klan law appears to have been a piece of legislative humbug.

KU KLUX KLAN ASKS TO BE INCORPORATED

Files Certificate at Albany as a "Benevolent Fraternal Society."

REGARDED AS EVASIVE MOVE

Legal Authorities Say Klan Cannot Avoid Membership Publicity Required by New Walker Law.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 1—In what many persons here regard as an effort to evade the new statute which would compel the Ku Klux Klan to come out into the open and file with the Secretary of State its membership oath, as well as a full list of its officers and members, representatives of the "invisible empire" came to the capital today and filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of incorporation as a "benevolent fraternal society."

Incorporation was sought by the Klan under Article 3, Chapter 40, of the Laws of 1909. The Walker bill directed against the Ku Klux Klan and similar organizations, which has become a law within a week by Governor Smith's approval, amended that statute by providing for publicity of "every existing membership corporation and every existing unincorporated association having a membership of twenty or more persons, which corporation or association requires an oath as a prerequisite or condition of membership." Exemption is provided for labor unions and benevolent orders mentioned in the benevolent orders law.

It was the opinion of legal authorities here that the attempt of the Ku Klux Klan to come in under this exemption would prove futile. At the office of Attorney General Carl Sherman it was stated that that object could be obtained only through a special act of the Legislature adding the name of the Klan to the list already named in the benevolent orders law.

While adopting the characterization of a patriotic, secret, social and benevolent organization, lawyers said tonight that the Klan could be confined to incorporation under the membership or education corporation law, and, under the circumstances, could not benefit in any way under the exemption provided by the Walker act.

A certificate of incorporation in effect identical with that of the Klan was filed on behalf of the "Kamelia, Inc.," the women's branch of the Klan.

Klan Defines Its Purposes.

The certificate filed by the Ku Klux Klan sets forth the following purposes of the organization:

"The purpose and object of the corporation is purely benevolent and social, and there shall be no profit or gain to the members thereof.

"The particular objects for which the corporation is to be formed are:

"To confer and initiate ritualistic degrees and fraternal obligations, words, grips, signs and ceremonies under which there shall be united only male persons of sound health, good morals and high character; and to exercise such rights, powers and privileges as are now generally extended to men's fraternal orders under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York.

"To encourage and promote mutual benevolent helpfulness between the members of the association and provide a medium for sociality between the members thereof by grove meetings and otherwise.

"To bring together in this association a body of patriotic Americans and to administer to its members an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States and States and the State of New York, and to require a pledge from them to uphold, protect and defend the flag, the Constitution and the constitutional laws.

"To adopt and amend constitutions and by-laws for the regulation of the general purposes and welfare of the order and of the subordiante branches of the same.

To Hold Real Estate.

"To own and control all paraphernalia, regalia, stationery, jewelry and other material needed for the proper conduct of its affairs; to publish such fraternal literature as is needed in the conduct of the business of the corporation; to buy, hold and sell real estate and personal property suitable to the

purposes of the corporation, and to sell, exchange or sublease the same or any part thereof or to mortgage or create liens thereon; to borrow money and secure the payment thereof by mortgage or deed of trust and to appoint trustees in connection therewith, pursuant to law in such cases made and provided; to execute promissory notes; to have and to use a common seal; to sue and be sued, and to do and perform all these things and exercise all rights which under the laws of the State of New York are conferred upon corporations of like character."

The certificate gives Buffalo as the site of the Klan's State headquarters. Its annual meetings are fixed for the first Monday in April.

Five directors are provided for in the articles of incorporation. The names of those to serve in that capacity until the first annual meeting of the Klan are E. D. Smith, H. H. Kattau and Karl M. Hyde of Binghamton and George C. Bryant and Kennely G. Scott of Buffalo.

The five directors signed their names as incorporators. Two other incorporators are L. V. A. Preuster of Niagara Falls and J. B. Mincher of Buffalo.

In both certificates of incorporation an alteration is made through which the words "men's fraternal orders" and "women's fraternal orders" are substituted for list of organizations named in the benevolent orders law which, in the Klan's certificate, includes Masonic organizations and the Sons of the American Revolution, and in that of the "Kamelia," the Order of Ladies of the Eastern Star, Colonial Dames and Daughters of the American Revolution.

Claims Right to Charter Subordinate Bodies.

The articles of incorporation reserve to the petitioners the right "to issue decrees, edicts and certificates of charters of organization to any subordinate bodies of 'this benevolent fraternal society' in this State whenever the same shall be deemed desirable in the conduct of its business."

Unless it should prove that under its articles of incorporation the Klan can edge its way into the benevolent order category, it would be required, under the Walker act, to file its oath and list of officers and members with the Secretary of State within ten days.

As far as known, this is the frist time the Klan has sought incorporation, although it is understood here that steps looking to incorporation were taken some time again in Oregon, where the Ku Klux Klan is strongly represented.

KLAN WILL NEVER REVEAL NAMES, STATES KLEAGLE

Eastport, N. Y., May 27.—The Ku Klux Klan will never reveal the names of its members, the king kleagle of the order for the state, declared to 8,000 klansmen at an initiation of 1,287 "aliens" near here early today. His remarks were directed at a measure signed last week by Governor Smith, requiring all secret orders to file with the secretary of state the names of members.

The king kleagle, unmasked and without robe, attacked the law as unconstitutional, declaring it was "aimed at one organization."

He described himself as "Major Johnson, U. S. A., retired."

NEW YORK.—The Ku Klux Klan, according to its New York "King Kleagle," will not obey the state law compelling it to unmask.

There are millions of Catholics and millions of Jews in New York state. The mayor of New York is a Catholic. The governor of New York state is a Catholic. Many hundreds of city and state officials are Catholics, and many more hundreds are Jews. Members of the Jewish race and adherents to the Catholic religion, by and large, have pretty well dominated political and official matters in this state for many years.

That is why the law, signed a few days ago by Governor Smith, compelling the publication of the membership lists, oaths, and such like, of the Ku Klux Klan and similar orders, will be enforced.

The Kluxers have until June 2 to comply with the law. If their New York roster is not by that time in the hands of the secretary of state there will be a roundup of the membership throughout the state. Just what form the roundup will take has not been disclosed. But it will be effective, because the state attorney general, acting under orders from the governor, is getting ready to compel the various district attorneys to do their part.

KLUX FLOWERS ON GRAVE

OF A WORLD WAR VETERAN. LEGION HEAD REMOVED IT. MAYOR GOT IT, PUT IT BACK BUT WITHOUT CARD ADVERTISING THE KLUX

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, N. Y., May 31, 1923.—A wreath from the Ku Klux Klan, removed from Memorial Rock by the Local American Legion commander, has been restored by order of the village authorities.

Samuel W. Ellis, Legion commander, personally took the wreath from the spot at the foot of a bronze statue of a doughboy, where it had been placed Memorial Day, and carried it to the police station. He did this on the ground that those who place the wreath sought advertising through the attached card, which was inscribed:

"From Roockville Centre Ku Klax Klan."

The incident stirred and divided the little town, however, half of the citizens siding with the klan and half with Ellis. The former finally persuaded the local police there would be "trouble" if the wreath were not restored.

A compromise was reached. The flowers were put back, minus the card.

Sees Ford as Ku Klux Nominee for President

(Crusader Service)

NEW YORK, June 15.—Henry Ford, as a candidate for President, would get the support of the Ku Klux Klan because of his energetic stand against foreigners and Jews, according to Joseph Levenson, leader of the James G. Blain Club, a Republican organization in the First Assembly District, in a talk at the club rooms last Saturday night.

"The Immigration Bill is part of the Ku Klux Klan movement in America, an anti-foreigner movement, aiming to defeat all candidates for office who are sympathetic with the immigrant, the Jew, the Catholic, and the Negro," said Mr. Levenson. "Ford has advocated that policy. He has not denied that he contributes money to the support of the Ku Klux Klan.

FEAR ANTI-KLAN LAW MAY PROVE FAILURE

Paragraph in Benevolent Order's Statute Is Said to Provide Loophole for Klansmen.

SMALLER BODIES EXEMPTED

Some Authorities Believe New Act Will Apply Only to the Grand Lodge's Roster.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 8.—The Walker law, supposed to deal in drastic manner with the Ku Klux Klan, may turn out to be a "flivver," it was said at the Attorney General's office tonight. Its legality is not in question, but it is thought there may be a loophole through which the Klansmen may escape having their names filed with the Secretary of State.

The Grand Lodge of the State will be forced to comply with the provisions of the new statute, it was pointed out, which is an amendment to the Benevolent Orders law, but the discovery of an insignificant paragraph in the Benevolent Orders law has cast doubt on the successful operation of the new law, according to the view taken at the Attorney General's office.

The Walker act provides that "every existing membership corporation and every existing unincorporated association having a membership of twenty or more persons, which corporation or association requires an oath as a prerequisite or condition of membership, other than a labor union or benevolent order mentioned in the Benevolent Orders law," shall file with the Secretary of State copies of its oath, constitution, by-laws, rules, regulations, membership roster and list of officers.

The part in the Benevolent Orders law that it is believed may nullify the Walker act is contained in Subdivision 11 of Section 2. The law specifically lists several benevolent orders that were named through special act of the Legislature, and then includes "any subordinate lodge, tribe or other body of any benevolent or fraternal order or society incorporated under and pursuant to the laws of this State."

This section is believed to be the possible loophole of escape for the Klan from the publicity that would follow its strict compliance with the spirit of the law.

The order of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and its sister order, the Kamelia, already have filed their corporation papers with the Secretary of State. Those who think there is a loophole in the law say that when a demand is made for the membership roster the Grand Lodge might reply: "Our membership consists of Albany Lodge, Troy Lodge, Buffalo Lodge," and so on, and a demand on the subordinate lodges for their membership list might bring the reply: "We are not included in the provisions of the Walker act. We are protected by Subdivision 11 of Section 2 of the Benevolent Orders law, because the Grand Lodge is incorporated under the terms of that law."

KLAN DEFIES N. Y. MAYOR

To Parade in Complete Regalia, Says King Kleagle.

[By The Associated Press.]

New York, June 22.—The Ku-Klux klan will parade in New York with complete regalia in defiance of Mayor Hylan's threat to break up any such demonstration with police, King Kleagle Johnson of New York state announced to-day.

"We have complied with the provisions of the membership corporation law and other laws and have a right there," he asserted.

KLAN DEFIES MAYOR

Will Parade in New York in Full Regalia Despite Hylan Threat

NEW YORK, June 22.—The Ku Klux Klan will parade in New York with complete regalia in defiance of Mayor Hyland's threat to break up any such demonstration with police, King Kleagle Johnson of New York state, announced today.

"We have complied with the provisions of the membership cooperation law and other laws and have a right there," he asserted.

More than 1,000 candidates are reported to have been initiated at a klan meeting at East Islip, Long Island, last night, at which 25,000 members are estimated to have been present.

GARVEY CASE DEATH THREAT

Missive Signed "Ku Klux Klan" Attacks Federal Prosecutor.

In compliance with the Federal rule regarding the deportation of undesirable aliens, Assistant United States District Attorney Maxwell S. Mattuck yesterday sent to the Department of Labor in Washington a full report of the case of Marcus Garvey, self-styled "President of Africa," who recently was convicted of using the mails to defraud investors in the stock of the Black Star Line.

Garvey, who is a native of the West Indies, came here last in 1921, from Jamaica. He was sentenced by Judge Julian W. Mack to serve a term of five years' imprisonment, pay a fine of $1,000 and costs of his prosecution. Since Garvey's conviction Mr. Mattuck has received threatening letters which Post Office inspectors are trying to trace. One signed "Ku Klux Klan," in part, says:

"This is to inform you that I, a member of the Klan and a leader of the same, have found you to be very unfair and as worthless a vagabond that the State has ever had in its service in the manner you handled Garvey's case. It's not that I am interested in him, but in the principles that the organization stands for, and of which he is the head. I don't care for him because I am white."

Then follows a threat to kill the Prosecutor.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

New York.

SEES FORD AS KU KLUX CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT

(Crusader Service.)

NEW YORK CITY, June 16.—Henry Ford as a candidate for president would get the support of the Ku Klux Klan because of his energetic stand against foreigners and Jews, according to Joseph Levenson, leader of the James G. Blaine Club, a Republican organization in the First Assembly District in a talk at the club rooms last night.

"The immigration bill is part of the Ku Klux Klan movement in America, an anti-foreigner movement, aiming to defeat all candidates for office who are sympathetic with the immigrant, the Jew, the Catholic, and the Negro," said Mr. Levenson. "Ford has advocated that policy. He has not denied that he contributes money to the support of the Ku Klux Klan.

N Y C EVE WORLD
JUNE 1, 1923

Ku Klux Defiance.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

In an article published in most of the New York newspapers this morning on the Ku Klux Klan and its open defiance to the law of New York State which requires that all secret organizations list with the Secretary of New York State the names and addresses of all their members, I noticed that at Greenport, L. I., yesterday afternoon the Klan's speaker said in part: "As the Catholics do not permit Protestants to teach in their parochial schools, I do not think Catholics should be permitted to teach in public schools. I believe also that Negroes and Jews should be prohibited from teaching in public schools."

Did he not know that public schools are not "Protestant" but non-sectarian? Therefore, I think that no one, no matter what his religion, should be prohibited from teaching in public schools if he be capable.

The Ku Kluxers voice their disapproval of the Walker law. If they do not want to comply with the laws of the State let them get out of New York State and stay out.

A CITIZEN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 28, 1923.

KLAN FAILS TO FILE ITS MEMBERSHIP LIST

Though Time for Filing Under Benevolent Order Law Expires at Noon Today.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 22.—Tomorrow is the last day on which membership corporations and unincorporated associations having a membership of twenty or more which require an oath as a prerequisite to membership can file membership lists with the Secretary of State under the recent amendment to the Benevolent Orders law.

Up to the time the Secretary's office closed tonight the Ku Klux Klan had not filed its list. It was stated that thus far the only corporations affected which had filed the list of members, constitution, by-laws, &c., were the National Fraternity of Alpha Chi Rho, of which Otto P. Sieter of New York is President; the Gamma Eta Gamma Fraternity of Oneonta and the National Sugar Brokers' Association, which has its principal office at 82 Wall Street, New York.

The intent of the amendment to the Benevolent Orders law, which is known as the Walker law, was to bring publicity to the Ku Klux Klan. The Klan, however, has declared that it will not obey the law. The Secretary of State's office is only a filing office and any prosecution is up to the Attorney General's office.

It has been asserted that the Klan is relying on that part of the Benevolent Orders law which specifies the organizations that are not required to file their membership, which includes "any subordinate lodge, tribe or other body of any benevolent or fraternal order or society incorporated under and pursuant to the laws of this State."

The Klan, it is said, probably will file only its Grand Lodge officers, claiming that the section does not require it to file the memberships of subordinate lodges. The Klan and the Order of Kamelia recently filed incorporation papers with the Secretary of State.

No opinion has been asked of Attorney General Sherman as yet, but it is understood that one will be forthcoming when the law is questioned.

The Walker amendment was signed May 22, and the thirty days in which these organizations have to file their lists will expire at noon tomorrow, when the Secretary of State's office will close.

KU KLUX DEFY LAW CALLING FOR NAMES AND ATTACK SMITH

NEW YORK HERALD
MAY 28, 1923

Thirteen Meetings of Klan Decide Upon Ignoring Walker Statute.

GOVERNOR IS TARGET

Big Gathering at Greenport Guarded by Police, but No Clash Occurs.

EASTPORT RALLIES 8,000

Robed Figures Assemble From Many Parts of State to Denounce Measure.

The Ku Klux Klan has decided to let the State of New York gather and file, if it can, the names of its members. The Walker law, recently signed by Gov. Smith, but which does not go into effect until Saturday, has it that all names of members of secret organizations shall be recorded for public perusal in the books of the Secretary of State.

In twelve open air klaverns on Saturday night and one yesterday afternoon in Greenport, L. I., auditorium, the Ku Klux Klan not only decided to ignore the new legislation, but to concentrate a political barrage upon the hopes of Gov. Smith to the end that whatever his ambitions may be—whether to be United States Senator or even President—he will have a unanimous klan against him.

When the Greenport meeting opened the big building was well filled, but at no time was any attempt made to interfere with the gathering. Police were stationed in front of the hall, but there was no need for their services. The meeting was the second within five weeks at Greenport. Only one man, a stranger to the district, was on the platform, and he conducted the meeting. He was neither garbed nor hooded.

Catholics Not Wanted.

Just before the close of the meeting half a dozen strange men marched down the center aisle and immediately proceeded with the distribution of cards, which the speaker asked those present to sign if they wished to join the Klan. He added:

"We don't want Catholics, Jews or negroes to sign any of these. The Klan does not want Catholics any more than the Knights of Columbus want Protestants."

He referred to parochial schools and said: "As the Catholics do not permit Protestants to teach in their parochial schools, I do not think Catholics should be permitted to teach in public schools. I believe also that negroes and Jews should be prohibited from teaching in public schools. They should teach in their own schools."

On one occasion when the speaker referred to Samuel Gompers, saying, "A better understanding should be had between labor and capital," a man in the rear of the hall cried out, "What's the matter with Gompers?" the speaker said: "He's a Jew, but he's all right."

At Eastport, L. I., and at Port Jervis two large klonklaves were held Saturday night. At the former gathering, beneath an electrically lighted fiery cross, 8,000 robed Klansmen pledged themselves to defy the Walker law and fight Mr. Smith. At Port Jervis only 350 Knights were in klonklave and they were less willing to give voice to their feelings in the matter, although many of them, as individuals, said:

"Personally we shall not volunteer our names, and inasmuch as our headquarters are movable and secret, where is the State going to find the lists?"

Style Law Inoperative.

The Walker law does not, the Klansmen insisted, outlaw the Klan if Klansmen's names are not on file in Albany. They say that their lawyers have scanned the new legislation and have decided that inasmuch as the State will be unable to find any person within its jurisdiction upon whom punishment may be inflicted if the names are not forthcoming, the law becomes inoperative so far as the Klan is concerned.

Various of the Knights at the Eastport klonklave seemed to be anxious that the reporters take away with them these sentiments:

That the law requires that the Klan, as well as other secret societies, file the membership at Albany and prescribes a punishment for neglect to do so.

That the various exalted cyclopses and their clerical forces are unknown by the public and, therefore, cannot be sought out and levied upon for their records.

That while such defiance of law may be somewhat inconsistent with the professed patriotism of the Klan, the K. K. K. oath binds every knight to be loyal to that oath and his fellow citizens of the Invisible Empire and, therefore, the Klan feels justified in defying the Walker law.

That the Walker law is an offshoot of the very thing the Klan is fighting. (The knights balked at being more specific on this point.)

That the Americanism of the K. K. K. is ideal and as such must be adhered to and forced into general recognition just as Benito Mussolini's Fascisti grew to be the Italian law by destroying opposition rule.

That the first real test of klannishness has been forced upon the Klan by the Klan's enemies and that the Klan will not back down.

That in the coming fight the Klan expects to be denounced as law defying and inconsistent, but that the ends sought justify the means adopted.

Several of the Klansmen were asked whether they would go ahead with their program of forcing others to observe the law while they themselves purpose defying it. To this they replied that the prohibition law is a national thing and a part of the national Constitution, whereas the law they purpose ignoring is class legislation of a State.

At the Eastport klonklave upward of a thousand "aliens" (non-members) were admitted to citizenship in the Invisible Empire. At Port Jervis 100 were initiated. The Eastport klavern rang with the words of a speaker, who was applauded for saying:

"Al Smith, by signing the Walker bill, barred himself forever from the Presidency of the United States. The Klan pledges itself never to reveal the names of its members. We shall fight to the last breastworks to prevent disclosure of our membership."

The meetings at Port Jervis, Syracuse, Schenectady, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Middletown, Binghamton, Elmira, Hornell and Centerport were smaller than the Long Island gathering. The Port Jervis klonklave was held on the Jinks farm, on the Huguenot road, three miles out of Port Jervis. An hour before the Klan assembled a tall cross was fired at Point Peter, overlooking the city. That was the call of the Klan. Only thirty of the knights at the Port Jervis klavern wore hoods and gowns. It was explained that the dealers in the official raiment of the Klan were weeks behind in deliveries.

STATE TO PROSECUTE IF KLAN DISOBEYS NEW ANTI-MASK LAW

Prompt Action Expected After Defiance of Walker Act at Eastport Klavern.

8,000 HEAR SOLEMN PLEDGE OF SECRECY TO MEMBERS

Attack Made on Smith for Signing Bill.

Should the Ku Klux Klan fail to meet the provisions of the Walker anti-mask law, which it will to all appearances, officials will take immediate steps to prosecute the secret order and its officers, it was stated to-day.

District Attorneys and Sheriffs of the greater city and Long Island declared they will take every possible means of carrying out the law which provides for the filing with the State authorities the names of all members of the klan.

Determination of officials is the aftermath of a series of klaverns held throughout the State Saturday night and yesterday. Two of these took place on Long Island, one at Eastport and the other at Greenpoint. The latter, held in an auditorium yesterday afternoon, resolved itself into an attack on Roman Catholics, Jews and Negroes.

A lone speaker, without the usual habiliments of the klan, addressed the meeting. He did not divulge his name. Cards, presumably of membership, were given out and the audience was asked to sign them.

"We don't want Catholics, Jews or negroes to sign any of them," the speaker explained. "The klan does

not want them. I am not a member of the klan myself but I agree with its principles. The klan does not want Catholics in its organization any more than the Knights of Columbus wants Protestants."

Denounces Parochial Schools.

The mysterious speaker then launched into a bitter tirade against parochial schools. He said Protestants are not permitted to teach in them, so all Catholic teachers should be barred from the public schools. The Jews and negroes, he went on, should be limited to their own institutions.

It was said to-day that the Klan, made bold by its mounting membership on Long Island, is preparing to treat, with disdain, the Walker law. This was given credence by the attack made on Gov. Smith and the law at Saturday night's gathering at Eastport.

About 8,000 Klansmen attended this klavern and more than 1,000 new members were received. The ceremonies were witnessed by newspapermen invited by the order.

In an open lot about a mile from the town proper and surrounded by hundreds of automobiles, the reporters looked on while the "aliens," as the incoming members are termed, were initiated into the mysteries of the Klan. A fiery cross, mounted on a forty foot pole and topped by an American flag, flared during the ceremonies.

Clergyman Talks to Klan.

This meeting was graced by a hooded figure, introduced to the other hooded figures as the King Kleagle of New York State, who explained that eleven other klaverns were in progress throughout New York. Then he introduced as the speaker of the evening "one of the most prominent clergymen of the country," but he neglected to mention the individual by name.

A short, heavy-set man, attired in riding breeches, corduroy jacket, puttees and a somewhat dilapidated felt hat, climbed to the table around which the klansmen and candidates for membership were clustered. Across the face of the new arrival a handkerchief had been drawn, hiding his features. He outlined as the fundamental principles of the Klan "Free speech, free press, free public schools and the eternal separation of church and State."

The king kleagle followed the "minister." He did not explain why he had elected to attend this klavern in preference to the others held elsewhere. He plunged at once into the Walker law.

"Al Smith by signing that bill barred himself forever from the presidency of the United States," he declared. "The law is unconstitutional because it is aimed at one organization. The klan pledges itself to its members never to reveal their names."

The speaker next described the order as "charitable and benevolent, one which will fight to the last to prevent public disclosure of its membership."

When the address had been concluded, the new members formed in a semi-circle around the table and received the oath. This consisted of a series of expressions of fealty to the klan. Then the meeting broke up. The cross was darkened, the flag brought down and the big line of automobiles started away.

State Ready to Enforce Law

District Attorney Le Roy M. Young and Sheriff A. W. Biggs, of Suffolk County, when told about the meeting to-day, said they are ready to enforce the Walker law to the letter. A similar expression was made by Secretary of State James A. Hamilton and other State officials. It is believed highly probable that Gov Smith may direct the Attorney General to take action in the matter.

While the Eastport meeting was in progress another was being staged at Pompton Plains, N. J., a few hundred feet off the Pompton-Newark Turnpike. It is said that approximately 1,000 members were initiated into the order there.

100,000 KLANSMEN PLAN PARADE HERE

Report From Informed Circles Avers Demonstration Will Be Held Next Month.

ROBES ALREADY ORDERED

Will Appeal to Courts in Case Hylan Refuses Permit—Deny "Mob" in New Jersey.

A parade of white robed, hooded Klansmen in New York City is scheduled to take place next month. In this demonstration 100,000 members of the organization are expected to be in line, each lodge in the immediate vicinity of the State contributing a quota of marchers.

This was the statement made yesterday by a person believed to be in the confidence of the higher officers of the fraternity in this State. The information came out as the result of the statement made by New York State King Kleagle Johnson at last Thursday's convocation near East Islip, L. I.

The gathering out on Long Island brought out slightly fewer than 25,000 Klansmen to initiate a class of 900 candidates. It was the biggest turnout of the organization in this State and all the paraphernalia of the Klan was displayed in an open field nine miles north of the small village. In addressing the candidates, after the Klan oath had been administered, King Kleagle Johnson said that a big parade was due for this city. This was regarded in the light of a gesture at the time. But yesterday the person who predicted the 100,000 paraders emphatically denied that the King Kleagle had indulged in "bluff."

Planned for This Month.

The parade, it was said, was originally set to be held this month, but a hitch developed. It was reported that an order was placed for 200,000 of the robe-like uniforms of the Klan, but the manufacturer was unable to deliver the garments on time. The employes of this garment maker are now working night and day in the effort to have the order completed in time for the parade to be held on an early date next month.

The person who discussed the reported demonstration of the Klan's growth and strength in this city and in communities nearby, admitted that the organization expected that its application for a permit to hold the turnout would be refused. The Klan officials, it was said, were ready for a stiff fight from Mayor Hylan, "but his Honor's efforts to that end will be futile."

If the permit is refused and the Mayor takes other steps to prevent the parade, the Klan will appeal to the courts. The organization might sue for a mandamus, but it was predicted yesterday that such a suit more than likely would result in defeat for the paraders. The municipal authorities, it was pointed out, might argue that the parade, stirring religious or racial feeling, might develope disorder among the spectators.

Plan to Have 25 Bands.

The present plans for the parade, however, have progressed to the point where the sponsors are debating on music. Just now, the officials think that twenty-five bands will fill the bill.

Not denying that the Klan contemplated a parade here, Dr. H. W. Evans, Imperial Wizard of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, wired a statement from Washington declaring that the Klansmen would never parade in defiance of law and order. His message read:

"I note from the papers today a statement to the effect that the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan will participate in a parade in the City of New York in defiance of the constituted authority of that city. This statement is erroneous. The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan will hold no parade in the city of New York or elsewhere in open defiance of the duly constituted officers of the law. All members of the Ku Klux Klan are bound by the following provision of our oath. 'that I will at all times in all ways and in all places help and assist the duly constituted officers of the law in the proper performance of their legal duties.' To this obligation all Klansmen are bound. The Klan will not parade in New York City in defiance of law."

Some interest was manifested yesterday in the status of the organization under the recently enacted Walker law which requires secret organizations to file with the Secretary of State a list of their membership. The time for filing this list expired at 5 o'clock Friday evening, and the Klan has not yet forwarded a roster, according to officials. The organization, however, has filed papers of incorporation and this, in the opinion of some persons, will enable it to remain outside the Walker Law. The Walker measure, it developed, exmpted benevolent organizations, and the incorporation of the Klan sets forth that the brotherhood is a benevolent unit.

Attorney General Sherman or any District Attorney has power to test the validity of the Klan's claims in its incorporation papers, but there came no hint yesterday that such a move was in contemplation.

Denies Mob in New Jersey.

The action of the New Jersey Klan in protesting to Governor Silzer the actions of an alleged mob at Plainfield on the night of June 6, yesterday brought forth a denial that anything but law and order had obtained in the New Jersey city on that night. The denial was the form of a letter to the Governor by Mayor Charles E. Loizeoux.

"I noticed in an issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES dated June 17, 1923," wrote Mayor Loizeaux to the Governor, "that resolutions from the New Jersey Klansmen were forwarded to you, protesting against what they term 'outrages by organized mobs.' This resolution, I understand, states that 'on the night of June 6 in the city of Plainfield, a mob of 300 men attempted to force its way into the Junior Order Hall and break up another protested meeting, and failing hurled bricks and rocks through the windows in an attempt to injure the men inside. Failing in this, the mob gathered outside the entrance to the hall and attacked the speaker, an eminent divine, as well as others when they left the meeting.'

"I do not know who the signers of this resolution are, but I want to go on record as expressing my dislike and disapproval of the aspersions thrown on the city of Plainfield by this inference that it is not governed properly, and that law and order are ont maintained in this city. I was present during all the time the meeting was in session, and when those who were in the hall left. No one attempted to force an entrance into the hall and no one was molested when he left the hall. It is true that some stones were thrown, but this was done by some half-grown boys from behind obstructions, and they were driven away by the police as soon as they created this annoyance.

"There was a number of people on the street in front of the hall, drawn by curiosity. Plain clothesmen were scattered in the crowd, and the whole reserve force of the Police Department was held in readiness only a short distance from the place of the meeting, and could have been used at a moment's notice if the occasion arose.

"It is not fair that this city should be stigmatized as a place where non-rule is permitted, for under no circumstances would any such disturbance as that stated to have occurrede in this city be allowed. In order that this report may be given os much publicity as the untrue statements set forth in the aforementioned resolutions, I am sending a copy of this to our local paper, as well as THE NEW YORK TIMES."

N. Y. ANTI-KLAN LAW MAY PROVE FAILURE.

(Crusader Service.)

Albany, N. Y., June 11—The Walker Law, supposed to deal in drastic manner with the Ku Klux Klan, may turn out a "flivver" it was said yesterday at the Attorney General's office. Its legality is not in question, but it is thought there may be a loophole in the Benevolent Order's Statute through which the Kluxers may escape having to file their names with the Secretary of State.

KLAN FAILS TO FILE MEMBERSHIP LIST

NEW YORK, June 23.—The Ku Klux Klan has failed to file with the secretary of state at Albany a list of its members as required by the Walker law passed at the last session of the legislature, aimed at the Klan. The last hour for filing the list was 5 o'clock last evening.

Secretary Hamilton said the klan's act in filing papers of incorporation under the benevolent orders act presumably gave it a basis for refusing to reveal its membership. Under the Walker law benevolent organizations are exempt from filing names.

Decay of Democracy

N Y C CALL
JUNE 13, 1923

AT Troy 25,000 so-called citizens of the United States, imagining themselves "100 per cent Americans," assembled May 31 and watched 1,000 candidates initiated into the "Invisible Empire," which is sworn to maintain Protestant, white, native-born American supremacy, against Jews, Catholics, Negroes, foreign-born and radicals. This ghost of the old Know-Nothing movement, aping the names and mask of the traitorous Ku Klux terrorists of the Reconstruction era, is so far removed in spirit and aspiration from the founders of this republic, that it instinctively calls itself an "empire." The editor of this paper is a Protestant, white, native-born American whose ancestors served with Washington at Valley Forge; and if ever he was ashamed of his degenerate countrymen it is when he beholds them responding to reactionary appeals to race prejudice, fanaticism, narrow provincial nationalism, and toryism, while with abject meekness they permit the yoke of capitalism to be bound more and more heavily upon their backs. These yokels strain at gnats while swallowing camels. They have already been euchred out of every inherited birthright of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; all that the capitalists have left for most of them is the grand and glorious privilege of selling their bodies to some corporation so long as they can make themselves useful to their masters. And now, lest they begin to display some rudimentary brains and perceive the source of their discontent, their masters fasten to their noses this Ku Klux propaganda in order to keep them wandering in the swamp of conservatism.—Miami Valley Socialist

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

New York

First Fiery Cross to Appear In City Illumines the Bronx

Casts Its Glare on Cabaret Patronized by Both Negroes and Whites—Police and Motorists Beat Out Flames.

N Y C SUN JULY 12, 1923

The flaming cross of the Ku Klux Klan added itself to the many advertising illuminations of New York last night. It was the first time the symbol had ever appeared within the precincts of the greater city, where Mayor Hylan recently declared it would never be tolerated.

The Bronx, of all places, was where the cross was erected. The exact spot was in Van Cortlandt Park, on the municipal golf course, 200 feet from Jerome avenue. The cross spoke its fiery message to the dark skies and to a few surprised motorists at about 1 o'clock this morning.

It was within easy sight of Dash's Inn, a cabaret at Jerome avenue and 213th street, presided over by "Sandy" Thompson, and patronized by a large number of negroes. If the purpose of the cross was to frighten these folk it certainly accomplished its end. Another theory of the erection of the cross on the golf course was that it was either a new type of "hazard" or else a beacon to enable followers of the ancient Scottish game to practice "mashie pitches" and putts at night.

Beat Out Flames.

The cross was rudely constructed of two planks draped in white cheese cloth which had been saturated with kerosene. It stood five feet high and was set six inches deep into the preciously smooth turf of the golf links and was supported by a small pile of rocks. Motorcycle Policeman McGrath of the Wakefield station headed a party of motorists and others attracted to the unusual scene and charged across the green and quickly battered the cross down. and extinguished the flames. Police from the Kingsbridge station arrived and the vicinity was searched.

According to the story of one witness of the Klan's advertising campaign in the Bronx there were a half dozen figures kneeling around the cross when the first alarm was sounded and they quickly scurried away and escaped in the direction of Gun Hill road. Whether these celebrants of the Klan's midnight mass were shrouded or not could not be determined.

May Have Been Race Warning.

There was a belief by some that the cross was a warning against the fraternizing of negroes and whites in the Bronx. The Thompson cabaret that received most of the red glare from the K. K. K. torch was often patronized by both blacks and whites. Recently in the Bronx a white girl in a party of negro joy riders was injured in a motor car crash.

The remains of the charred and broken cross were taken to the Wakefield police station where they will gladly be returned to the real owners if they come and identify them.

SHERMAN GETS ORDER RESTRAINING KLAN

Order and Associated Kamelia Have Thirty Days in Which to Appeal.

Times 8-22

ALBANY, Aug. 21.—The order signed by Supreme Court Justice Staley, restraining the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and their sister order, the Kamelia, from exercising any corporate rights or privileges under the certificates of incorporation heretofore filed with the Secretary of State, was received in the Attorney General's office today.

Copies will be filed in the Albany County Clerk's office by Deputy Attorney General McManus and served on the Klan's attorney, George Lepine of Unadilla.

The Klan and Kamelia have twenty days beginning with tomorrow, when it is believed the order will be served on Mr. Lepine, in which to answer the complaint, which was filed with the original papers before the proceeding applying for a temporary injunction was begun, and thirty days in which to make an appeal from Justice Staley's order.

KU KLUX KLAN MEETING ENDS IN STREET FIGHT

Elmira, N. Y., August 15.—After a street fight which followed a public meeting last night at which Ku Klux Klan principles were explained the Rev. Nicholas Cosaboon, of Buffalo, and several other persons who had been speakers were escorted to their train by police. 8-16-23

The trouble started when a heckling crowd surrounded one of the klan delegates as he left the hall. One of the delegates was struck in the face.

State Will Not Prosecute Ku Klux Klan; Attorney General Finds Walker Law Useless

According to information brought here from Albany yesterday and backed by high authority there is scant prospect of any prosecution being instituted against the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan for failure to comply with the provision of the Walker Anti-Klan bill.

Attorney General Carl Sherman, after careful inquiry, is said to have reached the conclusion that the Klan is within the law in not filing with the Secretary of State a roster of its membership, minutes of ts meetings and copies of its constitution, oath and by-laws.

In other words Mr. Sherman believes, as a result of his investigation, that the Walker law, which sought to unmask the Klan by attempting to force it to file certain information with the Secretary of State, has failed in its purpose and that it would be bad policy to initiate a State-wide prosecution against the organization unless he has an open and shut case against it.

Failure of the Klan to comply with the intent of the Legislature in passing the Walker act, Mr. Sherman is said to have been advised, does not provide the State with a weapon of any great power against the Klan.

Since the Klan and its sister organization, the Kamelia, were incorporated under the Benevolent Orders law with the Secretary of State, and the organizations failed to file the information sought to be obtained by the Walker act, the Walker act has been studied by the Attorney General's office to see to what use it could be placed. On this point Mr. Sherman is said to have received a final report from his deputies.

It became apparent some time ago that the Walker act was not without flaws, and it was also apparent that the Klansmen were fully aware of the loopholes in the law by the open way in which they defied the State to prosecute them.

Its Records Stolen, Ku Klux Klan Alleges; Asks Court to Stop Magazine Publication

New York Times

The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., and Hearst's International Magazine clashed yesterday, when the Klan, through its President, H. A. Evans, brought an equity injunction suit in the Federal District Court against the International Magazine Company of 119 West Fortieth Street. 7-21-23

The Klan alleges that the magazine wrongfully and without consent of the society, obtained certain letters and other documents which were in the possession of the Klan. It asks the Court to require the company to answer its complaint, and, pending the issue of a permanent injunction, asks that the company be enjoined from publishing any letters or other documents, and that the company further be reequired to surrender all papers wrongfully taken. The hearing has been set for Tuesday.

Albert Massey of 152 West Forty-second Street, attorney for the Ku Klux Klan, said that the bill of complaint alleges that the articles appearing in the magazine were founded on private papers and documents stolen by an employe in the Atlanta headquarters of the Klan and sold to the International Magazine Company for $3,000.

Massey did not deny the authenticity of the articles. He is the first attorney of record to appear for the Ku Klux Klan in the courts of this city. He said he is not a member of the Klan.

Affidavits have been filed alleging that Rhodes McPhail, who had charge of the propagation department at Atlanta, went through the files of the Klan to which he had access and extracted many documents. According to the bill of complaint, these documents and other private papers were brought to New York by Samuel N. Castleton, an Atlanta attorney, who, it is alleged, got in touch with Louis R. Glavia, a writer for the magazise. Other affidavits allege that Glavis and Castelton made several attempts to sell the material and finlly succeeded in disposing of the papers to the defendant magazine.

Buy in advance—"THE COVERED WAGON"—CRITERION THEATRE. Twice Daily.—Advt.

KLAN MADE OUTLAW ORGANIZATION IN N. Y.

The Amsterdam

ALBANY, Aug. 21.—Denouncing the alterations made by the Ku Klux Klan in its incorporation papers as "not only an illegal and unauthorized act, but also an imposition and fraud upon the court," Supreme Court Justice Ellis J. Staley at Elizabethtown granted an injunction sought by Attorney-General Sherman to prevent the Klan and its sister organization, the Kamelia, from operating as a corporation in this State.

BELL-ANS RELIEVES INDIGESTION and Distress After Eating.—Advt.

KLAN FRIGHTENS NEGROES.

Blazing Cross on a Mountain Causes Panic at Middletown.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 11.—A big cross blazing late last night from the top of a mountain near Chester terrified the colored population, some of whom dropped upon their knees while others ran wildly about, believing it to be an omen of evil. An all night vigil was kept to protect their homes and families.

Members of the Ku Klux Klan in full regalia were in evidence.

The cross was 40 feet in height, with a cross bar measuring 20 feet. It burned for 45 minutes.

The Klansmen are believed to have come from local Klans which are active throughout sections of the county.

ALL CREEDS HIT KLUX

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS LEADS DENUNCIATION AT PATRIOTIC-RELIGIOUS SERVICE AT GOSHEN, N. Y.—GOVERNMENT NOT EXCLUSIVELY A "WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT"

Evening Telegram 7-11-23

Goshen, N. Y., July 5, 1923:—Catholics, Jews and Protestants joined last night in a patriotic-religious Independence Day service and heard Supreme Court Justice A. S. Tompkins, grand master of the Masons of this State, counsel the Ku Klux Klan to love its neighbors and raze the barriers it has erected against races and creeds.

The ceremony was held in the Presbyterian Church, under auspices of the Knights of Columbus, with Rev. Father J. H. McGinnis presiding. Justice Tompkins, a Baptist, was the principal speaker. Catholic ushers shepherded the one thousand Methodists, Episcopalians, Jews and members of other denominations who filled the pews and aisles and overflowed onto the street.

Justice Tompkins adjured his hearers to stand together against the klan as they had fought together in the World War.

"The great menace to our republic today is on the inside, not the outside," he said. "Our democracy cannot endure unless all classes, creeds and races are allowed to live and work and worship freely and peaceably.

"Our Government is not exclusively a white man's government, or a Protestant government, a Jewish or a Gentile government."

Refuse Charter to Ku Klux, New York, as Fraternal Body

The Montgomery

ELIZABETH, N. Y., Aug. 14—Supreme Court Justice Ellis J. Staley tonight granted an injunction sought by the state of New York restraining the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan Inc., and the Kamelia, Inc., its sister organization from acting as chartered benevolent fraternal organizations in New York state. 8-15-23

Declaring that the statues clearly intended a certificate of incorporation "should be approved in the form in which it was filed and filed in the form in which it was approved," Justice Staley held that the act of incorporators of the Klan and Kamelia in altering the certificates of incorporation after approval and before filing was "not only an illegal and unauthorized act, but also an imposition and fraud upon the court."

THE KU KLUX SPIRIT

"THE Ku Klux Spirit" is the title of the new and most important pamphlet just written by J. A. Rogers, a young Negro author. The pamphlet gives a brief outline of the history of the Ku Klux Klan, past and present.

Speaking of the Klan today, Mr. Rogers says:

"A great deal of the blame for the revival of the Klan must be laid on the popular writers, who gave the old Klan a clean bill.

"A nation, being but the individual multiplied, functions in fundamentally the same manner. Once permit the course of a disease in any part of one's body, because that part is thought to be not vital, and the blood-vessels will carry the germs to the heart, which will in turn send them to the other parts of the body, where they will at once lay siege to the weaker parts. Similarly, once permit the course of an injustice to any group in a nation because that group is little thought of, and in time, the evil will be conveyed by the arteries of trade, politics and other inevitable intercourse through the nation, where it will attack the weakest of the favored group and the next weakest, and the next, accumulating power until it becomes the dominant force in the nation. Prejudice for the Negro has exerted a profound influence for evil on the political, social and economic life of the white peoples of the United States, particularly on those who have indulged most in it--the poorer ones.

"Secret societies in the past have dominated the organized government of nations. One called the "Heimgericht" practically ruled Germany for more than a century, committing atrocities similar to those of the Klan. What has happened may happen again.

"The present Klan thrives largely because many of those whom it opposes sympathize with it in its attack on certain groups. For instance, many foreign-born Protestants think the Klan does well to fight the Catholics; many Catholics that it does well to fight the radicals; the radicals that it does well to fight the Negroes and certain Negroes that it does well because it creates a division among the whites."

MR. COOLIDGE'S OPPORTUNITY.

Although new to the office of President, Calvin Coolidge has shown conclusively in his message to the Knights of Columbus convention at Montreal that he is opposed to the political activities of the Ku Klux Klan, which with its bogus platform of Americanism would discriminate against Catholics, Jews and Negroes. Few political leaders, unless of the Catholic or Jewish faith, have dared thus boldly to commend an organization which the Klan had opposed. President Coolidge commended the Knights of Columbus as in every sense a patriotic order, which has ever shown its steadfast devotion of American principles and American ideals.

This commendation implies a thorough repudiation of the program and propaganda of the Klan, which seeks to bar Catholics, Jews and Negroes as unworthy of the status of full fledged Americans. The same commendation extended to the Catholics for their work in war charities would apply to the other classes of citizens proscribed by the Klan. And all of these sent their "dearest and best to bear the brunt of battle," as the President truly said.

It may then be accepted as a fact that President Coolidge, in his insistence upon the supremacy of law, is opposed to the domination of the Klan spirit in the affairs of the country. His opportunity to prove his words by action will come in the final adjustment of the matter of the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, where the Klan spirit is rampant. He has only to insist upon the carrying out of the pledge given by his predecessor to man this hospital with a colored personnel and to afford them the full protection of the Federal government in caring for the disabled Negro soldiers committed to their care.

Another matter that will require the President's attention is the number of avowed members of the Ku Klux Klan now in the service of the government, their first allegiance being given, of course, to the secret hooded order. According to a well informed Washington correspondent, an official investigation of this organization, authorized by President Harding, showed between 300 and 500 names of postmasters, United States marshals and other Federal employees, who had taken the oath of allegiance to the Klan. The departments at Washington are also said to be infested with Klan members. Officials of the Department of Justice held that this was not only improper but in conflict with the oath administered when they undertook to serve the United States Government.

A state judge in Texas, less than a year ago, removed a county sheriff from office because the sheriff was proved a Klan member. This judge held that the oath of allegiance to the Klan invalidated the obligation entered into by the sheriff to serve the State and that he thereby became ineligible to hold office. Whether this opinion was sustained by the higher courts of Texas, we do not know, but it certainly had the ring of good law and equity.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the Ku Klux Klan of today is a revival of the organization of Reconstruction times, which achieved its ends by midnight marauding, intimidation and assassination. This band of masked murderers was formed by General Nathaniel B. Forrest, a Rebel general who became notorious because of his massacre of the garrison of Fort Pillow, after its surrender. The Ku Klux Klan is to America what the Thugs were to India or the Mafia to Italy. It should be stamped out of existence as contrary to all law and order.

In dealing with this menace, President Coolidge will have an opportunity to renew his adhesion to the principle that the law must prevail over anarchy and rebellion.

Court Denies Petition Of Klan Against Hearst

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Federal Judge Winslow today denied the petition of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., of Georgia, for a preliminary injunction restraining the International Magazine company, controlled by William Randolph Hearst, from publishing articles by Norman Hapgood regarding the klan.

LETTER THREATENS LIFE OF JUSTICE TOMPKINS

'Beware K. K. K.,' Says a Missive, Sent Also as Warning to Two Policemen at Goshen.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 27.—Threats that Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins was "marked" were contained in an anonymous letter received at Goshen by Policeman Samuel Van Gelder. "Beware the K. K. K. When we go to Goshen we will go with some force of men and arms," the missive said.

The letter, which was directed to Policeman Van Gelder, in addition to threatening Justice, also warns Van Gelder and Patrolman David P. Clark, saying:

"Beware! Take notice! X Injury X Death! Keep your nose out of our business, and if you don't we're going to get you both, and that before long. We will get you when you least expect it, and will do same to Clark. Judge Tompkins thought he was — smart to speak to the Micks and Jews in Goshen. Well, we have him marked. We're going to get him."

Supreme Court Justice Tompkins, formerly head of the Masonic lodge in the state, a short while ago addressed members of the Knights of Columbus in the Presbyterian Church at Goshen. Officials are of the opinion that because of this activity, Justice Tompkins received reference in the letter.

It is written on two folded sheets of paper with pencilled script.

N. Y. JUDGE RULES AGAINST KLAN

Associated Press Report.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Supreme Court Justice Ellis J. Staley tonight granted an injunction sought by the State of New York restraining the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., and the Kamelia, Inc., its sister organization, from acting as chartered benevolent fraternal organizations in New York State.

Declaring that the statutes clearly intended a certificate of incorporation "should be approved in the form in which it was filed and filed in the form in which it was approved," Justice Staley held that the act of incorporators of the klan and Kamelia in altering the certificates of incorporation after approval and before filing was "not only an illegal and unauthorized act, but also an imposition and fraud upon the court."

Fight Follows K. K. K. Meeting.

[By The Associated Press.]

Elmira, N. Y., Aug. 19.—A street fight which followed a public meeting last night at which Ku Klux klan principles were explained, the Rev. Nicholas Cosgboon of Buffalo and several other persons who had been speakers were escorted to their train by police.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923 New York.

Law Compelling Klan to Unmask Will be Enforced, Smith's Stand

N. Y. WORLD
MAY 28, 1923

Tacitly Accepts King Kleagle's Challenge That Order Won't Obey—Refuses to Engage in Controversy—Showdown Comes Saturday.

PROSECUTORS PROMISE ACTION ON VIOLATIONS.

More Klux Rallies Held—1,000 "Aliens" Initiated in Jersey as Show of Strength.

Gov. Smith tacitly accepted yesterday the challenge to State authority flung down by the King Kleagle of the Ku Klux Klan in New York, who early yesterday morning, as told in late editions of The World yesterday, told 4,000 gowned Klansmen and 789 initiates in a field near Eastport, L. I., that the Ku Klux Klan will not unmask.

The State's Chief Executive would not, however, engage in a controversy with a person or persons unidentified. He took the firm attitude that the Walker law, requiring the Klan to file the names of its members with the Secretary of State, was placed upon the statute books to be enforced.

Time Limit Up Saturday.

The Walker law was signed by Gov. Smith last Wednesday. It gives the Klan ten days, ending next Saturday, to reveal its membership. There can be no violation, therefore, before Saturday, and official cognizance cannot be taken of Klan threats not to obey the law until these words are carried into actual disobedience.

The Klan was not singled out by Gov. Smith as an organization which must especially obey the Walker law, but he did make it unmistakably clear that if that organization failed to comply with the statute its violation would be promptly placed before the Attorney General for swift and sure prosecution.

Secretary of State James A. Hamilton reiterated that unde. the provisions of the Walker law, sponsored by The World, organizations must file certificates of incorporation and lists of membership by June 2.

"Once in my office," he added, "these papers become public documents."

Prosecutor Ready.

"If the provisions of the law," he continued, "are not fully complied with, it will be up to the local authorities to take action. These would be the District Attorneys of the various counties."

And District Attorney Le Roy M. Young of Suffolk County, which includes Eastport, where Saturday night's meeting was held, seemed imbued with the same notion that the Walker law was to be enforced. As soon as an official complaint of a violation and information in support of it shall be received he promised an immediate investigation, with swift prosecution if warranted by the facts.

Sheriff A. W. Biggs of Riverhead, seat of Suffolk County, which had in addition to the Eastport meeting a gathering of the Klan at the same time at Centerport, stood by Mr. Young. He was ready, he declared, to guarantee prompt action whenever Mr. Young gave the order.

More Meetings Held.

In Orange County, where meetings had been reported at Port Jervis and at Middletown, District Attorney J. D. Wilson felt the same way. He was inclined to doubt, however, that the Klan had made or would make much headway in that county and said the first information he had received about the meetings was that furnished to him by The World.

The Klan continued yesterday to hold further meetings and to supply added information regarding those held early yesterday morning in what it evidently desired to make an impressive demonstration of its strength. Chief among the supplemental news was reported a big meeting at Pompton Plains, N. J., where 1,000 "aliens" were initiated. This meeting was attended by a Paterson, N. J., reporter, who was escorted by two Klansmen in a closed automobile to and from the field where it was held. The guards, of whom there were 100, each armed with a large club and many carrying pistols, would not allow him, even with his escort, to approach close enough to hear.

Aside from the guards at the New Jersey field who roughly turned back all not having the grip, password and countersign, there was little attempt at secrecy. It was announced that the affair was in charge of Federal Rock Klan of Butler, N. J., and was attended by members from throughout Northern New Jersey and New York.

One of the "aliens," as the candidates for initiation are termed, was "doubted" at the ceremonies. He was taken before the Exalted Cyclops, who said:

"As we give every one a fair and square deal, we will investigate these charges carefully."

The "alien" was then led, weeping, to a side of the field, with a guard on either side of him.

100 in Hoods Visit Church.

Another feature of the demonstration was the visit paid last night to the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Point Pleasant, N. J., by 100 Klansmen in full regalia. This is the second church visit by Klansmen in that town, the first taking place a week ago, when hooded men attended the Central Methodist Episcopal Church.

The occasion of last night's visit was a memorial service for soldier and sailor dead, invitations to which had been sent by the church's pastor, the Rev. L. S. Moore, to fraternal organizations as well as the organizations of veterans. There had been reports throughout the week that the Klan would attend the meeting and the church had an overflow congregation.

The choir was singing "Onward Christian Soldiers" when the Klansmen marched up the aisle behind a standard bearer carrying the American flag. Dr. Moore conducted the service as usual and at its close, asked if any member of any organization wished to speak.

A Klansman then went into the pulpit and after placing his hand on the Bible spoke of the Klan's aims, which, he said, were to uphold the Constitution and the flag. He said the mask was worn to protect Klansmen from persecution by those of "another organization," but did not specify the organization he meant.

Audience Applauds.

Six hundred people of Greenport, L. I., greeted in the Opera House there yesterday afternoon the reputed minister who opened the meeting at Eastport, where the Kleagle cast down the gauntlet to the law-enforcing powers of the State. The speaker again refused to give his name, nor did he directly refer in his speech to the Klan.

Just before the meeting closed, six men, strangers in the town, marched down the centre aisle and distributed cards, which the speaker asked any one wishing "to hear more" of the unidentified organization, to sign.

"We don't want Catholics, Jews or Negroes to sign any of these," he shouted.

The six strangers then collected the cards at the door as the audience, which had applauded vigorously, departed. Chief of Police Howard and citizens of Greenport said there was a strong sentiment in favor of the Klan there, but that they knew of no local conditions which might stimulate its activities.

SAYS KLAN ALTERED INCORPORATION PAPERS

New York Times

Justice Pierce Swears that "Material Changes" Were Made After He Approved Them.

James 8-14-23

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 13.—"Material changes" were made in the incorporation papers of the Ku Klux Klan after they had been approved by Supreme Court Justice Pierce of Buffalo, according to the Justice's affidavit read into the court record today by Assistant Deputy Attorney General Griffin, who is endeavoring to have the incorporation voided. At present the Klan is incorporated as a benevolent organization and therefore cannot be forced to make public the names of its members.

Mr. Griffin cited statutes to show that it was immaterial, when changes had been made, whether they lessened or added to the strength of the certificate of incorporation. An attempt had been made, he said, to foist a fraud upon the State.

George M. Lepine, who appeared for the Klan, read into the record a statement taken from the statutes which he said showed that actual fraud must be proved.

Supreme Court Justice Staley, before whom the motion was argued, stated that he would announce his decision within a day or two.

Go-Getter Salesmen—at $8 a Hood—Swell the Klan's Ranks in North

New York and New Jersey are having demonstrated to them the perfected sales method of the Ku Klux Klan.

First the salesmen introduce themselves to the community through the medium of other organizations, generally those that emphasize "Americanism." Then they send out by mail invitations to learn more about the Klan. Then they post similar invitations in railroad stations, Post Offices and stores.

When half a dozen members have been secured, they enter churches in their regalia, tendering purses of money to the pastor or to some church organization. Occasionally this is varied by a gift of money to some family in distress. This stage is marked by the burning of crosses on vantage points in the neighborhood.

Finally comes the "public initiation," to which newspapers are invited to send reporters and photographers and to which every Klan member and sympathizer within easy travelling distance is all but ordered to come, so that the display will be as impressive as possible. From this time on the sales drive is pushed at highest pressure.

This method "put over" the Klan in the South, the West and on the Pacific Coast. It was worked out by the salesmen themselves, to whom $8 out of every $10 membership fee goes.

KLAN RAISES HOODED HEAD

Staley Enjoins the State Ku Klux Klan From Acting as Chartered Fraternal Body

The New York Times 8-15-23

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Supreme Court Justice Ellis J. Staley tonight granted the temporary injunction sought by the State of New York restraining the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., and the Kamelia, Inc., its sister organization, from acting as chartered benevolent fraternal organizations in New York State.

"The Attorney General of the State is authorized by Section 1217 of the Civil Practices act," said Justice Staley in his decision, "to mantain upon his own information an action against one or more persons who act as a corporation within the State without being duly incorporated. In such an action the final judgment, if favorable to the plaintiff, must perpetually restrain the commission of the act complained of, and a temporary injunction to restrain such act may be granted upon satisfactory proof by affidavit that the defendants are acting or threatening to act for and in behalf of a corporation not legally constituted.

"The sole question involved in this motion for a temporary injunction is whether the alleged membership corporations, the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., and the Kamelia, Inc., have been duly incorporated in accordance with the stautes of the State. It appears from the papers submitted that on May 31, 1923, proposed certificates of incorporation of the alleged corporations herein referred to were approved by leges as are now generally extended to certain fraternal organizations specifically named in the certificates.

"Subsequent to the approval of these Justice George E. Pierce of Buffalo. The certificates, at the time of approval, authorized the alleged corporations to exercise such rights, powers and privi- certificates by Justice Pierce and prior to their filing in the office of the Secretary of State, certain alterations and deletions were made therein, whereby the particular organizations named in the original certificates were deleted, and in place thereof were inserted the words: 'men's fraternal organization' in the Ku Klux Klan certificate and the words 'women's fraternal organization' in the Kamelia certificate.

"The primary purpose of the creation of a corporation is to secure the legal right to exercise some powers and to enjoy some privileges conferred by law upon corporate entities.

"The powers and privileges of a corporations are vital and constitute its very life, and these are conferred by its charter or certificate of incorporation. An alteration of the specifications of the powers as set forth in its charter increasing them from a definite limitation to a broad, indefinite scope, is obviously one which effects a material change in the extent of powers thereby granted.

"The certificates in question were filed and are recorded not in the form approved by Justice Pierce, but in a form subsequently altered by the incorporators, or some of them.

"The statute clearly intended that a certificate of incorporation should be approved in the form in which it was filed and filed in the form in which it was approved. To alter such a certificate after its approval without the consent of all the incorporators and the approving Justice, in a manner involving a material change therein, is not only an illegal and unauthorized act, but also an imposition and a fraud upon the court which cannot under the requiremets of the statute be tolerated or excused."

KLAN IS ENJOINED BY NEW YORK COURT

The Atlanta, Ga.

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KLAN TO OBEY INJUNCTION.

The New York

New York Kleagle Also Defers Binghamton Parade of 7,000.

Special to The New York Times. 8/15/23

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The Ku Klux Klan will obey the injunction order granted by Justice Staley, Major E. D. Smith, Grand Kleagle of New York State, announced today as the result of a conference of Klan officials held here.

Major Smith explained that the charter of the Klan had not been revoked but that the order only enjoined the Klan from operating as a benevolent or fraternal organization.

Recently Major Smith conferred with the Commissioner of Public Safety and Corporation Counsel of Binghamton relative to permission allowing 7,000 Klansmen to parade in this city. Major Smith said there would be no parade at present as the result of the injunction, but he could not say whether one would be held later. He did not believe the order prevented groups of citizens assembling in an orderly manner as long as they complied with the law and did not interfere with the rights of others.

NEW YORK OUTLAWS KLAN

NEW YORK.—Every member of the Ku Klux Klan in New York state has become an outlaw by the decision of Supreme Court Justice E. J. Staley at Elizabethtown, in which he denounces the alteration of the klan's incorporation papers as "not only an illegal and unauthorized act but also an imposition and fraud upon the court." Justice Staley has granted an injunction sought by Attorney General Sherman to prevent the klan and its sister body, the Kamelia, from operating in this state as a corporation. Bulletin 8-26-23

At the court hearing the klan incorporators admitted that they had altered the papers between the time they were approved by Supreme Court Justice Pierce of Buffalo and the time they were filed with the secretary of state. The words "men's fraternal orders" and "women's fraternal orders" were inserted in the incorporation papers in place of the "Ku Klux Klan" and "the Kamelia."

The purpose of the klan in incorporating was to evade the drastic provisions of a law passed by the last legislature to compel the klan to make public its membership list, oaths, and constituton and by-laws. Chicago, Ill.

Now that the incorporation papers have been declared fraudulent and the organizations have been temporarily restrained from acting as benevolent societies, the klansmen can be prosecuted by the district attorneys of the several counties.

According to the attorney general's office, any attempt to file the altered papers a second time will be fought to the last. This statement was made because it is believed the klan may attempt to secure the approval of some supreme court justice to the altered papers and then file them a second time with the secretary of state.

POLICE RAID CHICAGO KLAN

CHICAGO.—Local headquarters of the Ku Klux Klan have been raided by the police and an injunction prohibiting further meetings served on Willam J. Smmons, founder of the klan. The injunction is the result of the civil war inside the national klan organization, and was issued on petition of the Atlanta faction, which now opposes Simmons.

Imperial Wizard Evans, who succeeded Simmons as head of the organization, set forth in his petition that the defendants had been suspended from the klan and had been active in a secessionist movement in behalf of the Knights of the Kamelia, a similar society.

The klan announces the purchase of Valparaiso "university" at Valparaiso, Ind., for half a million dollars. This claim could not be verified here. The klan, it is said, wll turn the school into a propagandist institution for the sort of lawlessness which it

TOLEDO KLAN MOBS RADICAL

NEW YORK.—Salvatore Rose, speaker for the Proletarian party, who, with his wife, was seized by a mob actively assisted by a squad of city police at a street meeting in Toledo, O., the night of August 7, taken in an automobile 23 miles out of town and rescued from being hanged only by the last-minute intervention of a policeman member of the mob, will bring suit for damages against the city of Toledo, officers of the Amercan Civil Liberties union have announced.

The Civil Liberties union, in a communication signed by the acting chairman, Robert Morse Lovett, has demanded that Mayor B. F. Brough of Toledo prosecute the members of the mob immediately.

After calling attention to the fact that members of the mob robbed Rose of more than $100, the letter says:

"In this case the lawless offense is all the more disgraceful because it was plotted in advance, and was thus more than the passing hysteria of a mob; and also because it was participated in by the law-enforcement officers themselves, working in conjunction with a vicious element in the local Ku Klux Klan."

KLAN RIOTS

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Street fights in which many were injured followed a meeting here of the Ku Klux Klan. Speakers from Buffalo, including an evangelical preacher, who addressed the klansmen, were rescued from an enraged crowd by the police, escorted to the railway station and hurriedly shipped out of town.

The klan under a recent law of the state legislature is an outlaw organization in New York state.

STEUBENVILLE, O.—Ku Klux Klan riotng here, in which four men were shot, has started an exodus of neighboring klansmen to Steubenville to strengthen the klan forces in the event of further fighting. The local klan leader, Darwin L. Gibson, who is charged with responsibility for the riot, was one of the men shot. His condition is critical. The klan threatens to take revenge.

Mayor Frank Hawkins has placed a ban on all public meetings and demonstrations.

Six klansmen, who came here from East Liverpool, have been arrested for carrying concealed weapons.

AMARILLO, Tex.—E. E. McDonald, a local railroad worker, kidnaped from his home by five men said to be Ku Klux Klan members, has returned. He is in the hospital here suffering from the severe beating received at the hands of the rowdies.

Two suspects have been arrested by the police.

The governor has ordered an officer of the Texas Rangers to the scene.

N. Y. KLAN

Claims Exemption From Membership as Benevolent Order.

NEW YORK, July 12.—A cross, flaming and white shrouded was discovered burning in Van Cortlandt Park early today.

Negroes who lived nearby and fled with the news to the police reported seeing seven men and a girl near the cross when it burst into flames.

State Attorney General Sherman is said to have concluded that the klan is within the law in not filing with the secretary of state a roster of its membership, minutes of its meetings, and copies of its constitution, oath and by-laws as required by the Walker law passed by the last Legislature.

The klan and its sister organization, were recently incorporated under the benevolent orders laws of the state. Such orders are exempt from the Walker law.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923. New York.

TAMMANY ARRAIGNS DRY LAWS AND KLAN

Speakers Denounce Volstead Act and Its Enforcement—Cheer Smith for President.

GOVERNOR AVOIDS REPEAL

Delivers Typical Fourth of July Oration—Gallivan Criticises Harding for Prohibition Stand.

Denunciation of the Volstead law and the manner of its enforcement, of the Anti-Saloon League and the Ku Klux Klan, all this coupled with praise for Governor Smith as the man who had showed a way out of the present prohibition muddle, ran like the red thread through most of the oratory at the Fourth of July celebration at Tammany Hall yesterday.

Governor Smith was present and was down on the program for one of the "long talks." What the Governor had to say, however, he managed to say in fewer words than were contained in some of the "short talks" that were made by other speakers. The Governor steered clear of all controversial topics and delivered a typical Fourth of July oration, in which he called for renewed allegiance to the Constitution and the flag, hailed the United States as the great land of opportunity for rich and poor alike and inveighed against the malcontents who denied this as enemies of the Republic, boring from within, who would bear constant watching if they were not in the end to undermine the great free institutions of America.

An audience that filled every seat in the spacious Wigwam in Fourteenth Street cheered Governor Smith, himself a Sachem of the Tammany Society, to the echo, when he was presented by John R. Voorhis, the venerable Grand Sachem. New fuel for the enthusiasm of the crowd was afforded when Representative James A. Gallivan of Boston at that moment jumped to his feet and waving his hat, cried:

"Three cheers for the next President of the United States."

The audience cheered lustily for a fraction of a minute while Governor Smith drank a glass of water preparatory to beginning his address. He listened smilingly to the ovation, but before he began his speech he said:

"You must remember that this is not the Democratic National Convention."

This was greeted with renewed applause and cheers, which this time, however, came mingled with laughter. There was some more cheering when in the course of his address Governor Smith referred to the fact that some of the brightest pages in American history dealt with the election of men of humble origin to the highest office in the gift of the people.

Gallivan Criticises Harding.

Representative Gallivan was one of the "short" talkers, and by the time he got the floor the audience had thinned out considerably. Governor Smith himself had left to keep an appointment at Kings Park, L. I., where he was to officiate at the breaking of ground for the new Veterans' Memorial Hospital. But there was no doubt that the Massachusetts Congressman was the most popular orator of the occasion. He followed up his proposal of Governor Smith for President with a straight-from-the-shoulder attack on Volsteadism and the Anti-Saloon League, and even took President Harding to task for some White House correspondence relating to the repeal of the Mullan-Gage State Prohibition Enforcement act. He praised Governor Smith for his courage in approving the repeal bill.

"I am a Democrat and a regular guy, and I do not mind giving some good advice to the present occupant of the White House, even though he is not of my political faith," said Congressman Gallivan. "Apparently our honored President has, under prohibitory tutelage, surrendered for the moment to its violence and lawlessness and has forgotten the standards of official conduct and utterance which we expect from the occupant of the White House. For us has criticised, censured and threatened the Chief Executive of a sovereign State, as truly supreme and independent within his sphere as the President is within his.

"I sincerely trust that President Harding will stop, look and listen before he goes much further. He is nearing a political railroad crossing and if the water wagon he is now riding comes into collision with the locomotive of public opinion he will be spilled and injured. It is of more importance to him to preserve the dignity and honor of his high office by guarding the integrity of the Constitution and all that it means than to curry favor with the evangelical enemies of law, order and American liberty, with the bigots, bullies and blatherskites of prohibition and Volsteadism. If the President elects fellowship with the fanatical foes of the Constitution and the liberty of America, he can only expect to earn political annihilation and oblivion.

"Thank God, one great and fearless American arises above the fury, yes, and the filth of prohibition—Governor Smith, of New York—who tells the Administration in Washington to enforce its own laws at its own expense, and if it cannot do so, to change the law, a law which is as wicked as it is absurd, as harmful as it is hypocritical. Every sane American has applauded Governor Smith and his courage and dignity with which he formed his approval of the repeal act. Only the parasites and mercenaries who live on profits of prohibition thunder and threaten.

"Governor Smith of New York, by his sanity, sound Americanism, political courage and outspoken contempt for the pharisees and mercenaries who are seeking to wreck this republic, with all its splendid traditions and achievements, has made himself the most talked of man in America, and displayed to the admiration of his country a fearlessness and character of leadership we would like to see in the White House.

"New York may well be proud of him; he is a worthy son of a great state. It will be wiser and safer for President Warren Gamaliel Harding to look to Albany, N. Y., for guidance than to seek counsel in the Cave of the Winds located in Westerville, Ohio, where the Anti-Saloon League and the Ku Klux hatch out their eggs of evil."

Smith Derides Power of Wealth.

Governor Smith in his speech praised the high courage of those who took their lives in their hands when they signed the Declaration of Independence and declared that present-day Americans must emulate their example if liberty is to survive.

"In spite of the fact that our Government is built upon principles that admit of no discussion, human frailties have raised enemies without and within," he said. "We can take care of our enemies without, but we must keep a sharp eye on the enmies wtihin.

"They are divided into two classes, the ignorant and the wilful. Education and its progress will take care of them both. They build their hopes of success upon the popular fallacy that people can be made to believe that there is in this country a ruling class.

"No man—no set of men—rules this country. That argument is an appeal to popular prejudice and passion and the thought that they seek to plant in the minds of the gullible is that wealth is a ruling force in this country. Nothing could be further from the truth. Wealth does not rule this country. Wealth has very little to say on Election Day. On Election Day we are all alike. In front of the ballot box the humblest and poorest rank with the millionaires. If ever a country in the whole world was ruled by the plain people that make it up, it is the United States of America.

"Ours is a land of equal opportunity and that means that opportunity is accorded to the rich and the poor alike and as a cold matter of fact no man of great wealth has ever been elected President of the United States. Some of the brightest passages in our history record the elevation to high office of men from humble surroundings.

"Liberty is an elusive thing. It isn't a thing you can lock up in a bureau drawer. It is something that must be guarded and protected. As eternal vigilance is the price of the soul's salvation, so it is the price of our liberty. Let us therefore on this day as a lesson and an inspiration to the youth of the country once more proclaim our allegiance to the immortal document—to the Constitution that sustains it and the Flag that represents them both. And when we retire to our homes let us thank Almighty God for his watchful care of our country since its discovery and let us pray for His blessing upon our future, asking it all in the name of His Divine Son who gave the world the greatest lesson and example of the equality of men."

Mention of Wilson Brings Cheers.

United States Senator Matthew M. Neely of West Virginia who delivered the other "long talk" at the exercises made the only reference to Woodrow Wilson that occurred during the exercises. There was a time while Mr. Wilson occupied the White House that the mention of his name in Tammany Hall would have been received with frosty silence or at the most with polite applause. Yesterday it evoked a storm of applause—perhaps the most spontaneous outburst that occurred during the celebration. The reference was made in the course of an apostrophe to the Democratic party as the party "founded by Jefferson, vitalized by Andrew Jackson and immortalized by Woodrow Wilson."

Senator Neely early in his speech asked whether the Declaration of Independence was the repository of a living principle or merely a memorial of a principle or merely a memorial of a militant spirit that has perished, and then proceeded to answer his own question in the negative, subsequently denouncing two forms of "tyranny" as existent today. One of these, he said, was industrial—the twelve-hour day in the steel mills—the other political, exemplified by the blind subserviency of public officials to partisanship. He appealed to Tammany to lend its aid in putting an end to both.

"The American Iron and Steel Institute solemnly reports that it is not feasible to eliminate the twelve-hour day," he said, "but why should the wolf be permitted to sit in judgment when the lamb is on trial? When did the question of liberating slaves become a matter of feasibility? Shall we permit a contest between right and wrong to be determined by the expediency of the case? Shall we countenance the contention that the profits of an industry have preferential rights over enslaved humanity? Or that it is more important to pay dividends to the holders of stock in steel mills than it is to preserve human life and protect the very flesh and blood of the nation?

"Let us keep this day holy by declaring that every one beneath the Stars and Stripes shall be independent of the tyranny of the twelve-hour day. Let us declare that humanity's voice shall be heard in every industry; that every inhuman practice shall be abandoned; that every slave shall be liberated, and that in no walk of American life shall our independence have been declared in vain. Let us by force of public opinion if we can, but by the force of legislation if we must make 120,000 free men out of as many twelv-hour day steel mill slaves.

Senator Neely Attacks Lodge.

In discussing the evils of blind submission to partisanship, Senator Neely took as his text the action of the Republican majority in the United States Senate at the time the Versailles Treaty and the League of Nations Covenant were up for ratification. He called attention to the change of front on the part of Senator Lodge, who from an advocate of the League principle became leader of the opposition to the Covenant.

"We condemn the partisanship that makes men party slaves and incites them to sacrifice principle and spread false and dangerous propaganda in order to win an election," he said in this connection. "We abhor the blighting partisanship that made hosts of prominent Republican officials, with venomous tongues and poisoned pens, attack President Wilson during his last two years in the White House more bitterly than any other man was ever before or since assailed.

"We view with alarm the partisanship that made the dominant party in the Senate, when its majority of one was out of prison on bail, denounce the greatest of Presidents in the morning, revile him at noon and sing a song of hate against him at night, for no other reason than that he was a Democrat, and as such was winning fadeless laurels for his party by the same token that he was achieving undying international fame for his country.

"How deplorable is the spectacle of a venerable, scholarly stateman leading the murder squad in its assassination of the League Covenant, when only a few years before he had expressed his real sentiments and voiced his real convictions about the League in a public address. How unfortunate that there was an appeal from the distinguished gentleman patriotically sober to this same gentleman partisanly drunk."

One of the "short talks" was made by Congressman Henry B. Hawes of Missouri, whose denunciation of the Ku Klux Klan and the Anti-Saloon League as most dangerous among the minority groups in the country won him applause. Speaking about the Klan, he said:

"Flinging defiance in the face of statutes to preserve the peace, they have the impudence to arrogate to themselves the term '100 per cent. American.' One hundred per cent. Americanism does not wear either mask or disguise. It seeks the sunlight, not the darkness. It shows bright in the noonday sun, that all men and women may see. It is not afraid."

Another "short talk" was delivered by Congressman Finis J. Garrett of Tennessee. State Senator Thomas I. Sheridan, who represents the district in which Tammany Hall is situated in the upper House at Albany, read the Declaration of Independence. This recital is part of the Fourth of July ritual of the Tammany Society. The Sixty-ninth Regiment Band played and a Tammany quartet sang patriotic airs. Tammany Leader Murphy was not in attendance.

STATE OFFICIALS AWAIT NEXT MOVE BY KLAN

The New York Times 8-16-23

District Attorney Here Not to Take Criminal Action if Injunction Is Violated.

ALBANY, Aug. 15.—The issuance of the temporary injunction against the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and its sister order, the Kamelia, is interpreted by George W. O'Brien, Deputy Attorney General, as an invalidation of the certificates of incorporation granted to the organizations by the Secretary of State, Mr. Hamilton.

What the next move, if any, will be, is not known here. The Klan and Kamelia may carry the case on appeal to the Appellate Division, and further appeal might be made to the Court of Appeals, but the next step must be made by the hooded orders, as the Attorney General's office has attained its objective.

New York, N. Y.

Ferdinand Pecora, Acting District Attorney, said yesterday that the decision of Justice Staley enjoining the Ku Klux Klan from operating as a corporation in this State would not cause the District Attorney's office here to take any action against the organization. As he understood the case any act of the Klan in violation of the injunction would be punishable by contempt proceedings and not by criminal action.

Albert Massey, of 142 West Forty-second Street, who appeared for the Klan in its suit against Hearst's International Magazine Company, said yesterday that he would appeal from the decision of Judge Winslow denying an injunction which would restrain the company from publishing articles about the Klan.

"An appeal from Judge Winslow's decision will be taken at once to the Circuit Court of Appeals, following which the case will be tried on its merits as soon as it is reached on the calendar," he said. "The Klan is seeking to establish the fact that the letters and documents used in the series of articles, and which are alleged to have been stolen, are the property of the Klan, and therefore cannot be legally used for any purpose by anyone except authorized officials of the Klan."

Urges Klan to Lower Its Racial Barriers

GOSHEN, N. Y., July 12.—Catholics, Jews and Protestants joined last night in a patriotic religious Independence Day service and heard Supreme Court Justice A. S. Tompkins, grand master of Masons in this State, counsel the Ku Klux Klan to love its neighbors and abolish the barriers it has erected against races and creeds.

SMITH WILL ENFORCE LAW TO UNMASK KLAN DESPITE ITS THREAT TO PUNISH HIM

N. Y. EVE. WORLD
MAY 28, 1923

Ku Klux Continues Meetings All Over State and New Jersey.

PROSECUTORS READY

Promise Quick Action—100 Hooded Men Visit New Jersey Church.

Intimations came to-day from District Attorneys, in reply to the public defiance of the State and Governor of New York by the Ku Klux Klan, that the Walker law requiring the names, constitutions and by-laws of certain organizations be recorded for public scrutiny will be strictly enforced. Nothing can be done now because the law does not take effect until next Saturday.

The Ku Klux Klan held meetings last night as well as Saturday night in many parts of the State from Niagara Falls to Eastport, L. I. At least one big meeting was held in New Jersey. The King Kleagle of the Klan in New York told 4,000 robed Klansmen and 798 initiates in a field near Eastport on Saturday night that the Ku Klux Klan will not unmask.

THREATEN TO PUNISH SMITH POLITICALLY.

While Gov. Smith, who signed the Walker law last Wednesday, has not singled out the Klan as an organization that must especially obey the law, the Klan has singled him out for political punishment, "particularly so far as his Presidential aspirations were concerned." The Governor tacitly has accepted the challenge to State authority, letting it be known that the Walker law wa splaced on the statute books to be enforced.

Secretary of State James A. Hamilton reiterated that under the provisions of the Walker law organizations must file certificates of incorporation and lists of membership by June 2.

"Once in my office," he added, "these papers become public documents."

"If the provisions of the law," he continued, "are not fully complied with, it will be up to the local authorities to take action. These would be the District Attorneys of the various counties."

And District Atorney Le Roy M. Young of Suffolk County, which includes Eastport, where Saturday night's meeting was held, seemed imbued with the same notion that the Walker law was to be enforced. As soon as an official complaint of a violation and information in support of it shall be received he promised swift prosecution if warranted by the facts.

SUFFOLK SHERIFF READY FOR PROMPT ACTION.

Sheriff A. W. Biggs of Riverhead, seat of Suffolk County, which had in addition to the Eastport meeting a gathering of the Klan at the same time at Centreport, stood by Mr. Young. He was ready, he declared, to guarantee prompt action whenever Mr. Young gave the order.

In Orange County, where meetings had been reported at Port Jervis and at Middletown, District Attorney J. D. Wilson felt the same way. He was inclined to doubt, however, that the Klan had made or would make much headway in that county.

The Klan continued yesterday to hold meetings and to supply added information regarding those held early yesterday morning in what it evidently desired to make an impressive demonstration of its strength. Chief among the supplemental news was reported a big meeting at Pompton Plains, N. J., where 1,000 "aliens" were initiated.

This meeting was attended by a Paterson, N. J., reporter, who was escorted by two Klansmen in a closed automobile to and from the field where it was held. The guards, of whom there were 100, each ramed with a large club and many carrying pistols, would not allow him, even with his escort, to approach close enough to hear. It was announced that the affair was in charge of Federal Rock Klan of Butler, N. J., and was attended by members from throughout Northern New Jersey and New York.

The 800 automobiles used by the Klansmen and the candidates were parked so that their headlights threw a glare over the field. At one end of the field was a forty foot cross covered with burlap, and at the other end an altar with a smaller cross burning above it. It was at this altar that the candidates were initiated. One candidate, it appeared to the newspaper man, was rejected at first. He was led away from the altar and was seen to put a handkerchief to his eyes as though weeping. Then he was led back, the cyclops read the oath and he subscribed to it.

Another feature of the demonstration was the visit paid last night to the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Point Pleasant, N. J., by 100 Klansmen in full regalia. This is the second church visit by Klansmen in that town, the first taking place a week ago, when hooded men attended the Central Methodist Episcopal Church.

The occasion of last night's visit was a memorial service for soldier and sailor dead, invitations to which had been sent by the church's pastor, the Rev. L. S. Moore, to fraternal organizations as well as the organizations of veterans. There had been reports throughout the week that the Klan would attend the meeting and the church had an overflow congregation.

The choir was singing "Onward Christian Soldiers" when the Klansmen marched up the aisle behind a standard bearer carrying the American flag. Dr. Moore conducted the service as usual and at its close, asked if any member of any organization wished to speak.

A Klansman then went into the pulpit and after placing his hand on the Bible spoke of the Klan's aims, which, he said, were to uphold the Constitution and the flag. He said the mask was worn to protect Klansmen from persecution by those of "another organization," but did not specify the organization he meant.

Six hundred people of Greenport, L. I., greeted in the Opera House there yesterday afternoon the reputed minister who opened the meeting at Eastport, where the Kleagle cast down the gauntlet to the law-enforcing powers of the State. The speaker again refused to give his name, nor did he directly refer in his speech to the Klan.

Just before the meeting closed, six men, strangers in the town, marched down the centre aisle and distributed cards, which the speaker asked any one wishing "to hear more" of the unidentified organization, to sign.

"We don't want Catholics, Jews or Negroes to sign any of these," he shouted.

The six strangers then collected the cards at the door as the audience, which had applauded vigorously, departed.

In openly defying the new State law, the Klansmen say their lawyers have investigated the measure and have found that as the State will be unable to find any one within its jurisdiction to punish for not producing the names of Klan members, the law will be inoperative so far as the Klan is concerned. In regard to this inconsistency with the professed patriotism of the Klan, it is said Klansmen attemptey to justify it on the theory that their oath prevents their compliance with the law; that the end justifies the means. Some of the Klan spokesmen had no ready answer when asked how they could try to force others to observe the law when they didn't themselves.

The recent murder of Jessie Pickema, nineteen years old, in Paterson, and other crimes there led in the Lief Bricksen Klan No. 1, Realm of New Jersey, to send a resolution to city officials there Saturday night threatening to take the law into their own hands if attacks on women and robberies and hold-ups did not cease.

After recounting the crimes that had occurred there, the resolution demanded "immediate and adequate measures to apprehend all persons guilty of the atrocious crimes that have recently been committed and immediate steps to close up the gambling houses, saloon and rotten dance halls, and immediate steps to rid this city of dope peddlers, bootleggers, burglars, highwaymen, degenerate and the criminal element generally."

The resolution continued:

"Resolved, That each and every member of this Klan be required to be on the streets and about the city without regalias, as much as possible, day and night, on the outlook for crime; that they take the name whenever possible of the guilty party or parties, in all cases wherein disregard of the laws are observed, to be later reported to this Klan; that whenever a Klansman observes a woman or a young girl alone upon the street at night he be required to afford protection in case of annoyance."

KLAN MEETS IN WARWICK

N. Y. Times 8-18-23

Hundreds Watch Initiation Ceremony on Orange County Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Over 100 members of the Ku Klux Klan, arrayed in the robes of the order, conducted initiation ceremonies on a hillside near Warwick last night, while hundreds looked on from a distance.

The ceremonies were held on the farm of Luzern Decker. A huge cross cast shadows over the white-robbed members and candidates. The initiation was followed by a long lecture from one of the high officers.

It is said to be the intention of the Klan to establish at least a dozen branches of the Invisible Empire in Orange County before the end of the year.

KU KLUX KLAN LOSES TWO COURT BATTLES

The Commercial Appeal 8-15-23

Enjoined From Acting as Benevolent Unit in New York.

(By the Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Federal Judge Winslow today denied the petition of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., of Georgia, for a preliminary injunction restraining the International Magazine Company, controlled by Wm. Randolph Hearst, from publishing articles by Norman Hapgood regarding the klan. 8-15-23

The klan charged that the articles by Hapgood were based on records unlawfully taken from the Atlanta headquarters and sold to the magazine for $3,000. Counsel for the defendant asserted that information contained in the articles was obtained from the department of justice.

Judge Winslow held that the "unpublished letter or documents" which the klan desired withheld from publication were not specifically identified and said that the record before the court did not justify the issuance of a preliminary injunction.

(By the Associated Press.)

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky., Aug. 14.—Supreme Court Justice Ellis J. Staley, tonight granted an injunction sought by the state of New York restraining the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., and the Kamelia, Inc., its sister organization from acting as chartered benevolent fraternal organizations in New York state.

Declaring that the statutes clearly intended a certificate of incorporation "should be approved in the form in which it was filed and filed in the form it was approved," Justice Staley held that the act of incorporators of the klan and Kamelia in altering the certificates of incorporation after approval before filing was "not only an illegal and unauthorized act, but also an imposition and fraud upon the court."

A recently enacted state statute provides that secret organizations, other than benevolent and fraternal organizations, must file their membership lists with the state officials. It was in order to avoid filing these lists that the klan sought to be incorporated as a fraternal organization. The judge, in his decision, said that it had been shown that subsequent to the approval of the certificates of incorporation by Justice G. E. Pierce of Buffalo, and prior to their filing in the office of the secretary of state were altered in such a way as to effect "a material change in the extent of power granted thereby."

"The certificates in question were filed and are recorded not in the form approved by Justice Pierce, but in a form as subsequently altered by the incorporators or some of them. The statute clearly intended that a certificate of incorporations should be approved in the form in which it was filed and filed in the form in which it was approved. To alter such a certificate after its approval without the consent of all incorporators and the approving justice, in a manner involving a material change, is not only an illegal and unauthorized act, but also an imposition and a fraud upon the court which cannot under the requirements of the statute be tolerated or excused

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

New York.

AMERICA'S SUPER-ATTRACTION

"MURDER WITHIN THE LAW"

Staged by: The Ku Klux Klan. Time: The Present. Place: The Land of Liberties.

New York Amsterdam News 2-21-23

GETTING ACTIVE HERE

Freeport, L. I., Feb. 19.—Four flaming crosses, symbols of the Ku Klux Klan and its sponsorship of Protestant white supremacy, supposedly planted after dark and ignited by members of the Ku Klux Klan, burst into flame in conspicuous places in Freeport, Lynbrook, Long Beach and Rockville Center tonight. The Fire Department of Freeport and Lynbrook were called out, that of the latter narrowly escaping disaster on the Long Island Railroad tracks. At Long Beach and Rockville Center the crosses were isolated.

The cross here was set in a hole dug across Main street from the Municipal Auditorium, where at the time it burst into flame a meeting of Nassau County Negroes, in commemoration of the birth of Frederick Douglas and Abraham Lincoln, was in progress. The flaming cross failed to disturb the meeting, although at its close organizers for a militant Negro organization with headquarters in New York City were very successful in signing up recruits.

QUEENS KLAN BOASTS 1,200.

New York Times

Long Island City Newspaper Receives Letter on Gain in Members.

The claim was made yesterday that the Ku Klux Klan has 1,200 members in Long Island City. The Hunter's Point Community Council Adopted resolutions denouncing the Klan a week ago, and a local newspaper quoted John Sullivan, its President, as having characterized the Klan's activities as un-American and against the Constitution. This newspaper received yesterday a letter, signed "One of the K. K. K.," which read in part as follows: 3/16/23

"Well, we are in Long Island City and won't get out for J. Sullican. We are an order strong in Americanism and are doing things in Long Island City for the benefit of the people. People ask why do we bar Cahtolics. Why do the Knights of Columbus bar Protestants? Every knock is a boost.

"We have gained over 1,200 members in the vicinity of Long Island City. So, J. Sulivan, please bear this in mind; you are in America and not in Ireland."

NEGRO LEADER GETS KU KLUX NOTE

BROOKLYN N Y TIMES
MARCH 19, 1923

Writer Denies Klan Aims to Intimidate Race, But Rather to Protect From Mob.

Freeport, March 19.—In January John E. Robinson, then editor of the New Amsterdam Daily News, published in Manhattan, and who resides at 3 Waverly place, Freeport, started propaganda for the establishment of what he termed the civic rights of the negro race in this county and State, and representation in State, county, town, village and school district government. He urged the formation of the Nassau County Negro-Get-together Movement looking toward that end. In Freeport several meetings were held, the negro voters soldifying themselves togetner, and an invitation was extended colored men to attend a banquet and mass meeting in the Freeport Auditorium on the evening of Lincoln's Birthday.

There were several hundred negroes at that meeting, and at 11 o'clock that same night flaming crosses were found burning in this and a number of other villages in the county. Many people said the burnings were supposed to be a deterrent to the Negro-Get-together Movement. Saturday Robinson received the following letter through the mail, the postmark on the envelope showing it was mailed at Freeport:

"Dear Sir: From press announcements and general gossip the impression seems to prevail that the 'flaming cross' discovered across street from the Auditorium, where your organization held its celebration and dinner, was the work of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Possibliy it was, but I can say truthfully it was with no intention of intimidating the negro to the extent that the newspapers have tried to indicate.

"The Klan is anti-Jew, anti-Negro, anti-Catholic, and anti-foreign born, but its operations against these elements are purely for the sake of the principles for which the organization stands. It is against the negro on general principles, but it recognizes his Americanism.

"The Klan was organized to uphold and maintain one hundred per cent. Americanism, and it operates in secret to accomplish the work it has sought out to do. It opposes the Jew because of his religion, and the Catholics because of their affiliation with the Roman Church. The foreign-born, besides being mostly of a different religion, are from their ideas and views found to be antagonistic to the principles of our government.

"The Klan is very different from that which began its operations shortly after the Civil War. The present organization is for law and order, and the upholding of the Constitution of this government.

"It would stand between the negro and the mob, for the protection of life and limb. The Klan opposes a negro representation in government on one point only. Your race being in its infancy, it should be content to be governed by members of a race, which have proven to be your superior. It, however, with lal due fairness, appreciates your efforts to make better the general standing of the negro in Freeport and in Nassau County. He should come in possession of some of the things you have publicly announced that he is entitled to.

"Your leadership for your people will show results if it is your desire to lead them right. You should have representation in the Village of Freeport, but you are a little ahead of your time.

"K. K. K.

"Invincible Order No.——."

Robinson says he would like to meet any member of the Ku Klux Klan in public debate on "The Negro Race."

NEGROES FORM UNION TO FIGHT KU KLUX

N Y C JOURNAL
MARCH 26, 1923

Freeport Colony Organizes Protective Association as Result of Linoln Day Affair.

FREEPORT, L. I., March 26.—A new organization which promises to play an important part in the civic and political life of the entire county was launched in the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, on Henry street, Freeport, it was learned to-day, when the Long Island Colored Union was organized. A representative gathering of colored people from Montauk Point to Jamaica were present.

Chairman John E. Robinson announced that the purpose of the new organization was to further the interests of the colored citizens on Long Island along political lines and protect them from alleged violence threatened by the Ku Klux Klan.

FIRE ON CROSS.

He read a letter received by him purported to have been sent by the Ku Klux Klan which admitted that the klan was responsible for the flaming cross which was fired on the night of Lincoln's birthday when the negroes were having a celebration in the Freeport Auditorium.

A proposition was rejected to form a Nassau County Colored Republican Club on the ground that although a large majority of the negro race were favorable to the principles of the G. O. P., that political body had failed to protect them from alleged acts or threats of the klan.

ELECT OFFICERS.

The gathering decided to organize an independent organization or union to include every colored voter on Long Island east of Jamaica. Permanent officers elected were:

President, John E. Robinson, Freeport; vice-presidents, S. S. Williams, Amityville; Mrs. Rosalie Young, Rockville Centre; Joseph Tredwell, Hempstead; recording secretary, H. C. Jones, Freeport; corresponding secretary, R. M. Bryant, Amityville; treasurer, Addison Scarborough, Amityville; chaplain, P. White, Freeport; sergeant-at-arms, J. S. Guidry, Freeport; athletic director, Clinton Tuller, Islip.

New Mexico

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

Ku Klux Letter Threatens A Judge in New Mexico

LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 11.—Judge David J. Leahy, presiding in the trial of Carl A. Magee, Albuquerque editor, on charges of contempt, announced in court this afternoon that he had received a threatening letter today signed "K. K. K."

"The letter," Judge Leahy announced, "was postmarked Las Vegas. This is what it said:

"'You old Irish Judge, you better go back to Ireland if you don't like this country. You try to send men to jail for telling the truth. I will be in your presence. I am from Texas.'"

LAS VEGAS EDITOR DENOUNCES JUDGE NEAR TRIAL'S END

Expect Decision Today in Contempt Case; Both Sides Rest

KU KLUX ANGLE CAUSES FIGHT

Associated Press Report.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 12.—The case of Carl C. Magee, Albuquerque editor, charged with contempt of court will be decided by District Judge D. J. Leahy here soon after court convenes tomorrow morning. This was decided upon late this afternoon, when both the prosecution and the defense announced that they rested.

Cross examination of Magee was completed this afternoon.

Magee said he had published certain editorials about a certain political machine here and criticised the district court in that he "knew he was putting his head in the lion's mouth."

"I meant that if this court is right, then I am wrong," he said. "I think I am right, and I urged a court of impeachment to prove it. I meant that conditions here are rotten. I have contempt for the methods of Judge Leahy in this court."

As to his statement earlier in the day in which he said he thought an investigation of the courts of Judge Reed Holloman of Santa Fe and Judge H. P. Owen at Las Lunas was desirable, Magee declared that he did not place those judges in the same class with Judge Leahy.

"My only criticism of them," he said, "is pernicious activity in political affairs."

Fred Wilson, an attorney for the defense, apeared in court today with a black eye, the result of a street corner meeting last night with O. O. Askren, chief counsel for the State in the Magee case. Askren showed no sign of the street encounter.

The attorneys had engaged in a scuffle following a verbal bit pertaining to the Ku Klux Klan angle that had been injected into the Magee trial yesterday. Askren this morning was fined $10 in police court on his own statement that he was guilty of technical assault. The fine was remitted.

One Man Rule.

Efforts of the defense this morning were along the line of attempting to show the existence of an alleged political machine in San Miguel county, as charged by Magee in his newspaper, the Albuquerque Tribune. Magee, in his writings which resulted in contempt charges being filed against him, asserted that Secundino Romero, former sheriff and now United States marshal, dominated the affairs of San Miguel county politically, including the district court.

Expenditures of various county officials were offered in evidence, some of which, the defense will attempt to prove, were passed upon and paid in a manner that at times was irregular and improper. Such exhibits as had bearing upon the district court, Judge D. J. Leahy admitted in evidence. The defense met a stumbling block at this point when it was learned that some former county officials for whom subpoenas had been issued were not in court and could not be found.

Stand for Rights.

When the prosecution objected to the admission of some of the evidence proposed, Attorney Hanna, chief of the defense, declared to the court:

"We have a right to attempt to prove that conditions in San Miguel county were rotten."

The district attorney was placed on the stand by the defense and questioned at length as to certain vouchers and expense accounts that had been paid him in connection with his office. Particular reference was made to charges for auto hire wherein it was stated on the stand by the district attorney himself that he had used his own car. He said the items charged represented wear and tear of his car. The county sheriff, also called as a witness, testified as to charges he had made for trips on which he had used his own automobile.

R. H. Hanna, chief counsel for the defense, served notice that he would not be forced to ask for a continuance of the trial if some of the witnesses subpoenaed, particularly Secundino Romero, were not brought to court.

Charge Close Alliance.

"I hope Romero is not in hiding," Hanna said.

"Don't you know he is not hiding?" asked Judge Leahy.

Magee was placed on the stand for cross examination. He reiterated his statements and writings to the effect that in his opinion the district court of San Miguel county was in too close alliance with politicians and political machines.

Magee said he had been tried before for civil libel but never before for criminal libel, of which he was convicted recently.

Asked, if in event he was eventually sent to prison, he expected to be pardoned by Governor Hinkle of New Mexico, Magee smiled and said that he had no information on that subject. Magee declared that he was going to keep up his fight for what he termed the rights of the public if he had to remain in jail "until I rot."

Magee said that district judges in New Mexico should be given to understand that they must break with political machines.

"I know I was the victim of a political machine when tried and convicted of libel and that an effort was being made to railroad me. I think the sentence showed venom against me by the court and was too severe. I should be tried in a court of justice, not one of injustice."

Asked by the prosecution whether in his opinion other courts in New Mexico should be investigated Magee replied in the affirmative. In a general way, he declared, he said he thought the district courts of Judge Holman at Santa Fe and the district court of Judge H. P. Owen at Los Lunas might properly subjected to an investigation.

Asked if his writings and utterances concerning the courts were not impelled by anarchistic ideas. Magee was emphatic in his denial that this was true. "I never appealed to direct action in my life," he said. "I have, however, urged action through the proper and orderly action of the public in its desire to obtain its rights."

Asked what he meant in an editorial headed: "Never slipped a cog," which dealt with alleged conditions in San Miguel county, Magee said that he meant the district court of that county when he wrote "that men were intimidated by the copper-rivited machine" which he claims to be in existence.

New Jersey.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

Crowd of 5,000 Break Up Meeting of Ku Klux Klan at Perth Amboy

The Montgomery Advertiser 8-31-23

Montgomery, Ala.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 30.—A crowd of 5,000 persons broke up a meeting of the Ku Klux Klan in Odd Fellows hall tonight, 75 policemen and 150 firemen being unable to drive back the throng that stormed the building. Firemen drove trucks into the mass of people, but to no avail. A hurry call was sent for state police in Trenton.

Patrolmen fired shots in the air, threw gas bombs and swung their night sticks while the firemen turned streams of water on the fighting throng.

Police Chief Tonneson then ordered his men to throw tear gas bombs, and thirteen of these, the town's entire supply, were exploded. The crowd fell back, but advanced again, hurling more stones. It was then that a riot call was sounded and 150 firemen dashed to the scene.

Mob Keeps On.

The leaders of the mob were knocked down by patrolmen when they first started to advance toward the hall, but after they had been carried away another attack was started. This time stones were thrown and all windows in Odd Fellows Hall as well as many others in nearby buildings were broken.

After the firemen had run their apparatus directly at the surging mass of humanity and had failed to disperse the crowd they attached hose lines to every available hydrant and drenched the rioters with several streams of water. Daunted for a few seconds the crowd fell back. Several of the more sturdy however, braved the water and cut the hose lines with axes and knives while those in the crowd threw stones at the firemen.

As one man darted from the crowd some one shouted, "that man has a gun." A patrolman seized him, shoved him into an automobile and hurried him to the police station. Other cars, loaded with men, followed, but the prisoner was rushed through the station and locked in a stable at the rear. After searching the station those who had followed returned to the scene of the fight.

As some of the Klansmen broke away from the fighting mass, they shouted "we're coming back—10,000 strong."

"All right," came the answer. "we'll be waiting for you 20,000 strong."

K. K. K. Plan to Break Up Pythian Parade

Wilmington Advertiser

—Trenton, N. J., Sept. 22.—Declaring that reliable reports had been received that the Ku Klux Klan was planning to break up their parades in Princeton, the Colored Knights of Pythias of New Jersey appealed to the State police for protection.

Oct. 22, 23

The order will meet in the college town two days for its twenty-sixth annual session, and it is expected that more than 1500 members will be present from all over New Jersey. Inasmuch as Princeton has a uniformed police force, the State troopers will not go there unless their assistance is asked by the borough authorities. Th elatter do not anticipate trouble.

5,000 PEOPLE STORM KLAN MEET IN JERSEY; KLUXERS ARE ROUTED

Commercial Appeal

75 Policemen and 150 Firemen Held Helpless.

POLICE USE GAS BOMBS

Memphis Sem.

Crowds Drenched With Water From Fire Hose.

Aug. 31, 1923

KLUXERS FINALLY FLEE

Leaving Threat Behind That They Will Return "10,000 Strong." Wild Riot Occurs at Perth Amboy, Where Klan Formerly Met Similar Fate—Police Say Arrests Will Be Made.

(By The Associated Press)

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 30.—A crowd of 5,000 persons broke up a meeting of the Ku Klux Klan in Odd Fellows' hall tonight, 75 policemen and 150 firemen being unable to drive back the throng that stormed the building. Firemen drove trucks into the mass of people, but to no avail. A hurry call was sent for state police in Trenton.

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Police Chief Tonneson then ordered his men to throw tear gas bombs and 13 of these, the town's entire supply, were exploded. The crowd fell back, but advanced again, hurling more stones. It was then that a riot call was sounded and 150 firemen dashed to the scene.

Leaders of Mob Felled.

The leaders of the mob were knocked down by patrolmen when they first started to advance toward the hall, but after they had been carried away another attack was started. This time stones were thrown and all windows in Odd Fellows Hall as well as many others in nearby buildings were broken.

Cut Hose Lines.

After the firemen had run their apparatus directly at the surging mass of humanity and had failed to disperse the crowd, they attached hose lines to every available hydrant and drenched the rioters with several streams of water. Daunted for a few seconds the crowd fell back. Several of the more sturdy, however, braved the water and cut the hose lines with axes and knives, while those in the crowd threw stones at the firemen.

When one man darted from the crowd some one shouted "that man has a gun." Patrolmen seized him, shoved him into an automobile and hurried him to the police station. Other cars, loaded with men, followed, but the prisoner was rushed through the station and locked in a stable at the rear. After searching the station those who had followed returned to the scene of the fight.

As some of the klansmen broke away from the fighting mass, they shouted "We're coming back . . . 10,000 strong."

"All right," came the answer, "we'll be waiting for you . . . 20,000 strong.

The klan meeting had been widely advertised, Chief Tonneson took special precautions against possible trouble as the result of a somewhat lesser disturbance at a meeting several months ago. He stationed uniformed patrolmen and plain clothesmen on the inside and outside of the hall and at seevral other points in the vicinity.

The klansmen gathered soon after 8 o'clock, donned their robes and began their ceremonies. Soon little groups began to form in front of the building, the number being augmented until it was estimated that 5,000 persons were in the crowd. The men in the front ranks demanded admittance to the hall and when they were refused the fight began.

Chief Tonneson declared, after quiet had been restored, that he knew the instigators of the trouble and promised the arrest of prominent men.

JAIL THREE KLANSMEN FOR NEW JERSEY RIOT

Kluxers Flourished Guns and Started the Rumpus.

THEN—OH, SUCH A NIGHT

Tear Bombs, Water Hose, Billets and Clubs Failed to Check Huge Mob Which Beat Up the Hooded Klansmen.

Commercial Appeal

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 31—Klansmen themselves precipitated the riots Thursday night at Perth Amboy in which 200 klansmen were besieged all night long, in Odd Fellows' Hall by a mob of more than 5,000, according to the local police who have arrested three of the klansmen, two being charged with inciting a riot and one with carrying a concealed weapon.

Memphis Sem.

Invited the Rioting.

When the Knights of the Invisible Empire assembled in the hall at 8 o'clock in the evening no crowd had gathered, but after the klansmen, practically all of whom came from out of town, had begun their meeting they stationed two of their number as guards at the foot of the stairway. When several members of the lodge of Odd Fellows started up the stairway to their own locker rooms they were barred out by these two guards who flourished pistols.

Word that the klansmen in session had posted armed guards spread like wildfire throughout the city and men began hurrying to Odd Fellows' Hall, which is located in Smith Street, facing down King Street, in the heart of the business district. An attempt was made by a group of men to force their way up the stiarway, but they were held at bay by the two armed guards. Word was then sent to police headquarters, asking for the arrest of the armed men. By the time the first squad of policemen had arrived, however, the two guards had retreated to the head of the stairway and several hundred men were milling about the foot of the stairway overflowing the sidewlak.

In order to clear the crowd from the big double doors leading to the stairway, the police hurled tear bombs, which quickly cleared the walk and the police rushed in. They were headed by Lieut. William H. Calvin, who left a squad at the doorway and led another squad upstairs to the room where the 200 klansmen were in session.

9-1-23

According to policemen who accompanied Lieut. Calvin, the scene which greeted the eyes of the police was pathetic. Although only a few stones had been hurled through the windows at this time, the 200 klansmen were huddled together in the middle of the room, their faces a picture of panic. As the police squad came through the door they turned terrific faces toward the officers and one of the knights rushed forward and flung himself on his knees in front of Lieut. Calvin, begging him to save his life. All of the others beseeched the policemen to tell them if they could save them.

Scene of Deep Pathos.

Lieut. Calvin sent for the three patrol wagons possessed by the city and managed to crowd 34 of the klansmen into the vehicles. They were rushed down the stairway and through a lane in the crowd, cleared with more of the tear bombs. As the klansmen clambed into the patrol wagons they flung themselves flat on the floor on top of each other screaming to the police who rode outside, to save them.

The crowd opened up with a fusillade of rocks and stones as the klansmen darted from the doorway across the sidewalk and pursuing in automobiles kept stoning the patrol wagons half the way to South Amboy, where the fugitives were taken for safety.

As the night grew older the crowd grew greater until it was estimated by the police as more than 5,000. Practically every window in the three-story Odd Fellows' Hall was broken by rocks thrown from the street, but practically no damage was done to the inside of the building.

The remaining 170 klansmen left the hall after the first batch had been safely taken to South Amboy. They were sneaked down a fire escape in the rear of the building, where they jumped into the waiting police patrols. The mob quickly discovered them and rained a storm of stones at the knights as they dodged down the fire escape.

Commercial Appeal

Three Klansmen Held.

The men arrested were Harold R. Marford 24, a farmer, of New Monmouth, N. J., released on $2,000 bail for hearing Sept. 5, on a charge of inciting to riot, and William Gray, 22, of Red Bank, mechanic, held in default of the same bail on the same charge.

Marford and Gray are said to have been the two guards of the klansmen posted on the stairway, both were armed with pistols when arrested. Marford proved that he is a deputy sheriff of Monmouth County, and Gray showed a permit to carry a weapon. The third man arrested was Murray A. Chittlesk, 29, a chemist, of Old Bridge, N. J., alleged to be also a klansman, who was arrested in a street fight. He is being held in default of $2,000 bail on a charge of carrying a concealed weapon without a permit.

Memphis Sem.

DEFY MICHIGAN ORDER.

DETROIT, Aug. 31.—Regardless of the new state law which prohibits wearing of masks in public, a crowd estimated at 2,000 persons, wearing robes gathered in a field near here last night. A squad of deputy sheriffs who attempted to press through guards at the entrances to the field, was turned aside.

A huge fiery cross lighted the assembly. One of the men at the entrance to the field informed deputies the meeting was being held on leased grounds and was not subject to the public masking law. The deputies returned to Detroit without making any arrests.

Atlantic City Elks' Lodge Votes to Expel Members of Ku Klux Klan From the Order

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 18.—The Atlantic City Lodge of Elks, 276, last night authorized expulsion from the organization of members of the Ku Klux Klan. This is said to be the first action of its kind by a fraternal order.

Exalted Ruler Eugene G. Schwinghammer, an attorney of this city, declared that the action was the forerunner of a national campaign in this direction.

"The principles and practices of the Ku Klux Klan are in direct variance to the precepts on which the Order of Elks was founded," he said.

The action followed the weekly meeting of the lodge, which adopted a resolution condemning the Klansmen and forbidding any member of that body from membership in the Elks. The resolution points out that a member of the Klan cannot consistently take the obligation of the Elks and at the same time be aligned with any other organization opposed to men who are already members of the Elks. It was explained today that this refers to the enmity of the Klansmen toward Catholics and Jews, both of which are represented in the membership of Elk lodges throughout the country. As a result of the action several Klansmen will be expelled.

Exalted Ruler Schwinghammer announced that a secret committee was conducting a rigid investigation of the entire membership of 1,700 to ascertain if certain reports were founded on fact. According to general report, the Ku Klux Klan is organized particularly strong in this county.

Asked to Declare Klan Illegal

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 17.—Declaring the charter of the Ku Klux Klan of New Jersey, recently incorporated, is illegal, William J. McFadden, a New York lawyer, today requested Attorney General McCran to render an opinion. Mr. McFadden contends Secretary of State Martin had no right to grant the charter.

He asserted the Klan could not be chartered for non-pecuniary purposes and the Klansmen openly discriminated against a race that forms an integral part of the citizenship.

NEW JERSEY K. P.'S ASK PROTECTION FROM KLAN

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 18.—Declaring they had been warned that the Ku Klux Klan intended to rout their parades in Princeton tomorrow and Thursday, the Knights of Pythias of New Jersey appealed to the state police today to protect 1,500 members expected for the twenty-sixth annual convention of the order.

JERSEY KLANS WOMEN IN OUTDOOR INITIATION

Weird Night Ceremony Staged Near Allenwood, at Which 434 Are Made Members.

MANASQUAN, N. J., Aug. 18.—An open-air initiation of candidates at which 434 women were received into the Ladies of the Invisible Empire was held last night, ending at midnight, in a field near Allenwood. This is said to have been the first outdoor initiation by the women's branch of the Ku Klux Klan in New Jersey, although the women's organization has been active for months.

Gathered at the field were 700 "Loties," as the Ladies of the Invisible Empire are known, 900 Klansmen and a scattering of spectators from the countryside attracted to the field by the glare of headlights of several hundred automobiles.

The women formed in a square in the middle of the field inside of which the candidates stood. The Klansmen formed an outer circle about them all, and behind the Klansmen was parked a great ring of automobiles, the headlights brightening the whole scene.

The central figure of the ceremony was the Grand Counselor, said to be the wife of a Klan leader of Bloomfield, N. J. The candidates then were marched to the Grand Counselor, bowed before her, she administered the oath. The procession was led by a woman who bore a fiery cross, followed by two others in red, white and blue robes, and another carrying a Bible.

ELKS TO OUST KLAN

Atlantic City Lodge Votes to Expel All Members of K. K. K.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 19.—The Atlantic City lodge of Elks has adopted a resolution authorizing the expulsion of members of the Ku Klux Klan, it was stated today. This was said to be the first action of the kind ever taken by a fraternal organization.

The resolution is the forerunner of a national campaign in this direction, according to Exalted Ruler Eugene G. Schwinghammer who said the principles and practices of the klan "are in direct variance to the precepts on which the Order of Elks was founded."

May Expel Klansmen.

Atlantic City, N. J., October 19.—The Atlantic City lodge of Elks has adopted a resolution authorizing the expulsion of members of the Ku Klux Klan, it was stated today. This was said to be the first action of the kind ever taken by a fraternal organization.

The resolution is the forerunner of a national campaign in this direction, according to Exalted Ruler Eugene G. Schwinghammer, who said the principles and practices of the klan "are in direct variance to the precepts on which the order of Elks was founded."

Fail to Indict Klan Rioters

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 17.—The Middlesex Grand Jury at New Brunswick, N. J., refused yesterday to find indictments in connection with the Ku Klux Klan riot in Perth Amboy in September. Assistant Prosecutor Toplan would make no comment. It was learned from reliable sources that the charges had been dismissed.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923. New Jersey.

KLAN TO HOLD MORE JERSEY KLAVERNS

Gathering at Hobb's Farm First of a Series—Many Small Meetings.

POLICE FEAR AN OUTBREAK

Identity of Members Being Learned Throuh Auto License Numbers—1,000 Initiated Recently.

The New York Times

Special to The New York Times.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., May 3.—The klavern staged by the Ku Klux Klan of New Jersey on Hobbs's Farm at Middlebush, N. J., last night is the first of a series of similar gatherings to be held in this State, according to the police of Central New Jersey towns. As a result of the Pillar of Fire incident in Bound Brook on Tuesday night—some members of the Pillar of Fire congregation are also members of the Klan—State and local police are on the watch for a serious outbreak here. 5-4-23.

Several small meetings of Klan bodies were in progress in various parts of the State tonight, while a special meeting of the Knights of Columbus was held in Somerville, the county seat of Somerset County, it could not be learned whether others had been held in other towns. Persons familiar with the activities of the bodies thought that special meetings of the K. of C. had their significance. The Pillar of Fire congregation at Zarephath has bitterly attacked this organization in its publication, which are sent to subscribers throughout the country. N.Y.

It was learned definitely from persons who attended the meeting of the Klan on Hobbs' farm night that the gathering had been called several weeks ago in an effort to show the strength of the Klan in New Jersey. In the last few months, it was explained, several thousand new members have been admitted to the order. Nearly 1,000 members were initiated during last night's klavern.

A meeting of members of the Klan was scheduled at Peapack in Sourland Mountain range, where the hooded organization is particularly strong, for late tonight, but newspapermen were unable to learn whether it had been held.

Three Klansmen from Peapack, according to the local police, engineered the escape of the Klan organizer and two speakers from the Pillar of Fire Temple on Tuesday night just as they were to have been arrsted for inciting to riot.

Recorder Andrew D. Flammer of Bound Brook, who held two members of the pillar of fire sect for the Somerset County Grand Jury on charges of assault following the riot of Tuesday night, said today that he had definitely established that the Klan meeting had been arranged by members of the pillar of fire group, in spite of their repeated denials.

A. L. Wolfram, Treasurer of the pillar of fire colony at Zarephath, who acted as Chairman of the meeting on Tuesday night, told the Recorder, according to the latter, that the meeting had been held merely to discover whether there was any merit in the K. K. K.

Wolfram admitted to reportes that the pillar of fire body had distributed handbills throughout Bound Brook announcing the meeting which resulted in riot, and said today that the sentiment of the members of his sect was heartily in accord with Klan tenets.

State troopers and members of the local police in other towns through which the parade of Klan automobiles passed on their way to and from Hobb's farm, were today endeavoring to identify members of the New Jersey Klan by means of automobile license numbers taken by policemen. As each of the cars carrying members of the Klan was marked on front and rear with a white ribbon or a white handkerchief, it was an easy matter for the police to list the numbers.

They pointed out, however, that they were making the lists solely for their own information, as there was no action that could be taken against the organization.

Hobb, whose few acres of farmland was the scene of the Klavern, said today that he was not a member of the Klan and had no intention of joining.

"Four men drove up here in an automobile several weeks ago," he explained, "and offered me $100 for the use of my property for one day. They did not give me much information as to what they wanted to do with it except to assure me that it would be well taken care of. I reached an agreement with them, and then heard from them again. I did not get their names and I do not know who they are."

It was said tonight that another large gathering of the New Jersey Klan forces had been scheduled for Saturday night somewhere in the vicinity of New Brunswick.

KLAN IS DEFENDED IN TWO CHURCHES

Robed Members Attend Baptist Service at Lakewood—Upheld at Freeport Service.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., June 17.—Seventy-seven members of the Ku Klux Klan, in full regalia, tonight attended service at the First Baptist Church here, occupying ten rows in front, which had been reserved. Led by the American flags and the customary fiery cross, the Klan paraded from the ball park to the church under protection of State and municipal police. Occasional hissing was heard en route, but the handclapping was more pronounced.

The Klansmen mobilized at the Lakewood High School, dressing in the basement, and they returned there on the second parade which followed their church attendance. The hooded knights disappeared in a dozen automobiles which had brought them. The license plates indicated that they came from Manasquan and Point Pleasant. Wilfrid H. Jayne, Lakewood District Prosecutor, took the numbers of the cars as they entered town as identification in event of trouble, but none developed.

The Rev. George Pierce of Point Pleasant, filling the First Baptist pulpit during the illness of the pastor, welcomed the Klansen as "an organization which, as far as I understand, stands for high American principles."

He offered the platform to any spokesman the visitors might have, and a six-foot figure, masked and robed, who said he was the "Grand Titan of the Third Realm of New Jersey," detailed the ideals of the Klan at length. He emphasized the Klan was "anti" nothing except "anti-wrong." He denounced "outrages" other Klansmen had suffered at Perth Amboy, Bloomfield and Plainfield.

FREEPORT, L. I., June 17.—The Ku Klux Klan was the subject discussed at the Two Flag Day exercises held here tonight. At the First Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Walter E. Thompson, speaking on "The Constitution and the Flag," defended the Ku Klux Klan organization. A search hrough the organization's literature, said the pastor, had revealed nothing to cause people to become uneasy in regard to the Klan's activities.

Less than two blocks away, in the Elks Club, Captain Irving O'Hay, of New York, assailed the Klan in his address. "The Klan is un-American," he said, "because it spreads race and religious prejudices."

FORD IS ASSAILED BY JEWISH BODY

He Is Accused of Being Financial Backer of Ku Klux Klan — Candidacy Called Insult.

Atlantic City, N. J., May 28.—After an exciting scene in which the name of Henry Ford was hissed and hooted, delegates attending the annual session of the Independent Order B'Rith Abraham, today adopted a resolution criticizing him for his alleged attacks on Jews of the nation, assailing his presidential aspirations and accused him of being the financial backer of the Ku Klux Klan. The measure was passed without a dissenting vote after speakers sponsoring it had been loudly cheered.

The resolution declares, "be is resolved, that the order of B'Rith Abraham, now in session, go on record as follows:

"That the delegates assembled condemn Henry Ford for his attitude against the Jews as un-American, and that his candidacy for president is an insult to the fundamentals upon which this country is based.

"Further, be it resolved, that this convention accuses Ford of being the financial backer of the hooded Ku Klux Klan, who approves of their unpatriotic exploitations against the Jews, Catholics, negroes and foreigners."

Acting Grand Master Morris M. Green, of New York, discussing the measure, declared:

"We feel that Ford is behind the Ku Klux Klan—that he is their sponsor, and we are glad to join with our Catholic brethern in fighting him and it."

Copies were ordered sent to all member bodies asking co-operation.

Fred L. Savage, imperial klaliff of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, declared Monday night, when the above dispatch was referred to his attention, that the statement that Henry Ford is, in any way lending financial support to the organization is "absolutely untrue."

1,000 KLANSMEN IN JERSEY PARADE

Guests Watch Exercises From Special Bleachers Near Point Pleasant.

500 WEAR ROBE AND MASK

Women on Horseback Lead Delegation of Ladies of Invisible Empire.

By searchlights and flares 2,000 invited guests in special bleachers witnessed the open air district meeting of the Ku Klux Klan of New Jersey which was held last night as advertised, a half mile out of Point Pleasant, at the Clark's Landing picnic grounds on the Manasquam River. Many of the guests, invited from groups said to be ineligible to membership under the "fiery cross," were told by the "Grand Dragon" that the Klan did not entertain prejudices of race, creed or color as commonly supposed.

A parade preceded the meeting, half the 1,000 Klansmen marchers wearing robes and masks, with a delegation representing the Ladies of the Invisible Empire as the principal novelty. The meeting closed in an extensive show of fireworks. There was no disorder, the grounds being policed throughout by 100 Klan guards, specially chosen ex-service men who had seen service in front-line trenches during the World War.

The conclave drew Klansmen from all parts of "Province No. 3, Realm of New Jersey"—Monmouth, Ocean and Middlesex Counties—where there are 1,600 members, from Point Pleasant to Asbury Park. Membership had recently jumped, it was said, the "Ladies" gaining 300 in three weeks, in local reaction against the annual influx of "resorters" setting in from New York City and up-coast points.

Point Pleasant itself remained little stirred during the day by the announced activity of the Klansmen, a flutter of interest appearing only when a surplus of strangers began to arrive on late afternoon trains. By the time the parade started, about 8 o'clock, some Point Pleasanters were seen to be preparing to go to bed.

The parade, which was thought to be the first open review of the organization in New Jersey, was granted a special permit by Mayor Parker of Point Pleasant borough. Four robed horsemen made the arrowhead of the procession. There was a patter of applause when it appeared in sight of the bleachers rigged up for the occasion at Clark's Landing. A standard bearer with a fiery cross was followed by a brass band. Behind came dragons supreme, dragons grand, "great titan," "exalted cyclops," all attended with guardsmen running plentifully to the drawn sword.

Comment revived through the stands as the Grand Councillor of the Ladies of the Invisible Empire appeared on horseback, followed by three women standard ebarers. The Seacoast Council, the local auxiliary which was said to have been formed within the month, passed in well-kept "cross" formation. The Royal Riders of the Red Robe had a strong representation, this being an order of the Klan which armits foreign born.

Initiation rites were performed after the address of the Grand Dragon.

FORD IS CHARGED WITH BACKING KLAN

Order of B'rith Abraham Passes Resolutions Condemning Him for Antagonistic Attitude.

CONVENTION HISSES NAME

500 Delegates in Biennial Gathering at Atlantic City—Morris Green Re-elected Head.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 28.—Henry Ford was charged with being the financial backer of the Ku Klux Klan today at the biennial convention of the Grand Lodge Order of B'rith Abraham at the Hotel Jerome.

The charge was embodied in a resolution which was unanimously adopted. When Mr. Ford's name was first mentioned there were groans and hisses.

As spokesmen for a membership of 35,000 the 500 delegates put the order on record with the resolution, which read in part:

"Be it resolved that the order of B'rith Abraham, now in session, go on record as follows:

"That the delegates assembled con-

demn the attitude of Henry Ford for his attitude against the Jews as un-American and that his candidacy for President is an insult to the fundamentals upon which this country is based.

"Further be it resolved that this convention accuse Mr. Ford of being the financial backer o fthe hooded Ku Klux Klan, who approves of their unpatriotic exploitation against the Jews, Catholics, negroes and foreigners."

Discussing the resolution, Acting Grand Master Morris M. Green of New York said: "We feel that Ford is behind the Ku Klux Klan, that he is their sponsor, and we are glad to join with our Catholic brethren in fighting him and the organization." The resolution was introduced by H. Murray Perkolsky, Assistant Corporation Counsel of the City of Boston.

The convention also passed a resolution that the age limit for members be reduced from 21 to 18 and that unmarried women, unaccompanied by male members be admitted to membership. Hitherto a woman has not been eligible unless accompanied by a near male relative.

The following nominations were made this afternoon for the principal officers: Grand Master, Morris M. Green of New York; First Deputy Grand Master, Alexander Katzke of Brooklyn; Second Deputy Grand Master, Charles Hamburger of Atlantic City; Third Deputy Grand Master, Jacob A. Gould of Minneapolis; Fourth Deputy Grand Master, Max Fein of Boston, and Grand Secretary, George W. Leisersohn of New York.

PLAINFIELD MEN BREAK UP KLAN MEETING

The Richmond Planet 7-16-23

(Preston News Service.)

Plainfield, N.J., June 13.—It is claimed that disturbance punctuated with throwing of stones, marked the meeting held here by the ku klux klan of Franklin county. The city officials appealed to the large crowd to uphold the law and not disgrace the name of the city whereupon the crowd dispersed. It was reported that the officers requested the klan to abandon the meeting and their wishes were complied with.

A number of citizens are of the opinion that many of the officials are klansmen and that the meeting was not broken up. Strong sentiment is developing against the klan and it is openly stated that unless the officials of the city put an end to the klan in the city citizens will take the law into their own hands.

TOWN AF[illegible]N.

Bloomfield (N.J.) Officially Regrets Egg Throwing During Parade.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., July 3.—The Bloomfield Town Council decided today, over the protest of Mayor Frederic R. Pilch, to send a letter of regret to the Ku Klux Klan because eggs were thrown at the Klansmen during their parade on the night of Flag Day, June 14. Mayor Pilch had granted permission to the Klansmen to march on condition that they remove their hoods, as they did.

"As far as I gathered from the sense of our meeting," said Chairman Charles H. Demarest of the Police Committee, who drafted the letter, "it was that we regretted any egg throwing took place on streets of Bloomfield, in view of the fact that the Mayor had granted permission to the Klan to parade without their masks."

7-4-23

Mayor Pilch, who protested against sending the letter to the Klan, which had demanded an apology, is Past Master of Bloomfield Lodge, F. and A. M., Councilman Edward J. Hughes, the only Roman Catholic member of the Council, also objected.

KLUX ON GAY PARADE ARE GIVEN EGG BATH IN N. J.

Pittsburgh Courier 7/21/23

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., June 30—Citizens of this town have found a humorous cure for the Klux disease. They tried it out yesterday with great effect on a gang of 250 chronic Kluxers who participated in the Flag day parade here. It's nothing less than a shower bath of slimy, ancient eggs alternated with exclamation marks supplied by home-made grenades of decayed vegetables.

The attack came suddenly. The King Kleagle was marching haughtily at the head of his little Kluxers when out stepped the van of the attacking force and, with slow-raised arms violently brought forward and downward peppered the King Kleagle with the contents of a dozen or more ancient eggs. After that, the fruit of the hen swished thick and fast through the putrid air and the Kluxers took to flight to save the few clean spots that were left of their unmasked faces. But lo, the crowd pursued, and Klan gowns were sullied by contact with dusty streets, and Klan hoods and robes were torn to shreds.

FINDS OFFICE IN RED AND 'K. K. K.' ON DOOR

Mrs. Elizabeth Schulz, Closter (N. J.) Real Estate Agent, Blames Enemies.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., June 14.—Excitement in the Town of Closter, eight miles north of here, following the unexplained act of men who painted the real estate office of Mrs. Elizabeth Shulz there a bright red, with white crosses on each side of the building and tacked this notice near the front door:

"You will get the next coat of paint if you don't get yourself out of town.

K. K. K."

Mrs. Shulz said she did not believe the Klan had anything to do with the act for there was no such organization within twenty miles of Closter.

"I have been in business here for many years," said Mrs. Shulz. "I have made many friends as well as enemies. I believe that there are some people who begrudge me my success. Some little time ago I had occasion to transfer much of my business from a closter concern to an organization in Hackensack. I believe that this has been held against me.

"The first word I had of this outrage was at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning when Florence Hubbard, my assistant, opened the office. She phoned me immediately. I was just getting ready to leave the house when the younger of my two boys, Eugene, also phoned me. He was crying and said that the school children had been guying him. I cam as quickly as I could and this is what I found."

Although plainly nervous, Mrs. Shulz refused to admit fear and said she would not leave Closter under any consideration.

"I don't care what they to me; I don't care if they hit me on the head; I'm going to stick," she declared.

Many citizens of Closter expressed sympathy for Mrs. Shulz, among them was the Rev. J. A. Hammond of the First Congregational Church, who sent the following message:

"Dear Mrs. Shulz—Every citizen should be quick to denounce the cowardly act that was perpetrated on the Shulz real estate office last night. The greatest injury done is on the fair name of Closter. A self-respecting community does not tolerate that kind of thing and, when it happens will try to bring the guilty parties to justice. The victimized family will discover a host of friends and sympathizers after such an outrage. Probably K. K. K. had nothing to do with it.

"It is unfortunate that K. K. K. through its supposed method, which is secrecy (will not affirm or deny) offers the temptation to hoodlums to do such things in its name. K. K. K. affirm your innocence.

"Yours for a good community,

"J. A. HAMMOND."

2,000 IN JERSEY SEE INITIATION BY KLAN

Affair Purposely Public to Scare Jews From District, Spectators Hear.

PARADE ON MAIN STREET

Klan Police With Clubs Keep Order While 700 Men Take Oath.

NEW YORK HERALD JUNE 3, 1923

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., June 2.—What officials of the Ku Klux Klan say is the largest ceremonial the organization has ever held in this part of the country was staged on the Clark's Landing picnic grounds on the edge of town to-night, when nearly 300 men were initiated into the Invisible Empire. Four hundred of them live in Point Pleasant and environs. Prior to the ceremony there was a parade of 300 Klansmen through the town.

The visitors were escorted to two long wooden seats for the initiation. In front of the altar the Kaliff stood, garbed in white and hooded. Back of the altar were six more hooded figures, the Kolkard, Kladd, Exalted Cyclops, Night Hawk and Kludd.

The Grand Dragon told the audience that every year 87,000 white girls were abducted and imprisoned for life by Chinese, Negroes and Japanese.

"If the Klan had no other reason for existence, that would be enough," he said. The native born gentiles should run the United States and the future welfare of the country is in their hands. The Klan has no hostility toward Jews but believes the gentiles should stand together for gentile civilization.

"I believe the Klan has the right to organize to protect these things and the American public school system—the supreme achievement of America."

It is estimated that 2,000 persons were present at the initiation. Invitations were sent broadcast. Many members of the Catholic Church and Jews were asked to attend in order "to show them," it is said, "that the Klan is not as hostile to them as has been supposed, and that it is purely American."

The parade, which was headed by four robed Klansmen on horses, started through Main street about 8 o'clock. Hundreds of persons on the sidewalks looked curiously at the masked marchers. Immediately following the horsemen the paraders carried a fiery cross. A brass band blared forth quicksteps. Following the Supreme Dragon—as the hooded official who marched in rear of the bass drum was said to be—came a detachment of Royal Riders of the Red Robe, an organization of foreign born, who are affiliated with the Klan.

The picnic grounds where the initiation was held are on the Manasquan River, a mile or so from the sea. Automobiles were parked about the field, which was divided into three sections by wire cables. There was a speaker's stand in each of them, and at the back of the field the letters "K. K. K." blazed in electric lights. It was all very open to the public without the least attempt at concealment.

As the parade turned into Arnold avenue toward the picnic grounds the headlights of the automobiles which lined that thoroughfare for a mile illuminated the marchers and the trappings of the horses. The inclosure about the park was lined ten deep with spectators and perfect order was maintained by a police forcemen of Klansmen, all armed with clubs and wearing bands about their arms with the letters "K. P." An American flag fluttered in front of the illuminated cross. The grand stand was crowded and there appeared to be more women than men in the crowd. Dr. Oscar Heywood, lecturer of the Klan, was conspicuous among the participants.

The rumor swept through the grand stand that the real reason for the demonstration was to discourage Jews from coming to Point Pleasant and adjacent resorts this summer.

KLUXERS ON PARADE EGGED IN NEW JERSEY

(Crusader Service.)

Bloomfield, N.J.—Citizens of this town have found a humorous cure for the Klan disease. They tried it out yesterday with great effect on a gang of 250 chronic Kluxers who participated in the Flag Day parade here. It's nothing less than a shower bath of slimy, ancient eggs, alternated with exclamation marks supplied by home-made grenades of decayed vegetables.

The attack came suddenly. The King Kleagle was marching haughtily at the head of his little Kluxers when out stepped the van of the attacking force and, with slow-raised arms, violently brought forward and downward peppered the King Kleagle with the contents of a dozen or more ancient eggs. After that, the fruit of the hen swished thick and fast through the putrid air and the Kluxers took to flight to save the few clean spots that were left of their unmasked faces. But, lo, the crowd pursued, and Klan gowns were sullied by contact with dusty streets, and klan hoods and robes were tourned to shreds.

EGGS SHOWER KU KLUX IN FLAG DAY PARADE

New York, June 15, 1923—Open physical clashes with the Ku Klux Klan occurred during a flag day parade in Bloomfield, N. J.

More than 250 white-robed members of the organization were showered with eggs, precipitating a rough and tumble fight, which became a rich. The klansmen marched in a procession which had been organized by the James T. Boyd Council of the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

KLANSMEN MUST UNMASK.

Jersey Governor Answers Plea For Protection Against "Mobs."

TRENTON, N. J., June 18.—Members of the Ku Klux Klan must shed their masks if they wish their grievance appeals listened to, Gov. Silzer declared today in connection with letters broadcast by the klan protesting against disruption of their meetings by "organized mobs." The governor said he had not received the letter the klan announced it had sent to him on the subject.

"If the Ku Klux Klan leaders will appear in person with their masks off and show a real grievance they will receive consideration and action," the governor said.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

New Jersey

PASTOR PRAISES KLAN FOLLOWING $25 GIFT

New York Times

Delegation of Three in Hooded Regalia Make Presentation in Wanaque (N. J.) Church.

1-3-23

WANAQUE, N. J., Jan. 2.—The eulogy of the Ku Klux Klan by the Rev. Alexander S. Van Dyck, pastor of the Wanaque Reformed Church, Sunday evening, following the presentation of $25 by three masked Klansmen during the service, has caused much comment here.

Just before the sermon three in the hooded regalia of the Klan entered the church. One carried a white cross about three feet high, another an American flag, and the third, who first knelt in prayer before the altar, presented Mr. Van Dyck an envelope containing $25 and a nate which read:

"Reverend Sir: The Federal Rock Klansmen through this committee present to you a personal donation of $25 with the season's greetings.

"It being our purpose to follow the teachings of Christ and assist all Protestant churches in this great work and further the uplift of each community, therefore we would ask that you be kind enough to bring to our attention through Lock Box 224-A, Butler, N. J., the name of any or all cases that may come to your attention. Respectfully yours,

"FEDERAL ROCK PROVISIONAL KLAN.

"Realm of New Jersey, Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

"Non Silba sed anthar." [Not the wood but the fruit.]

Mr. Van Dyck then preached on "The Christian Klansmen."

SILZER HITS KU KLUX KLAN

New Jersey Governor Deplores All Racial Antagonism

Perth Amboy, N. J., Feb. 1.—(Crusader Service) Governor George S. Silzer attacked the Ku Klux Klan at a dinner of the San Salvador Council, 299, of the Knights of Coolumbus, here last night.

"There is nothing worse than this sudden revival of bigotry, this racial antagonism which is stiring against the Catholic and the Jew", theGovernor said. "There is no need of immediate legistative action, as publicity will wipe it all out. If not, we shall have to pass a law asking these people to show their faces, subject to a severe criminal law of the State. If this bigotry does not end in the near future I shall be the first to oppose it in this state, not for political purpores, but for the good of others."

A resolution condemning the Ku Klux Klan and asking the President to take steps to suppress the Klan was passed last evening at a meeting of the Crotona Lodge of the Independent Order of B'rith Abraham, Southern Boulevard and 163rd St. Dr. Meyer Kopfstein, former Rabbi of Adath Israel, in addressing the meeting, denounced the organization.

PRESS FINDS KLAN IS QUIET IN JERSEY

Activities Are Reported Only From Hoboken, Paterson and Bayonne.

New York Times

ACTS OF CHARITY NOTED

2-16-23

Survey of State Shows Lack of Interest in Many Towns—Silent in Trenton.

Membership in the Ku Klux Klan in New Jersey is quite widespread, but comparatively inactive, according to a canvass by a news agency, made public yesterday. The assertion of a Hoboken newspaper that the Klan was well organized and active there led to the survey, which showed that two other principal points of Klan activity were Paterson and Bayonne.

In each case, a report on Klan activities was obtained from an editor of a local newspaper. The following are the answers of the editors consulted in each city with the names of their papers:

Newark (Star-Eagle)—We have not had any stories of the Ku Klux Klan here in a year, except one about three months ago. There is an organization here, but judge it does not amount to much in membership.

Jersey City (Jersey Journal)—The Ku Klux Klan is not extensive in Jersey City. We have never heard of it out in the open.

Paterson (News)—The activities of the Klan here are confined to giving donations to charitable institutions. Money was presented to the Florence Crittenton Home at Eighteenth Street and Sixteenth Avenue, and to the First Baptist Church, the Rev. Frank McDonald, pastor. I think there are prominent people connected with the Klan here, although their activities have not been in the open.

Elizabeth (Times)—The Ku Klux Klan here is very quiet. Nearly a year ago it gave a church $25. It has disappeared from public view since then. Donald Bate, who was organizer in this section of the State, left and went to Florida after he had been thrown out of the order by W. A. Clarke, King Kleagle, at Atlanta.

Weehawken (Hudson Dispatch)—The Klan, if here at all, is very small. We have never been able to find it.

Passaic (Daily News)—No demonstrations here. We know of no activities.

Trenton (State Gazette)—There are no evidences of the Ku Klux Klan here.

Long Branch (Record)—There is at present time no active organization. I say that from my own actual positive knowledge. Over a year ago a Klan was organized with about fifty members. Apparently it was never completed. Within the last two or three months other organizers have come here, but, so far as I have learned, without success. I know that there is a Klan at Asbury Park, however, in good running condition.

Perth Amboy (Evening News)—I never saw any traces of it here.

New Brunswick (Home News)—If it exists here, it is so quiet that it is not worth considering. We have had no evidence of it whatever in a year.

Camden (Courier)—About a year ago an organizer came here and formed a branch of the Ku Klux Klan. He got about 100 members. The organization fell flat, however, after it had been pounded pretty hard for three or four months. The organizer went over to Philadelphia, and was driven out of that city. The Klan seems to have disappeared from Camden County.

Atlantic City (Gazette Review)—It has been said that a Klan exists here, but we can find no indication of it. Certain threatening letters received on K. K. K. stationery were really written on letter heads which had been cut off, apparently above a previous letter, and so were probably not written by authentic Ku Klux Klan members at all.

Bayonne (Evening News)—There are evidences that the Ku Klux has a fair sized organization here. A certain doctor is believed to be its examining physician, and another man well known about the town is supposed to be its organizer. The newspapers have received letters from certain persons attacking others for their criticisms of the Klan.

Asbury Park (Press)—The Ku Klux Klan has never shown any public signs of activity here, although it is believed several local people are members of it.

Hackensack (Record)—It has been reported that a Klan exists here, but we have never been able to locate anyone who will admit it, except one man who was not a regular resident of Hackensack, and he has since moved away. It is understood that about a year ago fifteen Hackensack men were initiated at East Paterson, but they have shown no signs of activity since then.

NEWARK N J EVE NEWS
JANUARY 31, 1923

Call Meeting to Plan for Care of Negroes from South

The Newark Welfare and Civic Organization will hold a mass meeting tomorrow night in Roosevelt Memorial Temple, 324 Washington street, to complete plans for the reception and care of Southern negroes who are expected here in a migration in fear of the Ku Klux Klan. The meeting will be addressed by welfare workers.

In response to the publication of the purposes of the organization, letters proffering assistance and employment are being received by Rev. S. L. Corrothers from individuals in parts of New Jersey and New York. Homes have already been found for girls and several small families with remunerative employment. Appeals are being sent out for gifts of cast-off clothing and household articles, which will be put in condition and distributed to the needy.

KLAN GIVES RECTOR $100.

New York Times

Six White-Robed Visitors Appear at Service in Paterson Church.

3-6-23

PATERSON, N. J., March 5.—Six men wearing the white gowns and hoods of the Ku Klux Klan entered Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church by a read door during services Sunday night and presented a purse of $100 to the Rev. Irving C. Starr, the pastor. One of the visitors read the principles of the Klan, and another recited a piem, "God Give Us Men!"; a third handed the pastor an envelope containing the money and a note, which read:

"We offer this contribution to show our appreciation of the pastor, who has on many occasions preached on pure American ideals for which the Ku Klux Klan stands first, last and all the time. We hope you will accept this small gift in the spirit in which it is given.

"LEIF ERICKSON KLAN NO. 1.

"Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

Mr. Starr praised the Klan in an interview after the services. "The Klan is against nothing except lawlessness and other things anti-American," he said.

GIRL RECEIVES NOTE WITH K.K.K.

ELIZABETH N J
FEBRUARY 16, 1923

Colored Woman Asks Aid of Judge in Seeking Protection

MAILED FROM AMBOY

With a terrified look, Mrs. Eliazbeth Sinclair, colored, of 559 Pennsylvania avenue, rushed into police headquarters today, dashed past the desk sergeant and other policemen and made her way to Judge James Brown, who was preparing to leave the bench for lunch.

Her eyes wide open and panting for breath, she motioned to the judge to look at a slip of paper in her hand.

"My daughter, Esther got this in the mail this morning," she told the magistrate.

Glancing over the letter, Judge Brown saw that it was a threat to the girl and the entire city and signed by the K. K. K. It was postmarked Perth Amboy and read:

"Our eyes are on you and we are convinced that we owe that we give your kind. We are giving you warning that we will clean up the city."

hree K's were signed to the document. The woman said that her daughter was one of the contributions to the fund to defray expenses of the prosecution of the murders of Dr. J. W. Eason, a colored preacher.

Comforting the woman with remarks that the girl has little to fear, Judge Brown told her that he would notify the police and they would protect her. The judge said that the police department here is one of the finest and the girl and her mother can feel assured they will be guarded. He said it appeared as a joke on the girl.

40 KLANSMEN INVADE CHURCH IN NEWARK

New York Times

Enter as Choir Sings 'Onward Christian Soldier' and Are Greeted by Pastor.

3-12-23

Astonishment was expressed in official circles here yesterday over the boldness of the Ku Klux Klan in sending forty hooded and gowned Klansmen to a public service in the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Newark, N. J., Sunday evening. Belief was expressed that, although the Klan has a large membership in New York City, nothing of that kind could happen here without police interference.

The forty Klansmen entered the Newark church, which is at New York Avenue and Ann Street, while the choir was singing "Onward Christian Soldiers." They marched up the main aisle and one of them, later introduced as "the Exalted Cyclops," mounted the pulpit and shook hands with the pastor, the Rev. Parris C. Greenley. The latter read a text and introduced "the Exalted Cyclops," who, without removing his mask, said:

"This is a white man's organization for exalting the Caucasian race and teaching the doctrine of white supremacy. This does not mean, as some would have you believe, that we are enemies of the colored and mongrel races, but does mean that we are organized to maintain the solidarity of the white race.

"This is a Gentile organization, and as such has as its mission the interpretation of the highest ideals of the white Gentile people. However, we sing no hymns of hate against the Jew.

"It is a Protestant organization and its membership is restricted to those who accept the tenets of true Christianity, which is essentially Protestant. We can say to the world that our fathers founded this as a Protestant country and our purpose is to establish and maintain it as such. While we will support energetically the principles of Protestantism, we will also maintain the principle of religious liberty as essential for the future growth and development of this country."

The speaker denied that any Klansmen had been concerned in the Mer Rouge murders in Louisiana and asserted that nowhere did Knansmen violate the law or take it into their own hands.

The pastor followed the address with a sermon on "Americanism" without mentioning the Klan by name. Headmitted after the service that the visit of the Klansmen had been expected and that arrangements for it had been made with him in advance.

The New York City police were reported yesterday to have accurate information concerning the Klan membership in the city and to estimate it at about 16,000. There were said to be thirty policemen who are Knansmen, including a Lieutenant and two destectives. De-

nial was made of the report that five police Captains were Klansmen or that any high public officials in New York City were known as Klansmen to the police.

KLAN THREATENS BOY WITH ROPE AND KNIFE

Masked Men Accuse Him of Stealing $50 Ku Klux Gift to His Mother.

INNOCENT, HE DEFIES THEM

Youth Is Finally Freed—Raiders of West Belmar Known—Will Be Arrested, Police Say.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 9.—A month ago a stalwart figure in the robe and hood of a Klansman stalked through the streets of West Belmar to the home of Mrs. Bessie Titus, handed her $50 and, without a word, disappeared. A few days later Mrs. Titus, who is separated from her husband, discovered the gift money was missing. She needed it badly.

George Titus, her 18-year-old son, was in bed in the home of William Rademan, manufacturer of knitting goods at West Belmar, at 9 o'clock last night, when an automobile stopped at the door. Four men got out. Rademan, who answered the doorbell, say that the men were masked. He hesitated about opening the door, but a stern voice commanded him to throw it open. He complied.

"We want to talk to young Titus," said the spokesman for the four, twirling a pistol menacingly by its trigger guard. Rademan, uneasy, though he recognized the men in spite of their masks as residents of West Belmar, was about to turn to get young Titus out of bed when three of the masked men pushed past him and went to the young man's room. When members of the Rademan family protested against the invasion of their home after the hour of retiring, the spokesman made a gesture or two with the pistol and silenced them.

"Get up, we want to talk to you," one of the men told the frightened youth. When Titus had dressed he was escorted from the house to the automobile, where a fifth man had been waiting at the wheel, and the car drove off at a rapid rate. According to Titus' story today, the machine sped away in the rain in the direction of Shark River Hill, five miles from Belmar.

Threatened to Hang Him.

There was no mention of the purpose of their visit dudring the trip, the group sitting silently about their prisoner, but when the car stopped Titue quickly found out what was wanted. A mystetrious "Mr. Bell" had visited him during the afternoon, representing himself as a member of the Ku Klux Klan, and had examined the boy closely as to what became of his mother's $50. When he left he had told Rademan why he had called, and assured Rademan that the boy did not steal the money.

"But the five men accused me right away," Titus told Detective Davenport. "They told me that the $50 had been a gift of the Ku Klux Klan for my mother because she was expecting a baby. They said they had felt sorry for her because my father and my mother had separated and wanted to help her.

"They charged me with taking the money, and said that if I did not confess they would hang me to a tree. One of them pointed to the tree. A rope was dangling from it. Another told me that after I had been hanged 'until I was dead,' they would cut my body down and toss it into Shark River.

"A third man came toward me with a long knife and, poking this in front of my face, said he would cut my throat if I did not admit that I took the money. How could I confess to something I didn't do? They kept me on top of the hill for a while, questioning me about my family. I guess I was there for about two hours. Then they pushed me back into the automobile and drove through New Bedford, about a mile from home. They said I would surely be killed if I told any one what had occurred."

Gives Names of Raiders.

Rademan got in touch with County Detective Charles O. Davenport this morning, and demanded that the county authorities start an immediate investigation looking to the arrest of the men who invaded his home. Rademan bears an excellent reputation in the community and befriended the Titus boy when his parents separated, so that he might continue his course at the local high school.

Rademan gave the county authorities the names of the men he said he had recognized, and was insistent that something be done immediately so that further raids on homes might be prevented. Davenport said tonight that he expected arrests in connection with the Titus affair.

The Ku Klux Klan appears to be strong in West Belmar. Several local meetings have been held, and recently the Klan appeared in the order, when hooded Klansmen walked down the aisle of the Methodist Church and handed a sum of money to the pastor. Several days before the gathering of 10,000 Klansmen at Hobbs's farm at Middlebush, N. J., last week, a day after the riot which broke up the meeting of the Pillar of Fire congregation at Bound Brook, several telephone calls were recevied by Ocean County newspapers informing them to be "on the watch" for hte big Klan meeting.

None of the informants of the local newspapers would say where the meeting was to be held or when. Several times it has been announced here that the local Klan planned parades, but each time the police were reinforced, following the threat of the Chief of Police to publicly unmask the paraders.

BIG KLAN MEETING TONIGHT.

Time and Place of Jersey Gathering Is Kept a Secret.

A large public demonstration by the Ku Klux Klan in New Jersey, similar to the gathering held last week on Hobbs's farm, near Middlebush, is scheduled for tonight, athough neither the time nor the place of the meeting could be discovered last night.

Telephone messages were received by newspapers in several Jersey towns yesterday, informing them of the meeting, but no hint of the spot selected was included in the "tip." The messages, in several cases, came from persons who notified these newspapers to be on the lookout for last week's meeting, which was held, as secretly scheduled, at Middlebush.

Members of the Klan, through an elaborate secret system, are notified of initiations and other gatherings by mail over the telephone, and the messages are couched in Klan language.

Just where tonight's meeting will be held, if indeed one is to be held, probably will not be discovered until within a few hours of the meeting, and will be indicated by the converging of automobiles upon a given point. Last week about 700 automobiles containing from two to eight persons each unloaded Klan members from all parts of New Jersey.

FREEPORT, L. I., May 9.—A donation of $25 from the Ku Klux Klan was received yesterday by Mrs. Gordon Lindsay, M. D. of 12 Rose Street, Freeport, who was in charge of the Salvation Army campaign for funds, held here last week, it was learned today.

According to Mrs. Lindsay, who is a prominent physician here, a strange man called at her home yesterday, and inquired "whether it was too late to make donations to the Salvation Army?" After she had informed him that contributions would still be accepted, the man gave her an envelope and hurriedly walked away. The envelope contained $25 in bills and a note bearing the words: "From the Ku Klux Klan."

KLAN INITIATION FEATURED BY MASS FIGHTS

Fiery Cross Draws Crowd of 10,000 to Midnight Ceremony.

Brawls Frequent.

By International News Service.

MIDDLEBUSH, N. J., May 3.—Hostilities between Klansmen and anti-Klansmen broke out again early Thursday after the initiation of 860 into the mystic order on the Hobbs farms, a mile from here, before a crowd of 10,000 klansmen and spectators.

Klansmen returning from the ceremonies to their homes engaged in frequent brawls with anti-Kaln forces and several mass fights were reported in New Brunswick.

No casualties were reported to police, however, and they took no action.

The initiation itself passed without seriously disturbing incidents, although a few revolver shots were heard during the night while the members of the mystic order were assembling.

A huge fiery cross, 75 feet high, which functioned by means of oil soaked burlap, was visible for miles about the countryside and guided the gathering thousands from all directions to the little farm where the altar was erected.

Klansmen began gathering around 8 o'clock and by 11 o'clock the converging roads were lined with automobiles from a dozen states, some bearing Florida license tags.

Special klan guards, neither masked nor robed, maintained order. The ceremonies began after midnight and continued until nearly 4 o'clock.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Their Ideals Plainly Illustrated.

Highly characteristic of the Ku Klux Klan and of the way in which its members everywhere carry out their avowed purposes, patriotic and virtuous, was what one group of them did this week in New Jersey, a State where, to its shame, the vicious organization seems to have considerable strength.

First a group of Klansmen went, in their hoods and gowns, to the home of a poor woman and gave her $50, in recognition of her real needs, present and coming. That was an act of the kind to which the Klansmen and their friends and defenders are fond of pointing with pride as justifying the society's existence. But somebody stole the $50 and the Klansmen suspected her son of having taken it.

What did they do? What they should have done is obvious. They should have presented such evidence as they had to the police or the District Attorney, and if they had made out even a prima facie case against the boy he would have been arrested, indicted, tried and, if proved guilty, punished, all in due course and order. That would have been civilized behavior.

Instead, they went at midnight to the house where the boy was living, dragged him out of bed, carried him in an automobile to a lonely spot, and there endeavored, by threatening alternately to hang him and to cut his throat, to make him confess the theft. As they failed, they let him go at last. If they had succeeded, it is more than possible that they would have killed him, as their like have killed others who interfered with Klan activities.

POLICE PULL DOWN K. K. K. FIERY CROSS

Bloomfield, N. J.—Three burning crosses, supposedly erected and fired by the Ku Klux in this place, Arlington and Kearny, N. J., as symbolic memorials to President Harding were torn down early by the police. The cross which attracted the townsfolk of Bloomfield was set up on a knoll near East Passaic Ave. The fiery torch in the shape of the cross threw its glare for miles around and was seen clearly by residents of Belleville, Bloomfield and Nutley. Inhabitants who had been awakened by the glare in the sky called up the police. On motorcycles the police hurried to the spot, and arrived there in time to see white-clad figures speeding away in automobiles. The police pulled down the burning cross and extinguished the flames.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

Nebraska.

SAYS NEW BODY CARRIES OUT IDEALS OF KU KLUX

OMAHA, NEB., May 2—Mayor James C. Dahlman today accepted the office of "grand lictor" or national head of the Fascisto of America, organization of which was recently announced here by Edgar J. Fuller of Omaha, former Ku Klux Klan Kleagle of the realm of Northern California. 5/3/23

Purposes of the order as announced by its organizers, include the upholding of the federal constitution, the engendering of "pure Americanism"; prevention and elimination of causes of mob violence; protection of pure womanhood, and "upholding the rights of a free and enlightened people to choose their own religion." Its symbol is a black shirt with an outstretched golden eagle over the heart.

The organization is not affiliated with the Mussolini movement in Italy. Mr. Fuller said its ideals are similar to the published ideals of the Ku Klux Klan, but quite different from those which that organization practices.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

Missouri,

CHALLENGING THE KU KLUXERS

It is reported that a speaker for the Ku Klux Klan said a few nights ago, following the big initiation in St. Louis County, that the Klan was not against the Negro, but on the other hand, the Klan was the Negroes' best friend as long as he, the Negro stays in his place.

Somehow, we fail to see or understand from the above statement, any expression of friendship—or an abridgement of any charge against the Negro, that might be laid at the Klansmen's door.

Two important questions arise from the statement, "stay in his place." First is, where is the Negro's place in America? And second is, who are to set his bounds? It may be that if the Klan can answer these two questions, we will be fully able to express an opinion as to its sincerity.

Without further discussing the Klan or its activities, it may be proper to state just here, that our idea of a free country, the place of a citizen is in the sun, and that his bounds are set only by his intelligence, thrift and industry. These, to our minds are the true principles of a free country and are the fundamental rights of a free people.

To say to this one, thus far shalt thou go and no further, is like talking to a slave—that's the language of a master to his slave, or the overseer to a prisoner—such language has no place in a free country.

We think that the so-called Negro problem in America today is no more, nor nothing less than a fixed idea that is prevalent in the minds of most white people, that the Negro is not a free citizen, notwithstanding the proclamation by Abraham Lincoln.

Any man or set of men who say to one class of citizens, you go there, or you stay here thus are thy bounds, is saying, you are a slave, you are not free and you must not exercise the rights of free men.

Looking back short fifty years, the record of our achievement under adverse condition, is one any race could well be proud. We can say, to the American white man, "not alms are we asking of our sunlight and we will make our way."

6-1-23

Kansas City Klans Get Restraining Order Against Revocation

Kansas City, Mo., July 26.—Four Kansas City chapters of the Ku Klux Klan, representing a membership of approximately 4,000, today obtained a temporary restraining order in circuit court here to prevent revocation of their charters. The application for an injunction will be heard Monday.

The application states the faction of the klan headed by H. W. Evans imperial wizard, has threatened charter revocation if certain taxes are not paid at once. The applicants state they hold W. J. Simmons, imperial emperor, the rightful head of the klan and will not pay until decisions on suits now pending in Georgia establish the superiority of one of the two leaders.

Simmons recently spoke to klansmen in Kansas City and Evans is reported to be coming soon.

KLAN WILL OPEN KLAVERN

Large Gathering Expected at Poplar Bluff on July 26.

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., July 13.—What is expected to be the greatest gathering of the Ku Klux Klans of Southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas will be at Poplar Bluff, Mo., on July 26, when Poplar Bluff Klan No. 48, Realm of Missouri, will dedicate the new 40 acre woodland klavern which is located on the St. Louis road, two miles north of Poplar Bluff.

The outstanding features of the day will be a parade through the business district of Poplar Bluff in which klansmen throughout Southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas have been invited to join in uniform. There will be a big free barbecue and the climax event is expected to be the public initiation of hundreds of candidates. The public off at some distance will be allowed to behold this feature. Visiting klans are being urged to bring candidates with them for initiation into the mysteries of klancraft.

KANSAS CITY KLAN JOIN NEW ORDER

Associated Press Report.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 10.—The Albert Pike Klan, No. 45, a local branch of the Ku Klux Klan has withdrawn from the national organization with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., and has declared its intention of supporting the National Associated Klans and the Associated Klans of Missouri, it was announced tonight by officials. Alleged inaction by the staff at the imperial headquarters was given as the reason for the move.

A resolution, passed by the local organization, July 6, and made public tonight declared that "there exists a state of affairs within the imperial palace of the klan in Atlanta that is proving highly detrimental to the klans throughout the United States." That has created an emergency and necessitates immediate action to preserve the principles of the klan.

The resolution stated that the local klan will not make any further contributions to the support of the Atlanta headquarters, holding all funds in escrow until "such time as the affairs of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan have been straightened out and put on a democratic basis."

The klan takes this action, the resolution said, to the end that "klancraft be not lost to posterity."

W. J. Simmons of Atlanta, emperor of the Ku Klux Klan addressed a klan meeting here tonight.

K. C. KLAN WITHDRAWS FROM HEADQUARTERS

"Conditions Within Imperial Palace Necessitate Action."

(By the Associated Press.)

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Kluxers Celebrate Near Independence

Kansas City Times 7-14-23

The presence of Imperial Wizard Simmons in the city Tuesday was the occasion for a meeting of the kluxers at their favorite haunt near Independence. The Klan is reported to be divided in Missouri and Kansas, as a result of the Simmons-Kimbro-Evans fight, so there were only a small number of the klansmen to meet with Simmons.

The trip here is a part of Simmons' plan to visit several cities and to speak with a view to re-organizing his devitalized forces. From here it is said, Simmons went to Wichita, Kansas.

FLORIDA FOURTH STATE TO FEEL RULE OF LASH

Chicago Tribune 8-21-23

Terrorism Grows; Troops Fire on Tulsa Gang.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 20.—[United Press.]—"Flogging parties," now under investigation under orders of governors of three southern states. Oklahoma, Texas, and Georgia, spread yesterday to Florida.

Two instances of "lash rule" were reported in Florida. Following the kidnaping and beating of Cæsar Nealons, Negro, at New Smyrna, four men were arrested. At Eau Gallie, Fla., a band of masked men kidnaped and whipped G. A. Davis, a barber, accused of not supporting his wife.

Gov. Pat Neff of Texas, who returned to the capitol at Austin yesterday after an absence of several weeks, approved action taken in his absence to have whipping probed by state rangers.

Mob Has Whipping Boss.

Military authorities conducting the investigation into whippings in Tulsa were reported to have obtained important information regarding the whipping band. This included information that all mob action in that county was carried out by the same band under the directorship of a "whipping boss."

In Georgia ten men were under arrest at Atlanta, accused of kidnaping and murdering Millward Trouton, and three brothers were held at Macon charged with participating in floggings.

A band of Negroes formed near Goldsboro, N. C., turned the tables on whites. The mob threatened to "get" Robert Hood, acquitted by a jury of charges of killing a Negro. Hood escaped from the county before the mob could act.

Men Are Paid Floggers.

Macon, Ga., Aug. 20.—From information obtained from the three Hudson brothers, arrested last night in the act of flogging two Negroes, the police tonight said they were preparing to round up an organized flogging band.

During the last forenight several men have been whipped and ordered to leave town, and during the last six months scores of men have been flogged.

The police also announced tonight that the Hudsons and other members of the flogging band are paid men, and that through the Hudsons they had learned they were being financed by an organization. A confession from one of the Hudsons, the police said, was expected during the night and names of those who have been financing the floggers would be made public. Gov. Walker at Atlanta tonight offered to send troops if necessary.

Barber Taken from Jail.

Eau Gallie, Fla., Aug. 20.—G. A. Davis, who was removed from the county jail last night by five masked and robed men who had obtained keys to the jail when they overpowered a deputy sheriff on the street, returned to the jail this morning. Davis had been arrested on a charge of nonsupport.

Davis, who returned alone, appeared to have been roughly handled, but was said to have denied that he was beaten.

Rev. McGehee Explains His Offer.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

A CORRESPONDENT in your paper undertakes to call my hand on the $1000 offer I made sometime ago relative to the Klan being a criminal organization. He says, "In the Post-Dispatch recently a St. Louis minister, the Rev. Charles D. McGehee, offered to pay $1000 to anybody who would produce an instance in which a member of the Ku Klux Klan was convicted of an offense in a court of record." 8-19-23

What I did say in my challenge that the Klan was not a lawless organization but was just the contrary, was as follows: "I defy anyone to prove from the court record that the Klan has at any time, anywhere in the United States been convicted of any crime."

As to the case in question, the writer is as accurate in drawing his conclusions as in my first offer to reward the false accusors with $1000 for proof of conviction of the Klan for any crime committed. This was not a criminal

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

charge against the Klan, but against certain individuals who published a paper called "The Voice of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan," a privately owned paper. There is only one official publication, "The Night Hawk," published by the Imperial Palace in Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Manning, I am sorry that you cannot give this $1000.
trust with that job would be the editor of the Post-Dispatch whom you name.

As to the stakeholder, the last person I would trust with that job would be the editor of the Post-Dispatch, whom you name. CHAS. D. McGEHEE.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Other Klan Crimes.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I AM a few days too late to be able to claim the reward of $1000 to anyone proving to the Rev. McGehee of a single case of any member of the Ku Klux Klan being convicted for committing acts of violence. However, I wish my competitor for the reward the very best success in collecting from the Rev. McGehee.

What I wish to say s if the Rev. McGehee isn't certain of the case referred to I would suggest he buy a Houston Chronicle and read under date of July 25 how Criminal District Judge C. W. Robinson fined 11 members of the Ku Klux Klan $100 and costs apiece for committing acts of violence.

One case in particular was the flogging in Oklahoma of a man and the cutting off of the woman's hair. This act was committed last January.

You are to be commended on your recent editorial "Will Indiana Go Ku Klux," and your editorial in today's issue, "The Klan's Cocksureness." An organization of this sort will surely die of its own poison.

R. J.

Klan Opens 'War Sheet' in Missouri

Chicago Defender

St. Louis, July 20.—The Patriot, a weekly newspaper with an announced policy to help the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, has made its first appearance in St. Louis. 7-21-23

While in an editorial official connection with the Invisible Empire of the Klan was denied, it specifies that "It is purely a private enterprise, and will boldly champion that all-American organization, the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan."

E. M. Crane is the publisher and the paper is issued every Friday from Ninth and Olive Sts. The publication states that its members in St. Louis "represent the best men in the trades, in the professions, in business, in industry and in every important walk of life to be found in the Mound City." Chicago, Ill.

Several of its news articles belittle the Negroes, the Jews and the vatican at Rome.

The Patriot enumerated the principles and policies which it will champion, setting forth among them: White supremacy and protection of white womanhood.

The front page of its first issue has the following flamboyant headline: "Klan Wins in St. Louis." It claims that a heroic band in two years has grown to a great army of men.

OUR WORLD'S GREATEST "FIRE-EATERS."

Kansas City Times - Kansas City, Mo.

If lynchings and other injustices in the South were to cease if discrimination of every kind were discontinued; if our brethren of Klu Klux fame were to cease their naughtiness, and America entered upon that era of peace, brotherhood and prosperity which is the aim of God and all loyal Americans, and all was quiet in the land, and there was no race question whatsoever—did you ever stop to wonder what would become of some of our self-styled "World's Greatest Weeklies?" 9-1-23

That brings us to this question, "What makes a weekly great?" Surely not the acquisition of a nationwide reputation for yelping and protesting against everybody and everything, everywhere.

DEPLORE FOUL ACTS OF THE UNDESIRABLES OF THEIR RACE

St. Louis Clarion

St. Louis, Mo.

Ask for Better Street Car Service In the Gathering Held At Kinlock Park

9-14-23

The following is a clipping from "The Patriot" the official paper of the Ku Klux Klan that is being sold on the streets in this city under date of Sept. 7, 1923.

A mass meeting of Negroes was held in the Colored M. E. Church in Kinloch Park, a suburb of St. Louis, on Tuesday evening, August 28. There was a large attendance of representative citizens of Kinloch Park present.

It is said that the meeting was called as a result of posters appearing in the vicinity, signed "K. K. K.", and warning the blacks to watch their behavior especially on street cars. The notice read:

"We have been watching your behavior on street cars at Wellston, where you have been crowding and jostling whites, particularly white women, as you board street cars at Wellston, and spreading yourselves all over the cars instead of sitting together. We do not intend to put up with such conduct.

"We have also watched your running around and loafing in the streets of Ferguson, and it has got to stop. Stay away from Ferguson unless you have business there, and, if you have business, transact it quietly, and then get out."

At the mass meeting called for consideration of these notices short talks were made by Prof. Vivian, Rev. Johnson and Rev. Hancock and other local ministers These speakers pointed out that many of the Negroes of this vicinity own their own homes and are peaceable, law-abiding citizens. They said they wanted the surrounding communities to know that the rough element that has too frequently found its way into this suburb recently consists of Negroes coming from St. Louis to attend picnics and dances given by local citizens. It was thsi influx of undesirable Negroes, they said, that was causing all the trouble. Rev. Hancock of the Colored M. E. Church flayed this element roundly.

A committee was appointed to draw up a resolution pledging the colored citizens of Kinloch Park to strict obedience to the law, and to the task of co-operation with the authorities of surrounding communi ties and of the county in the enforcement of the law, thus preventing racial prejudice and strife. In return for their endeavors in this direction, they said, they asked for and would expect justice. They pledged themselves to the task, especially of checking disorders on street cars on the part of the rougher element of their own race.

Attention was also called to the fact that at certain hours in the morning and evening, street car facilities are very poor. It was alleged that there are not enough cars running during these two periods of the day to handle the traffic, with the result that the whites and Negroes are compelled to crowd into one car whereas two could be filled. It was decided to select a committee representing the Citizens of Florissant, Ferguson, Kinloch Park, and possibly Carsonville and Normandy, to wait upon the officials of the United Railways and prevail upon them if possible, to furnish more cars during these particular hours or to attach trailers to the regular cars, as the traffic requires, and thus avoid this close mingling of passengers of both races.

St. Louis Clarion 9-14-23

At the request of those calling the meeting, William H. Tiffin, Mayor of Ferguson; Carl O. Jeske, Editor of the Ferguson "News"; and Edward Tiffin, County Clerk, were present and addressed the meeting.

In relating the incidents of this meeting, the St Louis "County Leader", issue of August 31, says:

Whether the posters that appeared in Kinloch Park were actually placed by members of the K. K. K. or were the prank of some practical joker is a mooted question. It is a well-known fact that some Negroes riding on Kirkwood-Ferguson cars have at times, caused themselves to become obnoxious to the other passengers but it is quite generally believed that such Negroes, with perhaps an exception or two are not residents of Kinloch Park. Most of the colored population of that district are home owners and hard-working, law-abiding citizens.

KLAN GIVES $100 TO NEGRO CHURCH

St. Louis Clarion

Rev. Hancock Announces To Congregation of Gift from Two Men

St. Louis, Mo 9-14-23

The presentation of a purse of $100 to the Second Christian church on West Broadway, colored, by the Hannibal Ku Klux Klan, was announced to his congregation last night by the pastor, Rev. Mack C. Hancock who stated two men had called at his home and left the money, Saturday night. He also stated that the money would be accepted and applied to improving the church building.

Saturday evening two men who stated they represented the Hannibal Ku Klux Klan called at the home of Rev. Hancock and,after explaining their mission to the astonished pastor, presented him wih a purse. The money was in five dollar bills.

The speaker when he handed the purse to the preacher, stated that it was not a charity purse but was presented in recognition for the splendid work which Rev. Hancock and his members had done in rebuilding their house of worship on Broadway and for the influence for good that the church is exerting in this community, and then the men wished the pastor and his church a prosperous year and disappeared down the street. The men were not masked but Rev. Hancock stated that he recognized neither of them.

Rev. Hancock and a number of his congregation, have worked diligently in remodeling and practically rebuilding their house of worship. The pastor not only acted as architect of the building but gathered together much of the material used in the construction of the house, mixed and carried mortar and laid some of the rock. Rev. Gilbert Bundy, a young ministerial student, filled the pulpit of the Second Christian church last night, preaching to a large congregation.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Missouri

Southern Weekly Owned By U. S. Senator Gives Description of Social Equality in Louisiana

Pittsburg Courier
Pittsburg, Pa.
2-27-23

(By The Associated Negro Press)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 23.—Colonel Mayfield's Weekly, (published by the newly elected U. S. Senator from Texas) now in its second year, edited by Billie Mayfield, Jr., and having E. W. Daniel as general manager, is strong for the Ku Klux Klan. In its attempted castigation of Governor John M. Parker of Louisiana, the Catholic church, and opponents of the White Robed Masqueraders in general, it gives some expert insight into some of the southern moral life which is generally denied when thrown in the teeth of that section.

Colonel Mayfield's Weekly issues from Temple and Houston, Texas. In its issue of January 27, 1923, many copies of which were distributed gratis throughout the Negro section of this city, under a front page editorial headed, "The True Story of Mer Rouge," after giving its opinion of one class of white people in Morehouse Parish, thus enlightens the world as to the other class of whom the Negro has constantly complained in this vitriolic style:

"The other, a motely crew of renegade caucasians in whom dishonesty and depravity blend like mud and miasma in the heart of a swamp. A set of jack leg gamblers and moonshiners who play sure-thing games with the darkies in the day time and sleep with their dusky daughters in the night time. A set of lecherous white men who go warm from the beds and kisses of lousy wenches to press their lips on the mouths of their white wives and babes, and openly boast of the nocturnal prowess of their senegambian consorts, a set of men, the unmarried contingency of which brazenly sent bonbons to Negro sweethearts, and appear with them in motor cars on the open streets of the little village in broad daylight and force greedy confectioners to serve them drinks in their cars, while white girls accustomed to that shame from childhood, move down the street in pitiless discomfiture. A set of married white men who proudly maintain in a cabin and a home, with the choicest of the frugal provision for the cabin. A set of white men married to bulldozed wives who are forced to silently endure the savage jeers of black paramours on the open highways of the little town, whose daughters eternally suffer the humiliation of being half sisters to Negro brutes who defiantly proclaim their kinship to make the villagers laugh."

"Watt Daniels, the man who disappeared and for whose death the Klan is being tried, terrorizing the people with gun displays dashing through the village in his whisky car with his nigger woman by his side laughing at the fleeting white girls and white boys.

"The father of Watt Daniels runs a gambling house in his own home where Negro men gamble with white men, where whisky is sold to white women and Negro men:

"That is the appalling condition that prevailed at Mer Rouge."

That same paper's "Character of Watt Daniels," says:

Here is what one Mer Rouge man had to say:

"Watt was a self-confessed whisky-maker and bootlegger. He consorted with Negroes and kept a Negro woman. He drank heavily and made threats against his fellow citizens with lavishness. Mer Rouge has been better off without him."

SAYS KLAN IN POLITICS

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

Newspaper Article States East St. Louis Candidates Are Endorsed.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—The Post Dispatch today publishes an article that the East St. Louis, Ill., branch of the Ku Klux Klan has endorsed a candidate for mayor of that city and candidates for four city commissioners in the primary election to be held next Tuesday. 2-24-23

The article says the klansmen predict "they are going to make a clean sweep of things" and have exacted certain pledges from candidates desiring their support including:

That all appointments be of Protestants and klansmen, if possible; that the chief of police be a Protestant; and that proposed appointments be submitted to committee of klansmen before being made.

That candidates for mayor and eight for commissioners will be nominated Tuesday and the election will be in April.

K. L. L. ACTIVE IN ST. LOUIS

St. Louis Argus

Joseph A. Downing Of New York, One Of The "Imperial Eye," Seen In Hotel Lobby Gives Out A Bit Of Information. St. Louis, Mo. 2-23-23

A little more light has been thrown upon the identity and activities of the so-called anti-Ku Klux Klan organization known as the L. L. L., during the past week.

It was learned a few days ago that a secret meeting of the L. L. L., was being held in the neighborhood of Jefferson and Pine.

A reporter for the Argus in quest for more information on the subject found a man in the dining room of the Y. M. C. A., who, after some questioning, admitted that he was one of the chief organizers or as his official title one of the "Imperial Eyes." He said his principal work is to watch over the Colored people in the United States.

When asked his identity, he produced a card bearing the name "Joseph A. Downing." At the bottom left corner of the card in fine print was, "Imperial Eyes." He said he was a former resident of New York, but was devoting all of his time to the L. L. L. When asked what was meant by L. L. L., he refused to state, adding, "You will know later."

Mr. Downing said that St. Louis had been selected as one of the Central points of activities of the new organization and branch headquarters would be established here soon. And while it is understood that he has been in St. Louis for sometime, yet he would not tell where he was stopping, nor would he tell but little of his activities, except to say, "We are getting stronger every day." Correspondence, he said, would always reach him addressed to "Box 500, Edwardsville, Ill." Most of the work is done through personal touch.

At present, according to Downing there are ten white members to one colored. Membership is open to all nationalities.

SIMS AVOWS KU KLUX.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
2-27-23

Former Admiral Suggests Offering a Bounty for Klansmen's Ears.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 26.—Rear Admiral William S. Sims, retired, in an address here this afternoon, attacked the Ku-Klux Klan and said that if legislation would not prove effective against the wearing of masks, an open season might be declared for the klan and a bounty offered for their ears.

COURT ORDER STOPS KAMELIA MEETINGS

Atlanta Constitution
10-23-23

Kansas City, Mo., October 22.—A temporary restraining order preventing the Knights of the Kamelia from holding future meetings here was granted Monday by Judge E. E. Porterfield.

W. F. Zumbrunn, Kansas City attorney representing the national order of the Ku Klux Klan, asked for the restraining order in filing charges against William Joseph Simmons, former imperial wizard and other former officials of the hooded organization, charging they formed a conspiacy to sell the klan secrets to the Kamelia.

The plaintiffs furnished bond of $500 pending the return hearing on October 29.

White Men Are Arrested For Threatening Negroes In Mo.

St. Louis Argus
St. Louis, Mo.

Three Men Placed In Jail. Two Confess To Their Plot To Drive The Negro Out Of The District. Business Men Aroused And Intimidators Will Be Prosecuted.

2-2-23

NEGRO COTTON GROWER WANTED IN MISSOURI

CHARLESTON, Mo., January 31.—A Colored farmer of the O'Bryans Landing neighborhood brought word to Charleston, a few days ago, that he had been threatened for locating in that neighborhood. On the night preceding, a bundle of switches, a stick of dynamite and a note which warned the colored man, Gayward Burkley, that he would not be allowed to stay down there, was left on the porch of the cabin he was inhabiting.

Information filed by Prosecuting Attorney, J. C. McDowell resulted in warrants being issued for the arrest of Jack Bundy, Will Farmer, Carl Brashears and Sam Smith. Their arrest followed and these men were brought to Charleston and the three latter placed in jail. the former Jack Bundy, was released because there was no evidence of his being connected with the affair.

Brashears, it is reported, turned state's evidence and implicated Smith and Farmer. They readily confessed to their part in the plot to drive the Negro out of that locality. All three testified to Bundy not being indicated, but Smith and Farmer both allege that Brashears hatched up the plot, brought the switches, dynamite and the note to their homes and awakened them after 12 o'clock Saturday morning. He did not go with them to the home of Burkley but Smith and Farmer went. Smith says that he did not go up to the porch but that Farmer placed the note, dynamite and switches on the porch. This was said in Farmer's presence and he acknowledged it to be true.

The warning in the note was 'don't you know that we don't allow niggers down here?' Smith says that he does not know whether Brashears wrote the note or not but that he delivered it to him (Smith) and made both men firmly declare that they would not divulge any information to anyone. In the words of Smith Brashears said they must "LET IT DIE IN THEIR BODY."

Men Regret Action

Both Smith and Farmer regret their action and seemingly would be content that Negroes could live in that locality so far as they are concerned and say they permitted Brashears to persuade them to enter the plot and loudly denounce him for doing so and turning state's evidence.

The charges preferred, according to the information, is that Bundy, Smith Brashears and Farmer did unlawfully by force and threats of violence to the person of Gayward Burkley, attempt to compel him to abandon his occupation of farming. They gave Burkley 24 hours to get out of that community, so the note stated. Brashears made bond and was released. Farmer and Smith are still incarcerated in the county jail.

Colored Man, Cotton Grower

Gayward Burkley is a colored cotton grower who has just recently located here for the purpose of raising cotton. He is a tenant of Fred Hurst on the O'Bryan farm at O'Bryan's Landing. Mr. Hurst plans to put 700 acres to cotton. The Negro, Burkley, after finding the switches, notes and dynamite on his porch, said that he related his find to three white men, who were Farmer, Smith and one of the other men Bundy or Brashears. Upon his telling them of it, he said that they looked at one another knowingly and as if they were aware of the afct, but made no reply.

Business Men Aroused

The unlawful acts against the Negro settling in Mississippi county for the purpose of raising cotton will meet the disapproval of the business element throughout the county and every effort will be made to find the guilty parties wherever they be or whenever they try to intimidate men and cause them to leave.

Any acts of this kind or similar should be reported to the proper officials and steps will immediately be taken to arrest the offenders and proper punishment meted out to them.

This county is turning to cotton this year with the hopefulness that seldom is felt in a community that knows its soils to be as rich as anywhere on earth. They have tried grains for many years and during the past few years they have found that the grain crops are made at a

loss to the landowner and to the tenant. This being so ,it is purposed to grow cotton as a salvation to the farmer in a financial way and the element in the county which have the welfare of the county at heart will not tolerate unlawful acts by anyone if money, time and officials can prevent.

Just before Christmas, some persons shot into the home of a colored person by the name of Wilson, on the J. L. Rynearson farm. Detectives from the Wm. J. Burns Detective Agency sent two of their operatives down here, presumably sportsmen coming down to hunt. As a result of this hunt, one man and a boy by the name of Ivy, were arrested on a similar charge as were the four men above mentioned. Both of these gave bond for thier appearance at circuit court next month as has Brashear. These trials are expected to come up in February. In the case of Wilson, however, there was an explosion of dynamite near his home. It was reported that dynamite was placed on the porch of the Rynearson home, but this is believed untrue.

No effort will be spared to ferret out all who shall commit these overt acts. Officials are alert and will diligently seek the offenders and faithfully discharge their duties and in this they will be encouraged in a substantial manner by the business men of the county. The employment of detectives, if necessary, will be done to find out the guilty ones, as was done during the holidays down about Wolf Island. The business element of the county, and this includes landowners of all degrees, are looking forward to a better county in a financial way and they will not tolerate unlawfulness or the sacrifice of business to the whims of those who are antagonistic to the colored man.

Colored Cotton Growers Wanted

The colored man from the south is a cotton grower. Expense, time and efforts have been put forth to induce this class of farmer to come to Mississippi County. Now that they have arrived and are arriving at rapid rate, they should be protected and there is no doubt but that they will be. Complete confidence is had in the officials and the colored farmer has the assurance of protection which is all that he desires to locate among us and pursue his peaceful occupation.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN

As we stated last week, the record of the present Board of Aldermen, as to how they voted, or refused to vote on the Ku Klux Klan is herewith published.

Those who refused to vote on the original resolution are: Gus A. Baur, Alfred Bergmann, Ralph H. Eilers, John Fett, Chas. A. Groeschel, Joseph Heckel, Joseph Hirth, Herman C. Kralemann, Edward Kuhs, Martin D. Lohmann, George Meisinger, Charles A. Numann, August H. Niederluecke, William Otto, Adam Reis, Edward Scholl, Wilber C. Schwartz, Clinton E. Udell William J. Studt, Harry Uhlemeyer, Henry Wander, Edward Wiehe, Samuel L. Wimer. St. Louis Argus - St. Louis - Mo.

It is only fair to state that at the following session of the Board of Aldermen, Edw. L. Kuhs who is now a candidate for the Presidency of the Board, offered a resolution to reconsider the vote which defeated the Ku Klux Klan resolution. This was seconded by Adam Reis. Mr. Kuhs and Mr. Reis explaining that they had thoughtlessly failed to vote for the former resolution, and that they wanted their sentiments on the Klan correctly recorded. 3/2/23

A second vote: ayes—Messrs. Bergmann, Eilers, Hart, Kuhs, Nangle, A. H. Neiderluecke, Wm. F. Neiderluecke, Otto, Reis, Schwartz, Studt, Watts, Wimer and Presdent Aloe.

Those refusing to vote a second time thus finally defeating the anti-Ku Klux Klan Resolution, here they are:

GUS BAUR	FOURTEENTH WARD
JOHN FETT	ELEVENTH WARD
CHAS. A. GROESCHEL	TWENTY-FOURTH WARD
JOSEPH HECKEL	THIRTEENTH WARD
JOSEPH HIRTH	EIGHT WARD
HERMAN C. KRALEMANN	TWENTY-SECOND WARD
MARTIN LOHMANN	NINTH WARD
GEORGE MEISINGER	TENTH WARD
CHARLES A. NEUMANN	TWELFTH WARD
EDWARD SCHOLL	SECOND WARD
WILLIAM TAMME	SIXTH WARD
CLINTON UDELL	TWENTY-THIRD WARD
HARRY UHLEMEYER	FIFTEENTH WARD
HENRY WANDER	SEVENTH WARD
EDWARD WIEHE	FIFTH WARD

The Argus considers that the last named 15 members who after having a chance to vote their real sentiments, have by their vote shown that they were really and truly in sympathy with the Ku Klux Klan.

KLAN IS ACTIVE IN ST. LOUIS SAYS NEWSPAPER

3/23/23 Atlanta Constitution

St. Louis, Mo., March 23.—The St. Louis Post Dispatch today publishes an article that the Ku Klux Klan in East St. Louis, Ill., which is alleged to be supporting three of four candidates for city commissionerships in the municipal election April 3, also will have a slate in the election of April 14, for the election of five members of the board of education.

The article quotes an alleged speaker at a klan meeting as saying:

"The only way to make the city 100 per cent American is to crush the Jews, negroes and Catholics at the polls April 3."

The klan has completed financing of a bank to assist in carrying on its work, the article adds.

VEACH REPUDIATES KLAN ENDORSEMENT IN RACE FOR MAYOR

Montgomery Advertiser 4-6-23

St. Louis Man Declares He Does Not Want Support of Organization

(Associated Press)

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 31.—William J. Veach, candidate for mayor in the municipal election at East St. Louis, Ill., next Tuesday, and said by the St. Louis Post-Disptch to have the support of the East St. Lopis branch of the Ku Klux Klan for the mayoralty tonight asserted in a statement that he did not "want the endorsement of that organization."

Veach, who is a commissioner of finance and accounts in the present city administration, in his statement said:

"I most emphatically state that I have never had and will not have any dealings of any kind with the Ku Klux Klan or any of its committees or members. I do not want the endorsement of this organization and now positively and emphatically repudiate any such endorsement as well as the so-called 'invisible empire.'

"Should any such endorsement be made, it will not only be unauthorized and unsolicited but will be malicious political trickery of the most contemptible character, intended only to injure my chances for election as mayor of this city."

The klan is said to be supporting three candidates for city commissionerships in Tuesday's election at which a mayor and four commissioners will be chosen.

TWO KU KLUXERS LOSE.

One Candidate Is Elected in East St. Louis Fight.

EAST ST. LOUIS, April 3.—The election of one and the defeat of the other two of the three candidates for commissioner in today's municipal election, who are said to have been indorsed by the Ku Klux Klan, was indicated tonight by unofficial returns tabulated from 22 out of the 61 precincts in the city. Commercial Appeal

Ralph Cook, one of the alleged klan candidates, was leading the list of eight candidates for commissioner, on the face of the returns.

Rev. William R. Evans and August M. Eggmann, who were declared to have completed the alleged klan "slate" were running seventh and eighth, respectively, several thousand votes behind Cook.

The same number of returns gave M. M. Stephens, incumbent candidate for mayor, a slight lead over William J. Veach.

"KAMELIA" UNDER BAN

Commercial Appeal

(Special to The Commercial Appeal.)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 22.—An injunction against William Joseph Simmons, former chief executive of the Ku-Klux Klan, was asked in court here today by the klan, which seeks to prevent Simmons and 10 other defendants from holding meetings under the name of "Knights of Kamella" or "The Kamellas." The petition states that the defendants are attempting to form a new klan body.

Memphis News

Judge E. E. Porterfield, in whose court the suit was brought, granted a temporary restraining order, returnable Oct. 29, when there will be a hearing. 10-23-23

The petition states that Simmons was not re-elected ruler of the klan and that he is now trying to capitalize the secret information gained in forming a new society.

The other defendants are: Caleb S. Ridley, Jack R. Jones, Vergil Shook, Frank Fay, C. L. Borden, L. A. Wynn, A. S. Gaffney, J. J. Herritt, H. D. Ward and S. H. Harper.

KLAN, SUES TO END COMPETITION BY FORMER CHIEF

Memphis Commercial Appeal 10-23-23

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 22.—An injunction against William Joseph Simmons, former chief executive of the Ku Klux Klan, was asked in court here today by the klan, which seeks to prevent Simmons and ten other defendants from holding meetings under the name of "Knights of Kamellia." The petition states that the defendants are attempting to form a new klan body.

Judge E. E. Porterfield granted a temporary restraining order, returnable Oct. 29, when there will be a hearing on a permanent injunction.

The petition states that Simmons was not reëlected ruler of the klan and that he is now trying to capitalize the secret information gained in forming a new society.

Democratic Organization Condemns Acts Of K. K. K.

St. Louis Argus

The Sixth Ward Democratic Precinct organization at a recent meeting endorsed the action of the Democratic City Central Committee in condemning the Ku Klux Klan.

St. Louis, Mo.

Resolution

"We, the members of the 6th Ward Democratic Precinct Organization, heartily indorse the Resolution passed by the Democratic City Central Committee, which condemned the acts of the K. K. K., and their subsidiary organizations, and upholding the Constitution of the United States of America. 10-13-23

"We also endorse the work of our Committeeman, John J. Moroney, and pledge him our support as a candidate for the Democratic City Central Committee, at the Primary in August, 1924.

Jos. P. Nick, Chairman; Jos. D. Lee, Secretary.

Negro Democrats Endorse Action

The Negro Sixth Ward Democratic Organization at its meeting last week endorsed the action of the regular Democratic organization in condemning the Ku Klux Klan. They also endorsed John J. Moroney for re-election to the Democratic Central in the Primary, 1924.

Alonza Johnson, Chairman Negro Democratic Organization.

Simmons Enjoined On Klan Secrets

Atlanta Georgian 10-23-23

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 22.—William Joseph Simmons and 10 other officers of the Ku-Klux Klan are alleged to have entered into a conspiracy to sell secrets of the order to a competitive organization in a suit filed in the court of Justice Southern here Monday by the klan.

A temporary restraining order preventing the Knights of Kamelia, a competitive order named, from imparting secrets of the klan was granted.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

The Klan is the first organization of any note that has ever classed any sort of white folks with Negroes, and this seems to be the great sin. We are at a loss to understand why the Klan believes that Catholics and Jews are the only white people it thinks worthy to such an assignment.

We believe that if the K. K. K. would declare its allegiance to the Roman Pontiff every Catholic would join its ranks in twenty-four hours. We believe that if the Klan would reject the Christian religion and adopt Moses, all the Jews would rush into the fold. This, to our notion, is sorry opposition.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

The Klan is against us under a hood. The others without the hood. 9-17-23

All secret societies limit their membership to certain classes. The Knights of Columbus exclude all but Catholics. The Jewish societies exclude all but the seed of Abraham. The accusation that the Klan stands for lawlessness has been made against the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish societies and even against the church and the Masonic fraternity, as well. The evidence that these all did engage in unlawful acts is quite as convincing as that against the Klan.

St. Louis, Missouri

The Klan is no more un-American—that is, un-protestant—than the Catholic societies and others. The Clarion is as much opposed to the one as the other, for none of them have espoused our cause. None of them have in their charter one word of encouragement for us. They are all unalterably opposed to us as a race. All of them are with the Klan when it comes to "segregating and Jim Crowing the Negro." They may agree on other matters. As we see it, they all agree on humiliating the Negro. If the Klan would make its slogan "Keep only the Negro down," it would be adopted instantly by all the others and the Klan knows this. Any other motive it claims for existence is camouflage. It was originally brought into being by the breath of hatred for the Negro and its revival is evidence that the Negro is still to be prosecuted.

Missouri

Ku Klux in Cabinet of the Mayor

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 23.—Many citizens rubbed their eyes and pinched themselves, as it were, when they read Tolerance recently, which gave the names of seven men alleged to be members of the Ku Klux Klan, who are on the city's payroll.

Like "warding the lion in his den" Tolerance points its finger at Clinton H. Fiske, director of streets and sewers, room 32[illegible] City hall, and who resides at 5142 Westminster Pl., and lists his name among others as a member of the "Invisible Empire."

Defender Chicago, Ill. 11-24-23

As director of streets and sewers Col. Fiske is a member of Mayor Kiel's cabinet and wields a deal of influence over the mayor. He was manager of Kiel's campaign when the mayor ran for his third term.

Among the other names reported in Tolerance as being members of the Klan are:

William Dever, deputy coroner room 224 Municipal building. Resides 2649a Utah.

E. W. Erdmann, inspector, City hall, room 100. Resides 3943 Virginia Ave.

Otto F. Bracht, inspector, City hall room 100. Resides 2843 Wyoming Ave.

Benj. Eyerman, foreman, street department. Resides 3417 Oregon Ave.

J. W. Joyut, clerk for police headquarters. Resides 3836a Shaw Ave.

Tolerance further states that the sheriff's office is a little "Invisible Empire" in itself. Most of the men are Klansmen.

Fears Klan Influence Asks for All-Race Jury

Pittsburgh Courier

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 18. — Fearing Ku Klux Kaln influences, the lawyers of one Arthur Ellis, a colored man, petitioned the Circuit Court for the rig... to select a jury of colored men to try the case. The sitting denied the petition on the grounds that the plaintiff was asking for special privileges which could not be legally granted under the law. Ellis was on trial for manslaughter.

10-20-23

MAN ADMITS SENDING WIFE K. K. K. LETTER

St. Louis Globe Democrat

John Oliver Beck, 23 years old, 763 North Euclid avenue, admitted sending his estranged wife, Helen, a threatening letter, which he signed "K. K. K.," following his arrest at 7:45 o'clock last night.

Beck stated that he had been separated from his wife for some time and had struck upon the novel idea of sending her a threatening letter in order to scare her into returning to him. 10-16-23

The letter, he said, was mailed Saturday and was received by Mrs. Beck at her home, 5576 Wells avenue, yesterday. She immediately suspected her husband and communicated with police. Beck was arrested at Seventh and Olive streets by Detective Sergeant William Ryan.

The letter was written in red and blue ink and was embellished with a dagger and two skulls flanking the word "warning." It read: "Better do right or we'll get after you, and if we get after you it won't be healthy." It was signed "K. K. K."

Police did not determine whether or not Beck is a member of the Ku Klux Klan. He is held for federal authorities.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Mississippi.

LYNCHING CAUSE NEGROES TO DESERT FARMS

St. Louis Clarion
St. Louis, Mo.

Labor Agents Flayed As "Con Men"

8-31-23

SARDIS, Miss., Aug. 25.—Two weeks ago Howard Flowtow was lynched near here on the golf links of an aristocratic country club. In less than ten days as many thousands of colored people had deserted the vicinity, leaving the planters helpless.

Sunday forty members of the Ku Klux Klan visited a church near the city and interrupted the services with a plea that those who had not gone North, remain here. The Klansmen wore neither robes nor regalia, but carried an American flag with them.

Denounce Labor Agents

The spokesman, who is alleged to have been recognized as one of the members of the mob which lynched Flowtow, denounced Northern labor agents, who have been luring the farmers away. He characterized them as scalawags and frauds. Another speaker went so far as to offer a reward of $500 if it could be proved that any member of the Klan had ever threatened or molested a colored man.

After begging the hearers not to listen to the voice of the "agitators who were attempting to lure them from their friends, the Southerners" the Klansmen deposited an offering in the collection plate and departed.

KLANSMEN VISIT CHURCH.

The Commercial
Memphis
8-23-23

GREENWOOD, Miss., Aug. 22.—Twenty robed and hooded klansmen marched into the Baptist Church at Morgan City where a meeting is now in progress, recently and presented the evangelist with a purse of $22 and a letter which assured the preacher that the klansmen indorsed his efforts for the evangelization and betterment of that community. When the minister read the letter he invited the klansmen to remain and held a short prayer service, in which the hooded figures knelt and participated. A short time ago the Methodist Church at Morgan City was visited by a similar band and a donation made to the pastor.

EVACUATION OF SARDIS ELICITS PLEA FROM KLAN

The Chicago Whip
8-25-23 Chicago

Labor Agents Flayed As "Con Men"

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KLAN DENIES THREAT.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis
8-28-23

Note Sent to Negro Educator at Shelby Signed "K. K. K." Forgery Charge.

QUITMAN, Miss., July 21.—The Ku Klux Klan of Quitman has given to the press a notice in which klansmen severely arraign certain persons who sent threatening communications to J. M. Williamson, a negro educator of Shelby, Miss., who was to have spoken at the county courthouse here Wednesday night.

It is said that two young men in a Ford car carried a note to Williamson threatening him with violence if he appeared at the courthouse and that the note was signed "K. K. K." In consequence thereof the meeting was held in a negro church. The communication did not have the seal of the klan affixed to it, and according to notice from the klan it was conceived in the minds of "unscrupulous enemies of the klan and good government, in a manner to make it appear that it emanated from the klan." All citizens, and especially klansmen, are called upon to assist the duly constituted officers in seeing that the guilty party is convicted and sent to the penitentiary.

FREEDOM VERSUS BARBARISM

What was once the Pilgrim's clime
When men shared love at toiling
Is now a teaming hell of crime,
With Satan's power despoiling.

George Washington shook off the yoke,
Drove out the British foeman;
Abe Lincoln dealt the final stroke
And made the slaves a showman.

But oh! What change has taken place
Since Abe went home to star-land!
Beelzebub has claimed the race—
Blease, Vardaman, MacFarland.

The trees drip blood, the stones heap fire,
With lynching bees increasing;
While life squirms on a blazing pyre,
With Ku-Klux-Klan policing.

GEORGE REGINALD MARGETSON.

SARDIS KLAN RIDES.

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis
8-28-23

Another Negro Church Visited and Kindly Words Spoken.

SARDIS, Miss., Aug. 27.—Evidently the negroes of Panola County are not afraid of the Ku Klux Klan. Believing that good results were to be obtained from the klan visit to a negro church last Sunday, it was by special request of the members of Harmonious Church, one of the leading congregations in the county, about eight miles west of Sardis, that a delegation of the Sardis klan visited that place this morning. They bore with them a message of good will and friendliness, and assured the colored folks that the klan had nothing to do with the propaganda than was being spread among them and trying to induce them to go north. The article in this morning's Commercial Appeal, regarding the 27 negroes sent to the county farm in Milwaukee, was read to them, and made a considerable impression. Leaving a substantial reminder on the collection plate, the visitors retired with the good wishes of the congregation and pastor.

KLANSMAN OUTVOTED.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis

Frank A. Scott, Anti-Klan, Elected Sheriff of Warren.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 30.—The recent elections in Warren County attracted considerable attention due to the fact that it was really a test of strength between the Ku Klux and anti-Ku Klux forces in the county

That the klan lacks a good deal of dominating the county is attested by the fact that Frank A. Scott, the anti-klan candidate for sheriff, was successful in his race, securing a majority of 864.

Candidates either members of the klan or sponsored by the order were brought out for nearly every Warren County office. Most of the races were settled in the first primary, but both sides girded up their loins for a showdown in the second primary.

Klan and anti-klan was the only real issue involved locally, and the situation had a considerable effect on other races.

Whitfield leaders state that their candidate would have received more votes in Warren save for the local fight.

Holton, former school teacher in Warren, received a majority in this county in the first primary. Word went about that he had received the klan indorsement in Warren and he lost the county in the second primary in the race for the commissioner of agriculture job by 538 majority.

However, the klan met some minor success, electing two of the five supervisors, these two, according to general report, having received the klan indorsement. These two men, Wood Lanier and Charles Powers, are from the Fourth and Third districts, respectively, the former supervisors being ousted. The klan in Warren County is reported to be strongest in these two districts.

It is understood the klan will continue their political activities and will have a ticket in the city election next year.

KLAN PARADE TONIGHT.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis

Spectacular Kuklux Affair Feature of the State Fair.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 15.—Promptly according to schedule, the big state fair was opened here at noon today with an unusually large first day crowd in attendance. The information bureau established in the Royal Hotel for the purpose of assigning guests who are staying over to lodgings, reported an active day and state that they will have no difficulty in finding accommodations for all who cannot get rooms at the hotels.

Today's biggest event was the auto racing between the greatest dare-devil drivers of the country. The drivers participating were: Sig Haugdahl, Fred Horey, Pop Daily, Burr Lumpkin, Ray Chrpool, Zarry D. Stone, E. H. Hood, Geo Sarles, Fred Lecklider and Jack Petticord.

Tomorrow the harness races will begin and tomorrow night the Ku Klux Klan of the state will stage a spectacular parade.

An extra force of special police has been put on for the week with instructions to give close attention to any attempted violation of the liquor laws and suspicious characters of every description.

The Mississippi State Fair is not a private corporation or joint stock company, it is owned and run by the city of Jackson on state property and is not run for a profit making proposition. All of the money taken in goes into premiums and overhead expenses and if a net profit accrues it goes into the fund for the next fair. It is operated in the interest of the people of the entire state and for the advancement of the industrial, commercial, agricultural and educational interests of the people.

FAIR ATTENDANCE CUT ON K. K. K. DAY

Times-Picayune
New Orleans

Proposed Parade Is Called Off Because of Much Rain.

10-17-23

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 16.—The State fair grounds presented a bedraggled appearance early today due to the heavy wind and rains that started during the night, and which early today gave promise of a storm. Visitors were few. About noon the sun appeared and there was a promise of a clear afternoon, that those conditions did not last long and there was almost continuous rain until nearly night. The only satisfaction that Jackson and the fair management got out of the storm is that the almost stifling dust of Monday was laid.

Tuesday was on the official program as Ku Klux Klan Day, with two addresses by Imperial Wizard Evans of Atlanta, a parade to start from back of the fair grounds at 7 o'clock, passing through the principal streets of the city and back to the fair grounds in time for the second speaking, but the open celebration was called off because of the mud and water, and Mr. Evans spoke at the Century tonight.

Announcement of the sudden death of Congressman B. G. Humphreys at his home in Greenville was received here with expressions of regret, for it is conceded that there was no more popular man in the state. The fact he represented his district in the House for more than twenty years, and that his last two nominations and election were without opposition, bore testimony to his popularity. Mr. Humphreys could have been elected senator or governor if he had consented to make the races, but he preferred to remain where he was.

A number of Delta men are mentioned as a possible successor, among them being Oscar Johnson, Walt Sillers, Earl Brewer and Judge Percy Bell.

A number of the foremost negro citizens of Mississippi including Dr. S. D. Redmond, W. L. Mhoon, Wesley Crayton, J. W. Washington, R. P. Williams, A. M. Redmond, Eugene Booze, Isiah Montgomery, L. K. Atwood, and others have issued a call for a Republican state mass meeting at Jackson, October 24, for memorializing and petitioning the Republican national committee which meets in Chicago, the first Monday of December next, to reconsider and rescind their action in reducing Mississippi's representation in National conventions from twelve to four delegates, and to restore Mississippi and other Southern states to their former just and rightful quota of delegates to all Republican national conventions hereafter, and to attend to such other business as may come up. All Republicans are invited to participate.

Burglars pried off a window bar of Hunts Pawn Shop, corner Farish and Hamilton streets, last night and relieved the cash register of one hundred dollars. Several suspects are being watched by the police, but there have been no arrests.

The United States Civil Service commission announces that examinations will be held November 10 to fill the position of postmaster at Arcola, Calhoun City, Durant, Holcomb, Houlka, Lauderdale, Mendenhall, Okolona, Pass Christian, Pelahatchie, Picayune, Pickens, Shannon, Shubuta, Sumner, Tchula and Wiggins. This examination is under special executive order.

KLAN GIVES $200 PURS

Praise Work of Rev. Fisher in Canton Revival.

Commercial Appeal

CANTON, Miss., Nov. 8.—Last night's services marked the closing of a three weeks revival meeting that has been conducted at the First Methodist Church here by Rev. Albert F. Fisher of Fort Smith, Texas. Rev. Fisher will leave today for his home for a few weeks rest before going to Pawnee, Okla., where he expects to conduct a meeting.

Memphis

The meeting just closed here resulted in the addition of about 50 members to the roll of the Methodist Church. Rev. Fisher has preached twice each day for the past three weeks, and in addition to this has conducted the song service. Mrs. Fisher presided at the piano.

11-9-23

At last night's service, just following the taking of a free will offering for the evangelist, and while the choir was singing, 10 representatives of the Ku Klux Klan, in full regalia, filed into the church and handed Rev. Fisher an envelope which contained a check for $200 from the local klan and a letter commending the evangelist upon the splendid work done by him here.

KLAN PARADE AT CLARKSDALE.

Commercial Appeal

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Oct. 23.—Rumors are afloat that there will be a mammoth Ku Klux Klan parade here next Saturday night, Oct. 23, with a number of noted speakers famous for klannish activities in the program. The parade is scheduled to start from the courthouse beginning at 7:30 o'clock. Should this event occur it will be the first that has been staged in this immediate section. The strength of the order here is not known, but its existence in this city was established as a fact a few months ago when a donation was made by the klan to the Clarksdale Hospital. It has been claimed that the local organization is one of the strongest in the state.

Memphis

10-19-23

WOMEN IN KLAN PARADE.

Times-Picayune

Two Hundred Initiated Under Flaming Cross on Coast.

Gulfport, Miss., Nov. 11.—Thousands of Gulfport citizens watched 1200 members of the Ku Klux Klan parade through the business section of the city Saturday night on their way to the Carter Athletic park where 200 members were initiated under a flaming cross. About 500 klansmen arrived in Gulfport from Hattiesburg and Wiggins in a special train over the Gulf and Ship Island railroad and large numbers also came from points between Pascagoula and Logtown.

11-12-23

The delegation that came on the special train included about fifty women in regalia who marched behind the men. The men initiated in the order came from various sections of South Mississippi.

KLUXERS PARADE; INVITE NEGROES

Times-Picayune

Klan Leaders Speak at Baseball Park; Barbacue Is Given.

10-24-23

Clarksdale, Miss., Oct. 23.—A parade in which approximately one thousand Ku Klux Klansmen participated marched through the streets of this city tonight and disbanded at the baseball park where a crowd estimated at five thousand heard Klan leaders deliver addresses.

The celebration was participated in by klansmen from all sections of the Delta. Large delegations were here from Memphis, Helena, Ark., and other towns. The principal speakers were: Rev. William McDougall, of Atlanta, Ga., but originally from Scotland; Mr. Causey, editor of the Tri-State American at Memphis and Colonel Ward, one of the state officers of the klan.

A section of the grandstand was reserved for the negroes, who were given special invitations to attend the meeting. The parade proceeded through the principal streets of the city and in the negro section and after the addresses were delivered the local and visiting klansmen attended a barbecue at the ball park. The parade was the first of its kind ever staged in the city.

NEGROES GET WARNINGS.

Notes to Coldwater Blacks Tell Them Not to Rent Farms.

Commercial Appeal

COLDWATER, Miss., Nov. 22.—Ed Rennix and Walter Porter, negro farmers living two miles from Coldwater, have received a threatening note warning them not to rent the farms they had in view for the coming year. The notes were written with a pencil on cheap paper and were placed in the negroes' mailboxes at night. Both were unsigned, and a comparison of the two showed that they were written by the same person. Vague but threatening language was used and the notes contained a complaint that the negroes were boosting land rent.

Memphis

11-23-23

These two negroes are among the best negro citizens of this section and feeling among their white friends is running high. Both are peaceable and law abiding, and they are good farmers. The effort to drive away the highest class of negro labor pust at this time is especially unfortunate because of the shortage of farm labor that already exists.

Ed Rennix is a tenant on the farm owned by E. S. Mosby of Hernando. He had contracted to farm the same land another year, but he has asked his landlord to release him and will leave the place. Walter Porter, who lives half a mile away on the Boone plantation, had rented a farm from C. B. Hawkins of Coldwater but he, too, has asked to be released from his trade. Another negro family is leaving the Mosby place because of the threats, and the landlords are said to be making efforts to learn who sent the threatening notes.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Mississippi

KU-KLUX KLAN KOLUMN

Saturday Blade

TWENTY citizens from among whom the grand jury will be selected to investigate the activities of hooded bands in and near Bastrop, La., have been named by the Morehouse parish jury commission. The panel was selected without regard to religious, social or fraternal affiliations and the twelve men who will make up the grand jury will be selected March 5.

Attorney General A. V. Coco has stated that none of the grand jury proceedings will be made public and if indictments are returned the public will not know about them until arrests are made. The grand jury will report to District Judge Fred M. Odom. 2/24/23

In the meantime reports from Bastrop indicate a breach in the parish Ku Klux Klan following the revelations made in the open hearing on the kidnaping of F. Watt Daniels and T. F. Richards by a hooded mob. There is evidence that the power of Capt. J. K. Skipwith, exalted cyclops, designated by the attorney general as the czar of the community, is on the wane, his administration being blamed by some for the trouble in which the Klan now finds itself. It is admitted that the future of the Klan in the Bastrop district is at stake in the forthcoming grand jury investigation and even if sentiment were strong enough to depose Skipwith from his leadership such action probably would be deferred until the local investigation has been finished.

Chicago, Ill.

Blames Medical Students.

While Bastrop awaits the second investigation of the Daniels-Richards murder, a sensational statement comes from Idaho Falls, Idaho, where Dr. Lew Burger of New York, speaking in an open meeting of the Ku Klux Klan, asserted that the two bodies found in Lake Lafourche were placed there by medical students from a New Orleans college. Dr. Burger asserted that the bodies were not those of Daniels and Richards.

Another statement in which the Klan is absolved from any part in the Bastrop atrocity comes from Wichita, Kan., where Z. A. Harris, a national organizer for the Klan told an audience of about 5,000 persons that the charges made against the Klan in Morehouse parish, Louisiana, are false and that "Governor Parker knows they are not true." Harris said the Bastrop hearing was the result of a conspiracy against the Klan.

Ban Off Anti-Klan Publication.

Judge Ira Ryner of Chicago has lifted the ban against the publication of Tolerance, the anti-Ku Klux Klan publication, which had been imposed when the affairs of the publication company came before his court. An agreement was affected between Attorney Patrick H. O'Donnell and Grady K. Rutledge, president of the publishing company, and representatives of the warring factions, to resume publication in order to maintain the circulation.

Hearing of the petition filed by Rutledge and Lionel Moise, co-editor of the paper, against Robert E. Shepherd, treasurer of the American Unity League, to determine the legal control of the magazine are progressing before Judge Ryner and a decision is expected at an early date.

Klan Files Answer in Kansas.

The Ku Klux Klan has filed its answer to the ouster suit brought by the State in the Kansas Supreme Court. The Klan makes a sweeping denial of all the charges made by the State, asserting that the Klan is "purely a social, secret, benevolent and eleemosynary" organization, opposing mob violence, intimidation or threats, and believing in law enforcement by and thru the constituted authorities. The petition says that the Klan renders highest allegiance to the Government of the United States and has no agents or employes in the State of Kansas. The answer denies that the seven defendants named in the State's petition are, or ever were members of the Klan. The men named are W. J. Robinson, H. Ballard, Thomas E. Daly, Bruce Hinkle, Richard Martin, W. D. McCrab and Noebel C. McCall.

Klan Greeting for Shriner.

James S. McCandless of Honolulu, Imperial Shrine Potentate of North America, was dozing contentedly in his Pullman car on his way to Mobile when the train was brought to a sudden, jerky, shrieking stop several miles out of Mobile. He was almost catapulted from his seat by the shock. Masked, white-robed figures filed into the car and approached the potentate's seat. The car was filled with the odor of tar while feathers swirled around like a blizzard. The masked men took McCandless from the car and carried him in an automobile, also bearing a hooded license, to a lonely spot outside of the city. It all turned out to be part of the program, arranged for the official visit to Abba Temple of the Mystic Shrine in honor of the distinguished visitor. The Imperial Potentate was entertained at a sea-food luncheon following the "K. K. K." stunt and later at a public reception.

Preacher Refuses to Quit.

"I'll stand by my guns, Ku Klux or no Ku Klux."

This was the Rev. W. B. Harvey's challenge following receipt of several anonymous letters and telephone calls warning him to leave his church in Newport, Ky., because of recent "pro-Klan utterances."

In a recent Sunday sermon, the Rev. Mr. Harvey denounced the Catholic church and permitted a hooded orator to preach from his pulpit.

A large sign asked a blessing on the Klan if it could rid Newport of undesirables which Harvey had erected in front of the Baptist church was smashed.

T. R., Jr., Scores Klan.

The Ku Klux Klan is a brutally intolerant group, hostile to American ideals, in the opinion of Theodore Roosevelt, assistant Secretary of the Navy.

The son of "Teddy" swung his father's big stick straight at all enemies of free speech, racial and religious toleration and personal liberty in a Lincoln day address before the National Republican Club in New York City.

"Liberty means the right to free speech," Secretary Roosevelt said. "Free speech is a prime essential in our country."

Klan Legislation.

The Ohio House of Representatives has declared itself against the State attempting to regulate activities of secret organizations by a vote of 26 to 81, defeating a bill requiring secret organizations other than those organized for purely social purposes to file a list of officers with the Secretary of State and keep a list of members open for inspection.

At Raleigh, N. C., the Milliken bill, designed to unmask the Ku Klux Klan and make the membership roll of all secret fraternal orders public, has been passed by the House of Representatives by a vote of 63 to 44.

Another Catholic Church Burned.

Trinity Church, Montreal, oldest Angelican church in Canada, was destroyed by fire a few days ago. It is the fourteenth Catholic institution to be destroyed by fire within a year.

GREENVILLE MAN OUT ON ANTI-KLAN TICKET

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn.

H. P. Farish Announces for County Attorney.

2-20-23

GREENVILLE, Miss., Feb. 19.—H. P. Farish, former representative and senator in the Legislature, announced his candidacy for county attorney of Washington County on an anti-klan platform as follows:

To the Democratic Voters of Washington County:

"The matter of becoming a candidate for prosecuting attorney of Washington County has been urged upon me a number of times by various citizens of the county. Recently formal requests of the same nature have been presented to me signed by several hundred qualified electors. I have thus far withheld a definite reply to all requests, not through any lack of appreciation, but solely that I might have time in which to give the matter the serious and mature consideration which its importance both justifies and demands.

"In the estimation of those who would seek my election, the chief law enforcing officer of the county should not be identified with any secret, oathbound political organization. Regardless of my decision as to my own candidacy for the office, after mature deliberation, I personally share this opinion.

"Regardless of differences of opinion as may honestly exist as to the numerous and varied activities of the Ku Klux Klan in other fields, it seems to me that there is no room for disagreement when we consider the klan as a political organization. That the klan is in politics can no longer be denied by anybody, member or no member, who will take the trouble to investigate this aspect of the matter as thoroughly as I have. And I may say right here that if I did not personally know, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the active leadership of the klan had determined to make their secret power felt politically as well as in others ways.

"The most sinister influence which can possibly enter as a factor into our political life is one which works under cover of darkness, which cloaks its actions with oaths and mystery, which denies the very fact of its own objects and operations and causes those who promote its purposes to betray even friendship, if necessary, to conceal identity. That the Ku Kluk Klan supports men for office by just such devious and indefensible methods and practices that it does not permit its members even to discuss their membership, are matters no longer open to question. That its leaders have determined to seek the accomplishment of their end, whatever those ends may be, through the secret control of political power, secretly exercised, is scarcely denied by the bolder among them.

"It is equally apparent that in a number of counties also the klan is to try its strength at the coming August primaries. Its success or failure may possibly determine its future political course. The question, therefore, immediately before the people of Washington County is not one of Ku Klux Klan objects, good or bad; of Ku Klux Klan principles, high or low; of Ku Klux Klan internal activities, helpful or harmful. It is something much more simple, much more easily ascertained, yet much more vital than any of these. It is a question of Ku Klux Klan government—of Ku Klux Klan political control.

"The issue has at last become thus clearly defined. It is not one of religious creed; it is not one of race; it is not one even of law and order. It is paramount to all of these. It is one of elemental Americanism, of fundamental democracy, of the perpetuity of our political system and institutions. It is on this issue alone that I am willing to make this race. No less an issue than that of the secret political domination of our country would induce me to enter such a contest.

"I may add in conclusion that just as there is no word of bitterness, harshness or abuse in this statement, so, upon my part, will there be none in this campaign. It cannot be charged against me that I have injected political discord into the lives of our people. I am simply refusing to run away from or to be intimidated by an issue created by an organization which sooner or later has brought trouble and sorrow, heart burnings and broken friendships into every community in America in which it seeks secretly to regulate and control.

"This I am doing, with no intention of now beginning an active campaign. I shall alter my decisions in this regard only if I am forced to do so by the secret activities of others. I am not the candidate of any sect, clique, faction or group. I am running solely on my own responsibility. I shall conduct my own campaign in my own way. I am running solely to afford the people of this county an opportunity to register their convictions on what I believe to be the paramount issue of government which confronts them today. If elected I shall be under no obligations to anybody, anywhere, except to the people of my own county, and my only oath will be my oath of office."

MUMMERY OF KLAN'S RITUAL IS REVEALED

Leroy Percy Shows Sham Pretensions, Deceit, Hypocrisy

HAS BROUGHT ONLY STRIFE

Community Spirit and Fellowship Feeling Being Twisted Awry and Hatred and Dissension of Klan Substituted, Says Speaker.

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn.

GREENVILLE, Miss., April 28.—Probably the greatest political meeting ever held in Washington County was that at the People's Theater here under the auspices of the Protestant organiaztion opposed to the Ku Klux Klan. It was a great meeting from the standpoint of interest manifested and from attendance, which amounted to fully 1,500 persons. Dr. J. D. Smythe, chairman of the Protestant organization, presided, and presented the speaker of the evening, Hon. LeRoy Percy, who delivered an address almost two and one-half hours long, which was listened to with rapt attention by the entire audience. It was undoubtedly one of the most effective political addresses ever made in this community.

No report of the speech can be full enough to convey the entire message delivered. The speech divided itself naturally into two parts, the first being an appeal to the officers and members of the Ku Klux Klan, and the second ridicule of the klan, "its sham pretentions, and the mummery of its ritual."

Commends Parker's Stand.

Some of the points covered by the speech were:

The speaker supposed that he had been invited to speak by the Protestant anti-klan committee because recently the fight of the klan had been indicated by the slogan "P-P-P," which translated meant "Parker-Pope-Percy," and possibly it was thought that he should be given an opportunity to reply to these attacks. This he declined to do, saying that he had not been commissioned to defend Gov. John M. Parker, who needed no defense at his hands, that he had known him all of his life, had known his mother and his grandmother, who lived on Deer Creek in this county when he was a boy, and that Parker was a gallant Christian gentleman engaged in trying to bring a lawless band of criminals to justice, in which effort all good citizens should wish him God speed. As to the Catholic Church, the speaker stated that England's most brilliant historian had said of it a hundred years ago that its history stretched back into the dim twilight of fable, that it was great and respectable before Saxon set foot on Britain, before the Frank had crossed the Rhine, when Grecian eloquence was still flourishing in Antioch and idols were still worshipped in the temple of Mecca. That during its life the church had faced many a foe and possibly felt that it needed no defender in this mimic warfare, at least it had not called upon him for aid.

As to the personal attacks which had been made upon him, the speaker said that if any man would stand and charge him by word or deed with having during his whole life wronged Washington County, or any man, woman or child in it, he would make him fair answer, and not in anger, but that he scorned to stand before a Washington County audience and defend himself against irresponsible, unfathered slanders; that a man who would slander another's character would stab him in the back, if he had courage enough to be an assassin.

He said the only concrete charge we had heard of against him was that he had been the boss of Washington County long enough, that the exalted cyclops of the county, who once had deemed his friendship worth while, was reported to have said of him at a klan meeting in Leland, referring to him as the "Big Cheese," that the day of kings had passed; but if the day for kings had passed, the day for wizards to control Washington County

would never come. He said if it had been true that he had been boss of Washington County that he would have been proud of the job. It was the cleanest, most respected and had once been the most united county in Mississippi.

All Thanked Same God.

He then stated that the last time he had addressed a Washington County audience was at the community service held in the theater at Greenville to return thanksgiving for deliverance from the flood of the Mississippi River less than 12 months ago; that all denominations were present and a pastor from every church was on the platform; that they returned thanks to the same God, for deliverance from a common peril; that the community feeling was stronger in Washington County than probably in any section of the country; common peril had driven the people closer together; that if religion was that kind of service of man to fellowman, then by that standard this had been a truly religious community, and a man felt as he walked down the street that behind the door of every house, whether owned by Jew, Gentile, Protestant or Catholic, was a friend; that he wished for no better epitaph when he joined those who had gone before him than "He lies among his friends." That it was hard looking back through the mist of hatred and dissension which had been created by the Ku Klux Klan, to visualize the community feeling of a year ago, that where there had been love and friendship, there was hatred, division and dissension, division in the churches, in the civic life of the community, in the social life and business, which paralyzed the spirit of co-operation. That all this arose out of the Ku Klux Klan and the discussion of it; that these discussions had been brought about by the speech of Col. Camp, paid lecturer of the klan, delivered in this county last year, against which many had protested and made every effort to prevent its being made, realizing the trouble which it would bring upon the community.

Makes Appeal for Klan Removal.

He had no anger for the personal attacks made upon himself, he said, but by what had been done to the community he had been angered and grieved. And then in an earnest manner he appealed to klansmen, those who had brought this among us and who alone could take it out, to take from our midst this thing which had brought these changed conditions in community life. He appealed to the exalted cyclops by name, as having said on several occasions that by the stroke of a pen he could disband the klan. He appealed to him as a home boy, honored his people, possessing the confidence and esteem of the community, and said that if he, the speaker, had the power by the stroke of a pen to take this thing which had brought such dissension and strife into the community out of it, the only reason why he would fail to do it would be that his hand had fallen palsied and withered by his side. He appealed to the individual members of the klan, making part of the men who had shared in its fortunes, warp and woof of this community, its dangers and its prosperity, stating that many of them might have gone into the klan through the best of motives, but every one of them must realize what it had done to this community and that it was a mistake. He pleaded with them to quit the klan and to come back to their father's house, saying that if they did so, while no fatted calf might be killed in their honor, the right hand of fellowship and friendship and forgiveness would be extended to them.

Klan Forcing Negro Exodus.

He then touched on the labor situation, the uneasiness that the Klan created among the negroes, not that the Klan intended to hurt the negro this he did not believe to be the case but that it was difficult to make the negroes realize this and the labor agents did not tell them this; that it had been a contributing cause to the increase of restlessness among the negroes, and he referred to Simmons suggestion that the Klan should solve this negro problem as being similar to placing a band of wolves in charge of a flock of sheep. They might be good wolves, but you could not make the sheep realize it, and those of the sheep which did not die of fright would show you what a sheep could do when his mind was just set on running. And he urged them to get rid of the Klan so that as a united people we could say to the negro that this is a safe home for you, and if they then wanted to leave us, as a united people we could build up the country ourselves.

Continuing he said that if Ephraim was joined to his idols, and would not disband, then he warned them, that "We will clean you up from top to bottom," that the people who had brought this thing upon Washington County would never be entrusted with the government of the county." He charged the Klan with the lack of any sense of humor; that the humor was the saving grace of human life, that those not possessing it wander among the foothills of life and think they are walking among the mountain peaks. That this organization claimed to be organized to help enforce the law, and their principal object was to keep Jews and Catholics from holding office. Both the federal constitution and the state constitution provide there shall be no religious qualifications for office.

Existence Contradicts Law.

Seeking to uphold the law, their very existence is founded upon a contradicition of the fundamental laws of the land. He then referred in a humorous vein to the fight at Atlanta between Simmons, the emperor, and Evans, the imperial wizard, and undertook to pass upon the merits of the fight, and submitted to the audience the evidence of Simmons in the court proceedings, as shown by his petition and amended petition and his public statement, and the evidence in favor of Evans. Simmons charged Evans with having corrupted the organization into a government "by black-mail and a spy organization," with having expended $68,000 in the month of March for spies in the Klan to report on other members of the Klan, and with having squandered in eight months $275,000 of the funds of the Klan in traveling in regalia the Klan in traveling in regal body guards.

On the other hand, Evans claimed that Simmons had resigned the Wizardship, and suggested himself that he retire as Emperor with a salary of $1,000 a month and "Papa would sit in the corner and smoke his pipe and talk," and he had no right now to try to come back as Wizard; that the money that he had been trying to raise from organizing klans should go to the klan and not be appropriated by Simmons personally. And the speaker then called in as a third witness the Imperial Klan Kludd, or chaplain, and read the statement from him that Evans had been a person of no importance, had made no success in life, had been unethical in his business and indulged in what he, Evans, called the "spreading of poison meat."

The speaker said that this witness had made him decide in favor of Simmons and now the Washington County klan, which was waiting his decision, would take up the cause of Simmons. He said that the improvement in the klan, its cessation from lawlessness was due to ex-Cyclops Skipwith of Bastrop, and that as Lenine and Trotzky by the horrors of Russia, had saved the world from socialism; so Skipwith with the blood of Watt Daniel and Tom Richards had checked the lawlessness of the klan, had made them realize that the American people would not submit to further violence and lawless deeds. He dwelt especially as fundamental objections to the klan upon the spy system and the concealed identity of the klansmen, which all klansmen admit. Spies upon friends in days gone by among children had been called "tattletales" and by boys "dirty sneaks." That there was no dirtier trade in the world than that of spying upon your acquaintance and friends and reporting their acts and deeds to a secret organization. That Colonel Camp had claimed that the members of the klan went around with their ears and eyes open to report, and Cyclops Toombs had claimed that the spy system was so efficient in Washington County that nothing happened that he did not know it in ten minutes afterwards. That no one could charge the klan with anything worse than being a bunch of spies, of which they boasted.

Men Corrupted by Klan.

He did not call them, as Simmons called them, "a band of blackmailing paid spies," but he objected to walking among men who were spies. And then he dwelt upon the deceit and evasion and hypocrisy by which the members concealed their identity, and he illustrated it by reference to Ray Toombs and Ben Hatch, referring to them, not invidiously, but as two of the best members of the klan, who had been corrupted by the teachings and practices of the klan, that no man could be subservient to these teachings and practices without having his soul scarred, and no man was fit to be trusted with public office who had his sense of right and wrong corrupted by the teachings of the klan.

It has been taught to boys that the thing to do was to tell the truth and fear God; the klan taught that it was not necessary to tell the truth about some things, and he did not know how far the dispensation went.

He read some of the vile literature circulated in regard to the Catholic Church and charged the members of the klan with moral responsibility for its circulation, saying that it was not circulated by the Catholics, nor by the Jews, nor by the anti-klan organization, but circulated for the benefit of the klan to fill men with religious hatred, so that the recruits for the klan might be gained, and that the moral responsibility for this circulation rested upon each and every member of the klan.

Attacks Klan Oath.

He referred to the oath that a klansman takes as disqualifying him from holding office, showing that under the oath, which had been given by Simmons to the congressional committee and printed in the Congressional Record, a klansman entrusted with the secrets of a klansman could not divulge it unless the crime committed was a breach of the klansman's oath, treason to the government, rape or malicious murder. As to other crimes their oath sealed their lips. He said the fight had to be made in this county or the county surrendered to klan government.

He declared that when the German army marched into Belgium there would have been no war if the allies had not fought, but there would have been a cowardly surrender of their principles and country. Government by the klan destroys the fundamental principles of government, destroys trial by jury, guaranteed by every principle of Anglo-Saxon civilization that the officers of the county were the symbols of power of the people and not to be parcelled out by the klan; that officers should be responsible to the whole people who elect them and not to the klan which names them; that no man was fit to be an officer who owed allegiance to the wizard or emperor and was going to be governod or directed by him from Atlanta, and that this is a government of the people, by the people and for the people, and not a government of the klan, by the klan and for the klan; that we would have in this county constitutional government, not klan government; constitutional government, not church government.

He predicted that he would maintain the government which had been handed down to us; that the seat of the government would be Washington, not Atlanta; the head of the government would be the president of the United States and not the emperor of the Ku Klux Klan, and the symbol of the power and majesty of the government would be the flag of the United States, the Stars and Stripes.

PERCY ACCUSES KLAN OF ATTEMPT ON LIFE

Strange Visitor Left Home When Sheriff Arrived.

GREENVILLE, Miss., May 17.—The following letter published in a recent issue of the Greenville Democrat-Times, throws an interesting light on some sinister activities in Washington County. It is from former Senator LeRoy Percy, detailing what he believes was an attempt to lure him to his death. It follows:

May 13, 1923.

Mr. Wm. Ray Toombs, Greenville, Mississippi.

Sir: I wish to bring to your attention an incident which occurred last evening (Saturday) a few minutes before 8 o'clock.

I was in my home with my wife, sister and son, Capt. W. A. Percy. In response to a knock on the door Will went to it. A stranger to him entered and requested to see me. In response to a direct question of my son as to his name he gave the name of Keith of Arcola. Will left him sitting in the sitting room and came in the library and said there was a gentleman who gave his name as Mr. Keith who wished to see me. I went into the sitting room addressed him as Mr. Keith and shook hands with him. He was a rather beefy setup man, possibly from 35 to 40 years old, smooth shaven, dark complected, dressed in a dark suit and was wet. He stated that he wanted me to aid him in getting his car to town, that it had broken down just this side of Fish Lake bridge, that he had left it with his two sisters in it, and had walked to town, that the garage was unwilling to send a service car as he had no money with him and the garage was unwilling to take his check. I at once started to help him. It took several minutes to ascertain from the garage that it could not send out a car, and while I was arranging to let him have my car and probably go with him, Sheriff Nicholson and two friends who had an engagement with me opened the front door. I was surprised that Nicholson did not recognize the man, as he knows nearly everyone in this county, but I hurriedly introduced him and walked to the door for the purpose of stopping the car, thinking that Nicholson had been driven up by his chauffeur and wishing to use the car to help the man. I stepped out on the gallery, and the man, avoiding Nicholson, followed me, stepped off of the gallery and disappeared in the darkness. His entire story was a fabrication.

I believe that he was sent by the Ku Klux Klan, or an official of it, for the purpose of luring me from my home to my personal injury or death. I am writing you as the head of the Klan of this county to ask you:

1. Was this man sent to my home by one of the Klans of Washington County?

2. If so, for what sinister purpose?

3. If he was not an agent of the Washington County Klan, nevertheless you claim that you have a singularly efficient organization so that you are informed within 10 minutes after its occurrence of any incident occurring in this county. Have you any information in regard to this occurrence, and if so, will you give the sheriff the benefit of it?

4. You claim that the Klan has eyes everywhere and knows everything and that its object is to aid officers of the law. Will you co-operate with Sheriff Nicholson through your Klan-agency in the location of this man. I will pay a reward of $100 for any testimony leading to his identification and arrest.

LE ROY PERCY.

KLAN REVEALS PRESENCE.

Meridian People See Parade and Initiation For First Time.

Commercial Appeal 18 May 1923

MERIDIAN, Miss., July 4.—Meridian people for the first time witnessed a demonstration by the local Ku-Klux Klan tonight, when more than a thousand white robed men paraded the principal residence and business streets. After winding their line of march through the city the klansmen marched to the Mississippi-Alabama Fair Grounds, where there was a public initiation of a large class of new members. The initiation, like the parade, was witnessed by practically the entire population of Meridian and many thousands of people from the surrounding small towns and rural districts.

OBJECTS TO MOB RULE.

Hernando, Miss., June 29, 1923.

To The Commercial Appeal:

The recent beating and maltreating of the negro Sam Elliott, by a band of masked men should be vigorously condemned by the better and law abiding citizens of Memphis. The better class of people in DeSoto County do not relish the proximity of the lawless element of Memphis bringing their victims across the Mississippi line to punish them. (We do not propose to be the dumping ground for the so-called hooded knights.

There is no friction whatever between the whites and negroes in De Soto County and so far only a small number have left here for other states. As a general thing the negroes in this county are in a healthy, happy and peaceful condition. A few more instances of the above kind and we shall have a real exodus and who shall blame them? Respectfully,

B. E. McINTOSH.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923. Minnesota.

The Klan in Minneapolis

The New Republic 7-11-23

SIR: I was sorry to see the New Republic imposed upon, as it seems to me to have been, by the article in the issue of June 13th, The Klan on Trial, by A. I. Harris. I do not know the writer by name at least but the article bore the earmarks of having been written by a member of the staff of the Daily Star, a paper thoroughly distrusted by honest liberals since it drove out Herbert E. Gaston from its editorial control, and became so mysteriously involved with the enemy that the conservative papers have no unkind word for it.

I have no excuses to make for the Ku Klux Klan and have nothing but condemnation for its secret methods and cowardly attack upon Mayor Leach, but the evident desire of Mr. Harris to whitewash the Mayor and his Chief of Police and to throw obloquy upon the Committee of Thirteen, as well as their backers. is distasteful to honest and intelligent citizens. The Committee of Thirteen is generally understood to be financed by wealthy members of the Civic and Commerce Association, which is a respectable body of citizens, interested in supplementing the more or less inefficient efforts of the police in getting evidence against gambling and other vice.

It is a common impression of those who followed the evidence in the two trials mentioned by Mr. Harris that if the County Attorney had shown half the zeal in securing and using the evidence against the Chief of Police that he used in trying to discredit the Committee of Thirteen and various witnesses against the Mayor in the Klan trial, the verdict in the former trial might have been different. As a matter of fact, in spite of the support of Mayor Leach by former Mayor Thomas Van Lear and the labor forces, Leach has been so discredited that a large number of respectable supporters have been led as a matter of self-respect, to vote for his opponent Campbell, and Leach was elected by only a small majority. Campbell has a fine record as a citizen and legislator and would have been elected, had not Leach been able to persuade many voters that Mr. Campbell was mixed up with Ku Klux Klan which both he and his friends deny.

EDWARD J. BROWN.

Minneapolis.

SIR: My article, The Klan on Trial, was an exposé of the Klan and not a "whitewash" of Mayor Leach.

The charge that the Klan was allied with powerful financial interests which sought to discredit Leach because he had the "audacity" to advocate municipal control and development of power of a high dam has since been fully substantiated. Milton Elrod, editor of the Fiery Cross, official Klan paper, has been compelled to admit the truth of that charge, inferentially naming the secret Committee of Thirteen.

The very thing—the high dam fight—which caused the conservatives who put Leach into office two years ago to turn from him now, caused labor and liberals to flock to his support. And the ultra-conservative Minneapolis Journal, which unquestionably sought to defeat him, was astonished at "the greatest political turnover in the history of the city."

Leach was re-elected by nearly 10,000 majority, with his opponent carrying the "silk stocking" Thirteenth ward. The evidence connecting Campbell with the Klan was conclusive. The Daily Star did not editorially support either candidate.

My friend is careful not to condemn the Klan as an organization, only its secret methods. Is he just a wee, wee bit of a Klan sympathizer himself?

A. I. HARRIS.

Minneapolis.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Minnesota.

MINNESOTA GOES ANTI-KLAN

Minneapolis, Minn., March 30.—The state legislature by a vote of 96 to 2 has gone on record against the Ku Klux Klan, passing the bill introduced by Miss Myrtle Cain (white) prohibiting the public wearing, under certain conditions, of masks or other means of concealment of the identity of persons.

PASS ANTI-KLAN MEASURE

Minnesota Legislature Adopts Bill Against Masking

ST. PAUL, MINN., April 7.—The Minnesota senate today unanimously passed the Cain anti-masking bill. The bill, which its proponents said, is aimed at the Ku Klux Klan, has passed the house and now goes to the governor.

Minnesota Anti-Masking Bill Goes to Governor

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 5.—The Minnesota senate today passed the Cain anti-masking bill without a dissenting vote. The bill, which its proponents said is aimed at the Ku Klux Klan, passed the house earlier in the session and now goes to the governor.

KLAN TO CARRY FIGHT TO COURT

Exalted Cyclops of Minneapolis Chapter Announces Intention to Resist Charter Revocation.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 29.—The Minneapolis chapter of the Ku Klux Klan will go to court to resist revocation of its charter, Roy H. Miner, local exalted cyclops, announced here today at the same time making public a resolution by the local klan expressing "its full confidence" in him.

The local klan defied the men describing themselves as representing the national organization, refused to recognize them as possessing official authority and voted to forbid them admittance to the klan meetings, Miner announced.

Milton Elrod, editor of The Fiery Cross, klan publication at Indianapolis, and Phil Smythe, Ohio attorney, who said they were representing the national body, retorted with a declaration that "the charter of the North Star klan (the Minneapolis chapter) will be rocked." Smythe recently issued a statement declaring that attacks on Mayor George E. Leach, out of which the present controversy grew, were an "infamous outrage" and were committed by certain individuals for political purposes.

Miner and four others were recently convicted of criminal libel in connection with the attacks. He is under a 90-day workhouse sentence.

The statement issued by Elrod and Smythe declared that the action of the klansmen in affirming "confidence in and allegiance to individuals who have at least been connected by inference with the organization and who have been convicted in the courts of the state for the commission of a crime is contrary to the principles and the constitution of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

N Y C CALL
JUNE 10, 1923

Minnesota Koo Koos

AN article in the current issue of the New Republic on the Ku Klux Klan in Minnesota offers a good portrait of the nightshirt Fascisti in that section. The Klan had distributed a paper containing an affidavit made by a prostitute against Mayor Leach and a trial for libel brought a judgment against five Koo Koos.

More interesting is the coalition of certain black forces, of which the Klan is an associate. It is evident that it proposes to serve as a strikebreaker, thus establishing an alliance with reactionary exploiters. The anti-union employers were interested in "getting" Mayor Leach. Then there is a Committee of Thirteen, which has inherited the baggage of Palmer's wartime American Protective League. The Citizens' Alliance, which has been fighting the unions, has members who have financed the Committee of Thirteen.

Here is a coalition of anti-Jew, anti-Negro, anti-alien, anti-strike, pro-scab, pro-Citizens' Alliance, profiteers and 100 percenters. It is a hate merger, an alliance of morons and skinners in the name of "100 per cent Americanism." The old Russia with its Black Hundreds has a good imitation in Minnesota and there need be no surprise that former czarists look to the United States as their mecca.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Michigan

CONFESS THEFT OF KLAN IDEAS FROM AFRICANS

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

Editor Says Klux Order Is Copied From Ceremonies of Bantu Tribesmen

2-17-23

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 16.—The old familiar saying: "They tell me a Colored man invented that and a white man stole it from him," has been officially endorsed by an editorial in the Detroit Free Press in its issue of January 28, 1923. This paper declares that the modern Ku Klux Klan idea of the American white man is a distinct "steal" from the Bantu tribe in the heart of Africa. Proof of this is contained in the following comment:

Origin of Klan.

"It is a matter of common remark that the Ku Klux Klan furnishes an outlet for certain human tendencies that have shown themselves repeatedly in American history. It is perhaps not so commonly known that similar organizations begin to appear at a very low stage in development of human society, and that ethnologists have studied secret societies in the heart of barbarous Africa that are essentially the same as the Klan. Among the less advanced Bantus, for instance, there are societies which function as governments within the open and tribal government. The members wear masks, just as the white hooded gentry of this country do, and hold gruesome ceremonies in the jungles which are for all the world like the outdoor mysteries of the Ku Klux. Their ostensible purpose is to maintain law and order, but they degenerate into persecutory and blackmailing gangs. Among the people of the Pacific islands there are or have been similar organizations and the North American and Mexican Indians also had masked secret fraternities.

"But it is curious that the black African organizations should so closely resemble the Ku Klux Klan. Indeed the similarity of the two suggests that white men may have obtained some of their ideas of the Klan from southern Negroes who retained memories of African clans just as they remembered their native myths and folk stories.

Has Primitive Ideals.

"Considering their attitude toward the Negro, it is a safe surmise that the brethren of the Klan will not accept this hypothesis gracefully, but whether they do or not, one inference which arises from the widespread nature of their institutional theories among low savages cannot be escaped. The Klan is a throwback, as the breeders say, to a primitive ancestral state. The Klan carries on as it does, for the same reason the mule, taking after the wild ass of the desert, sometimes has stripes on its legs. Putting the matter less figuratively, the Klan is a return to methods which civilization has outgrown as it outgrew nose rings and [illegible]lism."

MASK BILL PASSED IN MICHIGAN

The Freeman

(Preston News Service).

LANSING, Mich., May 4—Wearing of masks in public by organizations is prohibited in a bill passed by the Michigan House of Representatives last Monday by a vote of 76 to 2. The measure was introduced by Representative James A. Burns, of Detroit, and was said by its sponsors to be aimed at the Ku Klux Klan and similar organizations. It now goes to the Senate and, according to reports stands an excellent chance of passage. If passed by the Senate, it is reported that it will receive the Governor's signature.

5/5/23

1000 JOIN KU KLUX ON MICHIGAN FARM

The Guardian
Boston, Mass.
6/16/23

Detroit, June 14, 1923—Between 800 and 1000 persons took the oath of the Ku Klux Klan last night and early today on a farm 35 miles north of Detroit. It was believed to have been the largest initiation of klansmen ever held in this state.

WEARING MASK FORBIDDEN

The Montgomery Review
Montgomery, Ala.
8-31-23

Michigan Forbids Use of Anything Which Conceals the Face

LANSING, MICH., Aug. 30.—Any person who appears in person in the state of Michigan wearing a mask or other obstruction which conceals or partly conceals the face is liable to arrest and a fine of from $20 to $30 and thirty days in jail, according to the provisions of the Burns law adopted yesterday.

Michigan Becoming Hotbed of Ku Klux Klan; Hundreds Take Oath of Masked Band at Night; Meet in Oakland County

U. OF M. PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS JOIN

Detroit—Grouped in a hollow on an immense Oakland county farm, about 35 miles northeast of Detroit, with an immense fiery cross pointing its peak into the blackness of the sky above them, with all approaches closely guarded, from 800 to 1,000 novices gathered from the south-eastern district of Michigan, took the oaths which bound them to the Ku Klux Klan Wednesday night.

The Herald
Detroit, Mich.
6-15-23

It was said to have been the largest initiation ceremony this order of mystery ever has held in Michigan. It is expected that with this wholesale enlistment of the restless element of the southeastern part of the state the usual reign of terror and lawlessness will follow. Despite the claim of its 100% Americanism, this infamous organization persists in cloaking its members behind masks, creating fear and distrust and making acts of lawlessness more easy to commit.

Wednesday evening from sundown until about 10:30 o'clock roads from east and north and south and west poured a steady stream of hooded and white robed Ku Kluxers into the farm, almost every foot of which was utilized for the parking of automobiles.

The usual custom followed by the organizers of this questionable band is to prey on the prejudices or ignorance of prospective candidates to such an extent that a false conception of patriotism is soon built up. When sufficient recruits have been enlisted the radicals and most dangerous members have gathered enough courage to put into action their program of taking over the government of the community into their own hands and administering persecution in place of justice.

Estimates made said there were close to 8,000 persons present, and that the ceremony was staged by the Ku Kluxers of the southeastern district of Michigan, mostly from Wayne, Oakland, Monroe and Macomb counties.

It can easily be seen that unless drastic and speedy measures are taken to check or control the operation of this un-American society the safety of the people of Michigan will soon be as uncertain as is that of Louisiana. This is particularly true inasmuch as it is known that the student body and faculty of the University of Michigan is becoming honeycombed with southern proaganda and prejudice and Klan recruits from this class can easily become a menace to the lawful administration of justice.

While most of Wednesday night's recruits were from the surrounding country and drawn from the ignorant classes, not some there were from further p[illegible], however, including a group of [illegible]ee or four professors and a numb[illegible] students of the University of [illegible]igan at Ann Arbor.

MICHIGAN ENACTS LAW AIMED AT KU KLUX KLAN

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

Wearer of Mask Liable to Fine or Imprisonment.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 30.—Any person who appears in public in the state of Michigan wearing a mask or any other obstruction which partly conceals the face, is liable to arrest and punishment by from $20 to $100 fines, or 30 days in jail, under the provisions of the Burns law, which went into effect in this state at midnight last night. 8-31-23

The law exempts children and parents in religious, historical, educational or dramatic demonstrations going to and from Masonic [illegible]. [illegible]imed at the Ku Klux [illegible] to state officials.

Beyond Understanding

An Ethican minister of the A. M. E. church of Elkhart, Ind., accepted a gift of $100 from a representative of the Ku Klux Klan and in return allowed representatives of the Klan to speak from his pulpit. It is also claimed that the pastor of the Baptist church accepted a similar gift of $100 from the same source.

The Michigan Herald
7-14-23

It is seldom a wise thing to criticize the actions of an individual, especially a leader, until all of the facts concerning the action are known. This may be true in the case of an Ethican minister—a leader and teacher of an Ethican congregation in accepting a gift from the Ku Klux Klan. Yet it seems almost beyond understanding that any facts or any circumstances can in any wise justify giving the Klu Klux Klan a place in an Ethican assembly. For an A. M. E. pastor to accept a gift of a paltry sum of money from a sworn enemy of the people he leads and to allow the use of his pulpit to a representative of this most un-American organization certainly looks like the act of a traitor or a fool.

A few weeks ago this column was used to congratulate the citizens of a Michigan city on the high standard of the religious leaders in that city and to remind them that much of the respect and prosperity they enjoyed was due to the respect and confidence built up for them in the community by their pastors and preachers.

For an A. M. E. pastor to open his pulpit to a representative of an organization working against every honorable ambition of his people cannot add to the respect of the pastor or the prosperity of the people. To accept a "gift" for doing so savors strongly of the act of a Judas or a Burr. Judas was a Jew, Burr was an American "white man," but the American "black man" decidedly has no place in his ranks for either.

The "State News" regrets sincerely that it does not know what the Ku Klux Klan had to say to an Ethican congregation. We can think of absolutely nothing when our country is not at war that would furnish a common ground for the K. K. K. and the African Methodist Episcopal church to meet on. The two organizations are as diametrically opposite in practice and precept as the paganism of a cannibal isle and the Christian religion.

As was intimated before, there may be some extenuating circumstance in favor of this pastor, but with the notorious reputation of the Klan we cannot imagine what it could be.

As long as the K. K. K. is sworn to so-called "white supremacy," as long as Ethicans remain the butt of its acts of terror and lawlessness, as long as it continues to be glaringly un-American—there must be an extremely scant place if any, for the K. K. K. or its filthy dollars in anything that is Ethi n or decent.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Mexico.

MEXICAN RADICALS CLASH WITH KU KLUXERS

Richmond Planet 1-6-23

(Crusader News Service.)

Mexico City, Jan. 3.—Reports from various cities of conflicts between the Mexican Fascisti or Ku Klux and the Communists indicate that the former organization has grown greatly in numbers and importance lately. Thus far these clashes have not been sanguinary but are more indicative of what may be expected in the near future, not only in Mexico but in the United States as well, as the opposing forces of Fascism and Communism, with their allies, settle down to the new phase of the old struggle between Capitalism and the Proletariat. Just as Communism is representative of the growing revolt on the part of the workers so is Fascism or Ku Kluxism, in the opinion of many, representatives of the determination of the Capitalists not to surrender without a fight their strange hold over the workers.

The Regional Federation of Labor from its headquarters in Mexico City is extremely active in its propaganda against Fascism and the Fascisti are not likely to overrun the country as happened in Italy and is now happening in the United States. Mexican workers have already tasted to some degree the joys and benefits of themselves exercising control and are not likely to surrender their preogatives to the Fascisti tools.

ARCHBISHOPS OF MEXICO AGAINST KLUX KLAN PROPAGANDA.

Dallas Express
Dallas Dispatch

Mexico City, March 2.—(Pacific News Bureau.) 3/3/23 The various Archbishops of Mexico have united in an open letter of the expression of friendship for religion conveyed in a message to the clergy and assure his excellency that the aim and desire of the Church is to cooperate with and confirm to the constitution and laws of the Republic. At the same time it deplores the spread of socialistic, bolshevistic, Klu Klux and other propaganda in Mexico subversive of all social order, law and property rights which dangerous doctrines it is the duty and right of the Church to combat at all times.

KU KLUX KLAN WOULD ESTABLISH MANDATE OVER MEXICO

Winnipeg

Klan Program Includes Alliance With Canada; Elimination of European Emigration and Mandate Over Mexico.

Although one of the prerequisites to citizenship in the invisible empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan as published in their official literature is the "No man is wanted in this order who will not and cannot swear an unqualified allegiance to the government of the United States of America, its flag and its const-i tution . . . . who does not esteem the government of the United States above any other government, civil, political or ecclesiastical, in the whole world," the activities of the Klan in Canada has grown to such proportions as to attract the attention of the Canadian press.

The Spectator, quoting an official of the Klan, states that "the Klan is already established in the western provinces of Canada and will soon be operating over the entire Dominion and has for its goal the idea of a sort of a confederacy. That doesn't necessarily mean your separation from the British empire, but a more definite alliance between the two great English speaking countries on this continent. We have a definite program in view that will be of the greatest benefit to all. Confederacy would prohibit the dumping of European emigrants on this continent, would absolutely forbid a further influx of Orientals and would establish a mandate over Mexico.

Canadians Oppose Klan Activities

According to the mayor of London (Ontario) Canadians will not tolerate men with bloody hands walking in their midst. Justice in the Dominion is sure and swift. As mayor of London I will use all the s of my office to rid the city of the verinous missionaries of an order that seeks to terrify citizens who may differ from these so-called Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in race, color, religion or ability to succeed.

Klan Thought to Have Kidnaped Mexican Man

The Houston Post 8-28-23

Associated Press Report

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 27.—The publication of articles denouncing the Ku Klux Klan and denying the existence of that organization in Mexico is believed to have been responsible for the kidnaping Saturday of Jose Campos, director of the newspaper Excelsior.

Senor Campos was held captive for four hours by a group of masked men. He was forced to promise to publish an article admitting the existence of the klan in Mexico.

Houston Press

KLAN GROWS ACTIVE IN MEXICAN CAPITAL

The Tulsa Daily Press Bulletin

MEXICO CITY.—Two men were wounded, one fatally, when 15 masked Ku Klux Klansmen forced their way at 11 o'clock at night into the editorial rooms of the large conservative daily, Excelsior, here. Firing revolvers in the air they announced that by order of the Imperial Magi they had come to return the pistol of Luis Campos, the editor.

The previous Saturday Campos had been kidnaped by the klan as he was leaving his house and taken blindfold for a long auto ride during which, at the point of a pistol, he was forced to promise that he would give proper publicity to the existence and activity of the klan. Excelsior for a month had run articles saying that no such organization existed in Mexico. The Ku Klux told Campos that this had been a blow to their prestige.

8-31-23

It was two days later that the office of the periodical was invaded. Three Ku Klux penetrated to the editorial rooms while others guarded the entrance. Outside were several high powered cars. When one klansman made a move toward Campos, the assistant editor hit him. This started general firing during which a klansman was mortally wounded and the doorman of the newspaper was wounded in the arm. The klansmen escaped in their automobiles before the arrival of the police.

The wounded klansman, who proved to be an alderman of a suburb of the capital, stated in the first aid hospital that there had been no intention of violence, and that they were merely obeying the orders of the Imperial Magi to return a revolver which had been taken from Campos the night he was kidnaped and to demonstrate to the editorial staff of the paper that the klan really existed and was determined to force favorable publicity for itself.

General opinion in this city is that the klan has succeeded merely in making itself tragically ridiculous.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923 Massachusetts.

WITCH HUNTING GIVES WAY TO KU KLUX KLAN IN OLD NEW ENGLAND

Federated Press

BY HAYS JONES
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

BOSTON.—The Ku Klux Klan has invaded Massachusetts and announces its intention of conquering all New England. Some weeks ago New England was startled to hear that the Ku Klux had captured the city administration of Portland, Me. At that time the klan came out in the open and said it would eventually control all New England. Its officers appeared in public and admitted their membership.

10-20-23

During the last week in September the klan held an open meeting at Worcester, Mass., despite the opposition of the city officials and the public. Mayor Sullivan tried at first to prevent the meeting, asking the owners of the hall to withdraw their permission to the klan. When that failed he announced he would see that everything was orderly.

Almost everyone in the city turned out for the meeting, gathering around the hall in the streets, shouting their protests and throwing stink bombs. A large contingent of state police and the local officers maintained order. After the meeting Kleagler Farnsworth of Maine, said he had had a thousand men ready in the hall to "protect" the meeting. There was no violence, however.

At the Worcester meeting the kleagle after berating all who had not the peculiar quality of being born free, white and protestant in the United States, referred to the trouble in Oklahoma.

"We will run Oklahoma yet," he said. He went on to say that Oklahoma was 75% klannish, and eventually the klan would control that state and any others.

Chicago, Ill.

The next move planned publicly by the klan is an invasion of Boston, which has a large Catholic population. The klan intends to make its first appearance here some time in October, despite public opposition.

Mayor Curley, of Boston is equally determined that they shall not meet in the city. Any hall owner who leases his hall to the K. K. K. will promptly forfeit his charter, according to Curley. The mayor basis his opposition to the meeting on the ground that it would tend to provoke disorders.

So far there has been no violence in Massachusetts attributed to the klan. Its plans seem to be directed toward gaining possession of the state and local administrations.

According to a Boston paper, the klan has already broken into Boston secretly. The paper states that it has been meeting secretly as the Protestant League of Massachusetts for six successive Sunday afternoons, in a Boston church. The elders of the church say if they had known it was being rented for klan meetings they would not have permitted the deal. No step to stop the meetings has been announced.

OFFICIAL HARVARD SILENT ABOUT KLAN

"Least Said, Soonest Mended," Dr. Eliot Comments

St. Louis Post

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 31.—"Least said, soonest mended," was the comment of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, last night, concerning reports of Ku Klux Klan activities in the student body. Entirely consistent with this expression of his attitude was his refusal to amplify his position in any way.

11-2-23

Overseers of the university took much the same stand as the former president. Most of them were unwilling to commit themselves at all, explaining that the extent, or existence even, of a klan organization at Harvard was so much a matter of conjecture that they thought the time not ripe for a statement.

"The whole thing is unsound fundamentally and will not live very long," said State Treasurer James Jackson, a Harvard graduate and overseer. "It is natural that in an institution as large as Harvard, such disturbances arise. I believe the undergraduates will work the problem out for themselves, unless it is advertised and made too much of. I don't know the exact state of affairs, so I cannot say whether there is any need for the university authorities to act, but I have no doubt that they will handle the situation adequately if they find that their guidance is necessary."

The. Rev. Dr. Paul Revere Frothingham gave as his reason for withholding comment, that he did not believe everything that he read in the papers. He explained that as an overseer and as a member of the University board of preachers, he must know definitely just what the klan was doing at Harvard and what the results of its activities were before he made any public statement.

Speaker B. Loring Young of the Massachusetts House, likewise an overseer, declined to make any comment, as did others of his associates on the board of overseers who are Boston men.

A request that the organizers of the klan at Harvard be ferreted out and expelled was the burden of a message sent to the overseers yesterday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Univesity authorities last evening said that they had not received the communication.

KLAN FOOTHOLD AT HARVARD; MAY BE "LAUGHED AT"

Chicago Daily Tribune

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 22.—An article in the Harvard Crimson today says that there are indications that within the next few weeks the Ku Klux Klan will make a concerted drive to increase its membership among Harvard undergraduates. It says that thus far few Harvard men have openly declared their allegiance to the klan, but quotes one of these as saying the Harvard branch of the organization, while at present inactive, is making its influence felt.

10-23-23

In an editorial the Crimson says:

"Laughter is a powerful weapon, and Harvard is sure to laugh at its klan."

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Massachusetts.

CLASSES HARVARD WITH KU KLUX KLAN

New York Times

J. Weldon Johnson Denounces the Exclusion of Negroes From Its Dormitories.

149 ALUMNI SIGN MEMORIAL

11/13/23

Letter of Protest Declares Jim Crow Policy Augurs Dark Future for This Country.

Harvard University, by its exclusion of negro students from the freshman dormitories, is "putting into effect the program proclaimed by the infamous Ku Klux Klan and its apologists," says James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, in a letter to President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, made public yesterday. The letter says that one of the most liberalizing influences at Harvard was to be found in the opportunity afforded to Southern students to come into contact with the negro so that they could tolerate and understand him.

Charles C. Burlingham, Harvard, '79, disclosed yesterday that there were 142 signatories to the memorial on the exclusion policy of Harvard forwarded to President Lowell by graduates of that institution. In correcting the report that there were only seven signers of that document, Mr. Burlingham explained that seven graduates had distributed the memorial to a selected list of Harvard men.

"There were 142 signers of the memorial," said Mr. Burlingham. "The document was placed in the hands of a little less than 200 men. Of that number there were only eight who disagreed with the sentiments expressed in the memorial. Some of those who would not sign it were governed by delicate positions which they occupied in relation to the university. But the seven men who have been described as the signers of the memorial merely submitted it to other Harvard graduates."

The letter to President Lowell from the Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People not only protests the exclusion from the freshman dormitories of Roscoe Conkling Bruce Jr., but conveys a warning as well against Harvard's surrender of principles at the demand of the Southern anti-negro prejudice.

Writes Emphatic Protest.

The letter fololws:

A. Lawrence Lowell, Esq., President Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Jan. 11, 1923.

Sir: In your letter to Mr. Roscoe Conkling Bruce, stating that his son is excluded from the Harvard freshman dormitories because of his color you make the following statement:

" * * * I am sure you will understand why, from the beginning, we have not thought it possible to compel men of different races to reside together."

May I be permitted to amend your statement so that it will accord with the facts? Your statement should read:

" * * * I am sure you will understand why, from the beginning, we have thought it expedient to compel men of different races to reside apart."

May I further suggest that Harvard's surrender of its tradition and the tradition of liberal America to the slaveholder's prejudice intensifies the very problem which you as Harvard's spokesman are professing to meet. Such amelioration of race problems as has been brought about in this country has occurred in large measure through Southern students who were met in Northern universities by an unflinching affirmation of the equality of all men in the realm of the arts and of learning. One of the most liberalizing influences on the Southern racial situation has been that the traditional stand of Harvard has afforded to Southern white students the opportunity of coming to know as human beings their fellow colored students with whom they were associated. Deprive those Southern students of their last opportunity to learn the tolerance that comes of living with and understanding men of all races, men with whom they will have perforce to live and mingle in the United States, and Harvard University helps mightily to darken the future of the United States, for by capitulating to anti-negro prejudice in the freshman dormitories or anywhere else, Harvard University affirms that prejudice and strengthens it, and is but putting into effect the program proclaimed by the infamous Ku Klux Klan and its apologists.

Very truly yours,

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON,
Secretary.

Moorefield Storey of Boston is President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, whose Board of Directors include Mary White Ovington of New York, Chairman; and the following members:

Bishop John Hurst, Baltimore; Joseph Prince Loud, Butler R. Wilson, Boston; Mary B. Talbert, Buffalo; Jane Addams, Dr. C. E. Bentley, Chicago; Harry E. Davis, Cleveland; Dr. George E. Cannon, Jersey City; E. Burton Ceruti, Los Angeles; R. C. Church, Memphis; George W. Crawford, New Haven; Rev. Hutchens C. Bishop, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Dr. V. Morton Jones, Florence Kelley, Paul Kennaday, John E. Milholland, Ella Rush Murray, Harry E. Pace, Arthur B. Spingarn, J. E. Spingarn, Charles H. Studin, William English Walling, New York; Dr. J. Max Barber, Dr. William A. Sinclair, Philadelphia; Charles Nagel, St. Louis; Rev. G. R. Waller, Springfield; United States Senator Arthur Capper, Topeka; Nannie H. Burroughs, Prof. George William Cook, Archibald H. Grimke, Charles Edward Russell and Neval H. Thomas, Washington, D. C.

May Have Acted Hastily.

The question whether President Lowell was advised by the Board of Governors and the Harvard Corporation to enunciate a "Jim Crow" policy was raised yesterday by a prominent graduate of that university, who explained that on important matters it was customary for the head of Harvard to consider the wishes of those two advisory bodies.

Members of the Harvard Corporation and of the Board of Governors who were asked whether they had acted on the exclusion of negroes from the dormitories before President Lowell made known the decision of the University referred all questioners to the offices of the Harvard Corporation, 53 State Street, Bos-

LEAVE KLAN ROBE FOR HIM.

New York times

Garment Put in Room of Boston Alderman Who Spurned It.

1/18/23

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—Alderman Chamber, Past National Vice Commander of the American Legion, is seeking the members of the Ku Klux Klan who forced their regalia on him after he had spurned their offer of high office. They took advantage of his absence to invade his apartment at 76 Westland Avenue, Back Bay, and leave a "black night shirt" bearing the insignia of the organization.

"All I regret," says Chambers, "is that I was not home to give the visitors a warm reception." This incident was the climax to a series of mysterious interviews—three in all, covering a period of four months—with Chambers, all of which he took as a joke until the men attempted to decorate him with one of their hoods.

"I think it was toward the latter part of September," said Chambers, "that a couple of men approached me as I was leaving my apartment. It was just about dark and both men manoeuvered in such a way that I could not get a good look at them. They spoke of the financial possibilities of Klan membership, said I had been recommended by a reliable source as having a strong hold on the young men of the legion and that being a son of Dixie could be trusted.

"I told them I considered the offer an insult and reminded them that I was a real American. Thereupon they left, remarking, 'Think it over, we'll see you again.' A month later another man intercepted me near my apartment with an offer of the position of New England agent of the Klan. My answer was so hot and threatening that he departed with 'Think it over, we'll see you again.'"

CHURCH FEARS KLAN ATTACK.

New York Times

Catholic Boston Edifice and Malden School Under Guard.

1/18/23

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 7.—St. Patrick's Catholic Church in the Roxbury district of Boston, and a new parochial school in Malden, are under armed guard for fear of attempts to dynamite them, the Rev. Jones I. J. Corrigan, head of the Department of Ethics at Boston College, said tonight in an address in which he denounced the Ku Klux Klan before the Holy Name Society of the Catholic churches of Greater Lawrence.

Father Corrigan urged that the secret organization be stamped out now before citizens would be compelled to act in self-defense.

MANCHESTER MASS TELEGRAM
APRIL 22 1923

The Klan and Immigration

Emperor Simmons of the Ku Klux Klan says there are more than 11,000,000 Negroes in the South, "presenting a problem to the white people of that section, such as has never been solved in the history of civilization." The Japanese, he declares, "for years have striven for a foothold on the American continent." He says American women "must co-operate in putting an arrest upon immigration to this country and in distributing the foreign and alien population already here over the country at large, and in Americanizing these un-American elements that we must retain."

Those who argue for unrestricted immigration say we ought to keep the country open for all who wish to enter it to better themselves. This argument implies an obligation on our part to offer opportunities to foreigners. But if we should become convinced that to keep out foreigners for a time would in the long run be best for them, as well as for us, we would betray no trust to put up the bars for a time.

But when we discuss immigration we should not take Ku Klux pessimism too seriously. Men who hide behind masks cannot have very valuable ideas to impart on Americanization.

KLUX EDITOR LEAVES

SCHEMER WHO TRIED TO PROSELYTE MASONS IN BOSTON GOES INTO HIDING

Angus Acree, the man who tried to capture the eighteenth convention of the National League of Masonic Clubs for the Ku Klux Klan, has been run out of Boston.

Rising in their wrath at the bold attempt to stir up religious and racial hatred, the Masons made Boston too hot for the sponsor of Klanism.

Attempts to learn where Acree, editor of a Klan paper and super-propagandist, had disappeared failed and questions directed to Masonic leaders brought forth nothing more than smiles.

Acree vanished as if into thin air. His disappearance is all the more remarkable because of the bitter denunciation he made of the convention just prior to his disappearance.

Bubbling over with indignation because of the vigorous and bitter castigation directed against him by the Masons, Acree termed the convention a "bloomer," a frizzle—a "sad commentary on time-honored Masonic fuctions."

The scorching remarks of Acree spread among the delegates like wild fire. Acree then vanished.

Was he ordered to go from Boston by Masons?

Was he put aboard a train and told to flee?

Or did he go because of fear of the consequences of his attempt to foist Klanism on the Masons?

All efforts to find out what caused him to suddenly change his mind and disappear have failed. No one is willing to talk about him—to reporters. Still his strange disappearance is much discussed by Masons.

In his statement, Acree said:

"These men do not represent the real Masonry of America. More than 100 delegates have refused to register and have returned home, disgusted with the so-called National League of Masonic Clubs. The entertainment here is so at variance with the open-hearted variety recently provided for the Shriners at Washington that it is laughable, even to be called entertainment at all.

"Only the delegates themselves are included in the entertainment—about 600 in number, to use their own figures—the rest being taxed more than $8.30 each to enjoy Boston's hospitality. Forty thousand at this figure makes quite a little sum for somebody."

Klux's Mission Was a Failure

Acree's mission here was a failure. He sought to obtain subscriptions for his paper. Before he left Boston, he claimed more than two hundred new subscribers.

This statement, however, was disputed by W. L. Terhune, president of the Boston Masonic Club, who said not more than five agreed to take the paper.

"I shall do everything in my power to repudiate this newspaper of Ku Klux Klan propaganda," said President Terhune.

Repudiate Klan

President Owen A. Jackson of the

Engineers Blue Room Masonic Club, said:

"I don't know whether Acree and his fellow Ku Klux Klan propagandists were run out of town, but I do know that he got no encouragement from masons. There are 1100 members of our club who utterly repudiate the Klan and all its works. Masons believe in law and order. We are opposed to hooded faces and hidden hands. The things Acree and his cohorts want to settle by stealth with their own hands we Masons want settled in court. We are satisfied with our courts and proud of them. Acree could get nowhere among Masons. He and his Klan stand for something entirely different."

Major J. W. Myrick, leading Massachusetts Free Mason, said:

"Acree's Ku Klux Klan propaganda among Masons now in Boston because of the meeting of the National League of Masonic Clubs, has proved a flat failure. Masonry and the Klan are as far apart as the poles and no amount of propaganda can induce thinking members of the orders in Masonry to indorse or take part in the narrow bigotry, violent lawlessness and the stealthy undermining of American institutions which constitutes the Klan's program."

KLUX FAIL ON MASONS

KLAN PROPAGANDA AT OPENING SESSION RESENTED AND KLAN DENOUNCED AT BOSTON CONVENTION. KLUX EDITOR LEAVES TOWN UNDER THE STORM, EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE

Delegates at the opening session of the 18th annual convention of the National League of Masonic Clubs in the Copley Plaza Hotel on Monday, after hearing various speakers make stirring denunciations of the Ku Klux Klan propaganda distributed Monday afternoon at convention headquarters, 20 Huntington avenue, turned their attention to the parade, in which approximately 15,000 participated.

Leading officials of the League united in declaring that any attempt made to align the league with other movements would be repudiated, and pledged the Masonic clubs throughout the United States to service to God service to humanity and devotion to the republic of the United States,

Mayor Curley Starts Avalanche of Denunciation of Klux

Mayor Curley struck the keynote of the day's proceedings. In his address of welcome he said: "Since I have been mayor, I have extended the hospitality of the city to 2000 or more organizations. I have never received at the opening of any meeting a greater inspiration that at the opening of your meeting today with the national anthem and the recognition of God Almighty.

Is Answer to Klan

"This is ample answer to the story of propaganda in the morning newspapers and for which your organization is in no way responsible. No man or men whose first thoughts are for God and country can be other than the highest type of American citizen. If we could have the Lord's prayer as a daily inspiration we would have a world where genuine brotherhood would obtain.

"We need a national American spirit and your organization of representative men can help bring it about. You came to a city with more places of national patriotic inspiration than any other city in the world, and I hope you will visit some of these places and be strengthened in resolution to promote a genuine American spirit.

Should Banish the Restive

He added that the nation began under Masonic sponsorship and would always be supported by Masons. He declared that the members of the fraternity could not go far afield when with "the courage of Washington, the heart of Lincoln and the energy of Roosevelt, they carried on their work."

"There is an undercurrent of unrest disturbing our national life." he continued. "We should put the whole crew of the discontented in a sinking ship with leaden sails and with hell for destination and bid them farewell. Let every delegate take home the inspiring words of the Mayor to his club and to his family life."

Urges United Action

He also suggested that the league maintain permanent headquarters and have a permanent official in charge. He urged the observance of Masonic Sunday in October, and suggested that the Masonic clubs should stand in the relation of minute men to the grand lodges in any emergency. He emphasized the point that "it is necessary for Masons to act as a unit to counteract underground propaganda inimical to American institutions."

FORD TELLS GOV. PARKER HE IS NOT A KLANSMAN

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., June 18.—Henry Ford and Gov. Parker of Louisiana, both of whom are looked upon as possible candidates for the presidency, conferred here yesterday. Others present at the conference were Murray Hullbert, president of the New York Board of Aldermen; Joseph T. Fanning, former Indiana Democratic leader, and Col. John P. Sullivan, Louisiana Democratic leader.

All denied that politics had been discussed. Ford said he was not seeking the presidency.

Gov. Parker as chief speaker last night at a banquet of Massachusetts Elks denounced the Ku Klux Klan. Ford told Gov. Parker definitely that he was not a member of the Ku Klux Klan or any other secret organization.

THANK MASONS ON KLUX

NATIONAL EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE TAKES RESOLUTION OF THANKS FOR STAND AGAINST NEFARIOUS KU KLUX

Thursday morning of this week, Dr. A. P. Russell, Jr., for the Boston Branch of the National Equal Rights

DR. A. P. RUSSELL, JR.
Prominent Mason who led Equal Rights Committee to White Masonic Convention.

League and as a leading Mason, and W. M. Trotter for the National Headquarters, took to the Copley Plaza the following Resolutions.

Text of the Resolution

To the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the National League of Masonic Clubs; Copley Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass. Mr. W. L. Gorhune, Convention Chairman; Dr. E. M. Allen, National President; Mr. E. A. McKinnon, Secretary Treasurer.

Honorable Masonic Body:

Permit the National Equal Rights League of Colored Americans to convey to the National League of Masonic Clubs in eighteenth annual convention assembled in our city of Boston deep appreciation and hearty congratulations on the instant and vigorous repudiation of the audacious attempt to link your noble and ancient Order with the un-christian, un-American Ku Klux Klan.

This League applauds the positive stand taken by your leaders against race and religious discrimination and bigotry, and the declaration that your Masonic Order stands for: "Service to God, service to humanity, and devotion to the Republic of the United States;" which means protection of rights and life for our many racial minorities.

Yours for the Constitution,
National Equal Rights League and Boston Branch. Dr. A. P. Russell, Jr., W. M. Eureka Lodge, F. & A. M., Prince Hall Jurisdiction of Mass., E. T. Morris, President of the Boston Branch, A. G. Wolff, secretary, Wm. M. Trotter for National Body.

Messrs. Russell and Trotter were received by Robert L. Clegg of Chicago, former president of the League of Masonic Clubs, who fraternized Masonically with Dr. Russell very cordially.

Ford Denies Charge of Sympathy For Ku Klux

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., June 17.—With the meeting here today for the first time of Henry Ford and Governor John M. Parker, of Louisiana, prominent democrats in the Connecticut Valley place high political significance upon a conference that took place in a local hotel. The two men, both of whom have been mentioned as possible candidates for the democratic presidential nomination met in large delegation of democrats from this section and finally were closeted in a room for some time. Neither would admit that politics with reference to their own chances for the nomination had been discussed.

Mr. Ford took occasion to deny his reputed sympathy for the Ku Klux Klan, saying that he was not only not a member, but belonged to no secret organization whatever.

HENRY FORD NOT A KLANSMAN

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—At a conference here this week between Henry Ford the millionaire automobile manufacturer and John M. Parker, whose principle business is damning the Klan, Ford denied that he is a Klansman and also said that he was not a member of any Secret order. It is known that Ford is a Mason and his denial of that order is not expected to set well with the Masons of the country.

Parker, who in his idle moments is governor of Louisiana, expressed himself as satisfied with Mr. Ford's renunciation of the Klan and duly entered him upon the rolls of his favored sons.

Parker is believed to be grooming himself for the Presidency, also, but it can be safely said that he will not get anywhere if he is depending on the New England vote.

CONGREGATIONALISTS FIGHT KU KLUX KLAN

Resolution Adopted by the National Council.

(By the Associated Press.)

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 22.—An anti-Ku Klux Klan resolution without mention of the klan was passed today by the National Council of Congregational Churches.

The resolution said: "The National council views with alarm and disapproval the growth of organizations which, however sincere in their professions of patriotism, seek to foster social and religious suspicion and give opportunity for lawlessness and brutality."

The resolution urged Congregationalists to refuse to join such organizations and to treat them as a menace to both religion and patriotism.

An amendment which would incorporate the words, "such as the Ku Klux Klan," in the opening sentence of the resolution was rejected.

The council also rejected a resolution admonishing France for occupation of the Ruhr.

LIBERTY UNION, OPPOSING KLAN, PROTESTS BAN

Boston, Mass., October 22.—A letter to Mayor Curley protesting against his order barring Ku Klux Klan meetings in Boston and signed by Norman Hapgood, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Prof. Robert Morse Lovett and Dr. Henry F. Ward was made public last night. The letter, sent on behalf of the American Civil Liberties Union, asserted that "the legal right of the klan to hold meetings on private property and to discuss in private is clear and should be maintained."

While the letter declared that the activities of the klan were abhorrent to the writers, they contended that the civil rights "of the enemies of civil liberty as of its friends must be protected."

John S. Codman, chairman of the New England branch of the union, had previously protested that the constitutional rights of the klan had been encroached upon by the order.

FIFTY POLICEMEN GUARD MEETING OF KU KLUXERS

Hundreds Attend Meeting Of Klan In Massachusetts City.

WORCESTER, MASS., Sept. 27.—While a squad of fifty policemen patrolled the streets in front of Mechanics Hall tonight and virtually the entire reserve force was kept ready at police stations for any emergencies, the Worcester Ku Klux Klan conducted a meeting attended by a crowd that filled every seat in the hall and made necessary an overflow meeting in another hall. F. Eugene Farnsworth, king kleagle of the Maine realm, was the chief speaker. J. E. Stout of Detroit was another speaker.

At least 3,000 persons stood outside the hall unable to gain adm[illegible] There was no untoward incid[illegible]

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Klan Leader Charges Attempt to Destroy Hall in Baltimore

Baltimore Sun
2-10-23

Baltimore, Md., February 9.—Burned newspaper piled against a scorched door of the home of the Thomas Dixon chapter of the Ku Klux Klan discovered by Exalted Cyclops J. W. Ford today, revealed an attempt to burn the building, Mr. Ford declared. The home is located in a former Presbyterian church at Madison avenue and Biddle streets.

The door and sills were scorched halfway up but at no place had the wood ignited. The floor is concrete. Police after an investigation said no inflammable liquid had been used.

Mr. Ford told police that members of the klan were in the building until after midnight. He personally locked the building and left everything in good order, he said. He believed it was sought to destroy valuable klan records stored in the office. He said entrance into the building had been secured by prying off the lock of a door not used by the klan. The records, Mr. Ford said, contain the complete rolls of the local organization and all the data since its organization. They could not have been replaced he said.

...e Beasts That Walk Like Men

Afro-American

Baltimore Catholic Review

Millions of Americans have been horrified during the last week by published accounts of of the race riots in Florida and by the description of the way Richards and Daniels were murdered by masked cowards of Louisiana. 1-19-23

The men who were responsible for the Florida riots and the Louisiana murders were men in name and appearance only. In reality they were beasts—worse than beasts, for wild animals kill quickly and because they have no reason. But in Florida and Louisiana the murderers have schemed and fiendishly planned their horrors. Adam would have blushed to know that such beasts would one day be his descendants. Cain would have cried for mercy and forgiveness that he had pointed the way to murder. Baltimore

These beasts, these degenerates, these fiends Mr. Ku will be ostracized by the unfortunates in Hell itself are they who dare say that it is for them to enforce the law; that they are the upholders of the standards of decency; that they are the defenders of Americanism; that they are the protectors of home and woman's honor. Good God, that Americans has come to this? Washington and Lincoln, Lee and Jackson, what think ye of such vermin? Was it for such beasts that you fought for all that you held dear?

They hate the Catholic Church in many parts of the South. The Ku Klux Klansmen do not want to associate with the Catholics. Thank God for that. Thank God at least they know that they are not fit to meet with real men. Where the Catholic Church is hated the most bitterly, there does crime rear its head; there do bestiality and cowardice and blood lust and degeneracy make headway. Deny this, if you can, you enemies of Catholicism and decency. Deny it, you cowards of the Ku Klux Klan and you hordes of lynchers! No Catholic man can do the things that you do because such things are slimy and cowardly and beastly and inhuman.

Answer, John Sharp Williams, and the rest of you—answer!

FORMER MER ROUGE MAYOR TO RE-ENTER MEDICAL COLLEGE

Montgomery Advertiser

Faculty at Johns Hopkins Decides in Favor of Dr. B. M. McKoin

2-28-23

(Associated Press)

BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 27.—Permission has been granted by faculty members of Johns Hopkins Medical school, for Dr. B. M. McKoin, former mayor of Mer Rouge, La., to continue his post graduate work at that institution.

The re-admission of Dr. McKoin to the medical school has been a matter of controversy between the physician and medical school authorities who intimated that the doctors' return would probably cause undue publicity to fall on the institution, growing out of his alleged implication in the Morehouse parish murders and kidnapings of last August. Dr. McKoin left Johns Hopkins last fall to return to Louisiana and aid authorities there in their investigation of the Morehouse outrages. He later was released on $5,000 bond and returned to this city several weeks ago.

A statement issued by medical authorities tonight said that to refuse re-admission to Dr. McKoin "would, undoubtedly, prove a very serious handicap," to him and also "might prove to be a great injustice."

"It, therefore," the statement continued, "has been decided to allow Dr. McKoin to continue with his work until it shall become apparent that in the interest of the university and hospital other action is indicated."

Maryland.

KU KLUX OUTRAGES MULTIPLYING

Baltimore Leader & Commonwealth

Cause Mob Violence To Become General

Baltimore, Md.

A call for an end of what is termed "oratorical wrist-slapping" of Ku Klux Klansmen or others connected with mob outrages is made in the leading editorial of the March issue of Columbia, the K. of C. national magazine. 3-7-23

"From all pars of the country," the K. of C. publication says, "come reports of sporadic violence that is becoming less and less sporadic, more and more familiar item of the day's news. It would appear that the Klan mobsmen in ceratin places have a local option in mayhem; these go-getters can go and get provided local conditions are such that they can get away with it.

"If the central government can reach out and, regardless of State boundaries, take tool from the incomes of all citizens and residents for its legal support, it can surely reach out and protect all citizens and residents whe nlocal political conditions and complexions in any State militate against the firm repression of disorder because members of the majority in creed, color, or politics choose to be disorderly. Compromise with crime, in whatever form of reticence or indolence it may be manifested, cannot be long maintained without giving the compromisers the status of the criminal and without incurring, in some way and at some time, the punishment due to crime. Condemnation, even fulmination against the ruffians of red blood, is merely oratorical wrist slapping. In enforcement of the law valor must always displace discretion. Justice cannot be a matter of geography if a nation is to survice and prosper."

PASTOR LYLES CHANGES MIND ABOUT K. K. K.

Afro-American

Baltimore Md.

3-9-23

Haled Before Ministers' Conference He Denies Invitation and Interview In the Afro

KLAN HEAD SPEAKS

Wishes To Visit Church To Show Colored People Klan Is Not Opposed To Them

Haled before the Baptist Ministers' Conference in session at Calvary Baptist Church Monday, Rev. L. D. Lyles, pastor of Jerusalem Baptist Mission, Biddle street, near McCulloh, denied that he had invited the local branch of the Ku Klux Klan to visit his mission or that he had given the interview published in last week's AFRO.

Ministers told the AFRO that had he admitted the invitation, he would probably have been asked to resign his conference membership.

Rev. Lyles came to the AFRO Saturday to change his statement previously made. He said: "I wish you would say that I did not invite the Ku Klux Klan and that they are not to hold service in my church."

Rev. James Ford, head of the Klan, who lives at 1433 S. Charles street, told the AFRO Thursday that the engagement had been made by his secretary, and the only thing he knew about it was that the church was close to the Klan hall at Biddle and McCulloh streets. He said he would see his secretary tomorrow.

NOT OPPOSED TO NEGROES

"One of the reasons we take advantage of visits to Negro protestant churches in the same manner in which we visit white protestant churches is that we want to show the colored people that we are not opposed to them.

"The Catholics, who we are opposed to because they set up political organizations in the form of religion, have tried to make the colored people believe that we are against them in our activities. This is not true.

"We are not opposed to Jews as such, but we are working in interest of the protestant denominations of all colors. The Jews are not admitted to our organizations for the same reason that they are not admitted to some branches of my Masonic order.

WOULD CORRECT IMPRESSION

"Don't you think," asked the reporter, "that colored people are justified in opposing the Ku Klux Klan in view of its past and present history so far as they are concerned?"

"I can see where some of them could get such an impression, and that is just what we want to correct by visits to these churches."

"Don't you think that such an organization is dangerous in that it causes a large number of the low element in the white race to perpetrate outrages in its name even if it is not responsible as an organization for such outrages?"

USE OFFICIAL STATEMENT ONLY

"There may be some danger," admitted Rev. Ford, but the Ku Klux Klan never sends out letters on any stationery but the official letter heads of the organization."

"Do you feel that the regularly constituted law enforcement machinery is unable to deal with these crime and that law is breaking down?" asked the reporter.

"It looks that way. If the Federal Government wants to stop counterfeiting they get the aid of the police department in every case in running down the criminals. But not so in bootlegging. We are active in suppressing crimes such as bootlegging.

"We are against the influx of the foreign element who brings his un American principles to this country and keeps them."

No "Ku Klux" Mayor

Sometime ago, the AFRO-AMERICAN declared it would not support Mayor Broening for re-election. It does not now. Many things the Mayor has done for the black group, but he failed in the pinches. We cannot forget the march of the Ku Klux Klan thru Baltimore streets, when Mayor Broening could have refused to sign the permitting order.

The AFRO-AMERICAN believes that Mr. Howard W. Jackson is the best of the three candidates. It believes with Harding that the Negro should divide his vote. It urges the support and the election of Mr. Jackson for Mayor.

Klan To Visit Negro Church At Suggestion Of Minister

The Rev. James W. Ford Says Colored Pastor Declared Only Bad Men Fear Ku Klux—Members To Wear Regalia To Service.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN
FEBRUARY 27, 1923

That members of the Ku Klux Klan, with their fiery cross, "nighties" and hoods will shortly visit a negro church in Northwest Baltimore while services are in progress was divulged at a meeting of the klan last night.

The meeting was held in the American Hall, on Lombard street near Broadway, and was addressed by the Rev. James W. Ford and Frank H. Beall. Between 30 and 40 candidates were initiated into the organization.

The speakers addressed the meeting on "Sanctity of the Home, White Supremacy and Separation of Church and State."

The Rev. Mr. Ford later said the klan had no fight with any race or religion.

"As a member of the klan, a body of real Americans clinging together, I would object to a negro waiting on the table in my home. The klan grants him just what the law accords.

"We don't object to negroes riding on the street cars with us. No law forces a white man to sit beside a negro unless the white man so desires.

"Not all of the negroes of Baltimore look upon the klan as an outrage. A negro preacher recently approached me. He has a church in the vicinity of Madison and Biddle streets. He asked why klansmen did not visit his church. This surprised me, and I asked him if he did not fear that his congregation would become frightened.

"The preacher replied: 'We know what the Ku Klux Klan is. A good negro is not afraid of the klan, and if there are any bad negroes in my church, they are not wanted.' So 15 of our members, in full regalia, intend to visit that colored preacher's church."

Many Members Claimed.

The Rev. Mr. Ford said 350 members of the klan will attend services at the Twenty-Fourth Street Christian Church on the evening of March 11. They will be in full regalia, he said.

It was said that Baltimore is well represented by the klan. Besides the Thomas Dixon Klan, numbering about 2,000, the Southern district has a klan of 150 members, Brooklyn has 190, Western district, 140 and Northern district, 450.

Geo. H. Goldsborough Tells of Meeting of Ku Klux at Easton and Praises Address Made by Klan Organizer

Ku Klux from all over the Eastern Shore gathered at Easton, Md. on Sunday afternoon where a wonderful address was delivered by one of the Klan organizers.

I was the only colored man present who stamped his approval on many of the things the Klan stood for. The speaker said the Klan lovd the Negro and was the Negro's best friend so long as the Negro conducted himself as a citizen. They were ready to protect him yet they could not admit a Negro to join the order. But the Klan is against Catholics, Germans and Jews as a whole. The speaker emphasized the fact that they were against white men being too friendly with colored women. He said, if any white man leaves his wife or sweetheart and seeks the company of a Negro woman, he will need an airplane to convey his soul from earth to hell when the good Lord calls him from time to eternity. The speaker also said that when he walks the streets and see Negroes mixed with white blood it makes him hang his head in shame knowing his race is the cause.

Mr. Goldsborough was very much impressed with the Klan and its activities, and said to a Klansman he knew, if those are principals which they stand for I only wish every white man in America would join the organization and help to wipe out such awful conditions and may long live the Klan.

The demonstation was held near the old Quaker Meeting House, a rare old historic building where Quakers have assembled for 235 years.

GEO. H. GOLDSBOROUGH

K. OF C. COUNCIL

CONDEMNS K. K. K.

The Baltimore Herald 8-15-23

Organization's Antipathy To Catholics, Jews and Negroes Is Denounced

Baltimore, Md

Resolutions condemning the Ku Klux Klan and kindred organizations were adopted yesterday by the Maryland State Council at Atlantic City according to a dispatch last night.

The rtsolutions scored the klan for its antipathy to foreigners, Catholics, Jews and Negroes," and declared that it and similar bodies were "enemies of the Constitution of the United States and the freedom it guarantees to all rirespective of race or creed."

DELAWARE N. A. A. C. P. OPPOSES KLAN MEETING IN WILMINGTON

The Baltimore Sun 8-15-23

Representatives of Delaware branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, recently appeared before the Wilmington City Council to protest against any permission being given to the Ku Klux Klan to hold meetings in that city.

Louis A. Redding, president of the Wilmington N. A. A. C. P., read a statement before the City Council asking that the Klan be forbidden to hold a proposed meeting on the steps of the Municipal Building, and warning that riotous acts might be provoked by such a meeting.

On the committee assisting Mr. Redding were Blanche W. Stubbs, vice-president Wilmington N. A. A. C. P.; Alice G. Baldwin, secretary; Alice Dunbar-Nelson, chairman executive committee; and Robert J. Nelson, chairman grievance committee.

1,000 KLANSMEN IN ANNAPOLIS PARADE

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Annapolis, Md., August 11—(Special)—One thousand Ku Klux Klansmen paraded through the city tonight about nine o'clock. Some were on foot, some on horses and there was a long line of automobiles. A number of floats were mounted on auto trucks. One of these illustrated conspicuously white supremacy by showing a supposed Negro and foreign in the background bowing in submission to whites who were seated on a throne above them. 8-17-23

The Klansmen wore no masks but otherwise full regalia. A number of colored persons witnessed the demonstration. "Fellowship Forum" a pamphlet setting forth the principals of the Ku Klux Klan were distributed.

Say Not Member Of Klan And Did Not Directly or Indirectly Seek Support Of Its Members

Baltimore Herald

Alexander Armstrong, Republican candidate for Governor, said that he had neither directly nor indirectly sought the support of the Ku Klux Klan.

Mr. Armstrong was asked to comment on the statement of Dr. J. H. Hawkins, imperial representative in Maryland of the imperial wizard. Dr. Hawkins yesterday declared that the Ku Klux in Maryland had definitely lined up with the Republican party and would support Mr. Armstrong for Governor. 10-24-23

"I have read the article," Mr. Armstrong declared. "The only comment I can make is that I do not belong to the klan and have never knowingly talked to a member of it. I am not in any manner identified with it, know nothing about its purposes and plans and have neither directly nor indirectly sought its support."

Ku Klux Klan—1923. Maryland.

BRUNSWICK MINISTER
REFUSES KLAN GIFT

Baltimore Sun 11-7-23

Frederick, Nov. 5.—Six or seven men attired in the regalia of the Ku Klux Klan entered the Afro Methodist Episcopal Church, Brunswick, during the service last night, marched to the pulpit and held out an envelope to the pastor the Rev. Ignatius Snowden. The robed spokesman said they wished to bestow a gift on the church.

The pastor said it was against the law of his church to accept money from an organization named the Ku Klux Klan and declined to accept the donation.

The klan members then visited another Negro church and the preacher accepted a donation.

Ku Klux Must Pay Taxes. The tax court ruled that the Ku Klux Klan at Baltimore is a political organization and therefore must pay taxes on its building. The klan had asked for exemption, but the court said that it would be "manifestly unfair and opposed to the spirit of the law governing exemptions to call on the wealth of citizens who are the particular objects of the antagonism of the klan to assist indirectly in the support and maintenance of the organization." Klan officials deny that their organization is political and declare that if necessary they will carry the case as high as the supreme court to obtain justice.

Baltimore Sun 11-24-23

Washington, D.C.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923. Maine.

PORTLAND ADOPTS NEW CITY CHARTER FAVORED BY KLAN

New York Times

Maine Organization Claims Credit for Success of Council-Manager Plan.

9-11-23

MAJORITY IS PUT AT 2,500

Measure Provides for Council of Five, Who Will Elect a City Manager.

New York

TWO OTHER PLANS BEATEN

Citizens' Non-Partisan Committee Denies Klan Was Associated in Its Movement.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 10.—Officials of the Ku Klux Klan, Realm of Maine, claimed victory tonight in the first attempt of the Klan to influence an election in this State. The so-called "Plan Three" charter, providing for a Council of five, which will elect a city manager, which was supported by the Klan, was adopted by the voters of Portland by a margin of approximately 2,500 votes.

Two years ago a similar plan came within 100 votes of adoption.

Although the plan three charter was supported by Klan leaders, the Nonpartisan Committee of 100, which sponsored the charter, had denied publicly that the Klan was associated in the movement.

Two other plans of city government were submitted to the voters at the same time, and 50 per cent. of the total vote cast was required for adoption of a charter.

While the Klan did not take an open stand on the issue it was intimated by their officials that they favored "Plan Three" rather than either of two other proposals put before the voters.

One of these, drafted by a committee headed by Mayor Carroll S. Chaplin, provided for a Mayor and fourteen Councillors to be elected for two years, one from each ward and five at-large, with party designation retained. The third form was the present charter, with a Mayor, nine Aldermen and twenty-seven Councilmen, elected annually.

F. Eugene Farnsworth, King Kleagle of the Realm of Maine, in an advertisement urged the voters of Portland to "go to the polls today and vote for the clean, progressive government every American citizen wants."

"At a meeting in City Hall Friday night," he said:

"You know how to vote on Monday. You know which side the gang is on. All we have to do is to vote against the gang."

Alexander T. Laughlin, Chairman of a Non-Partisan Committee of One Hundred, which has been advocating the Council Manager form of government, said today that if the plan were adopted it would not be a Klan victory.

"It would be a victory for the 5,000 citizens of Portland who came within 100 votes of securing the adoption of this charter two years ago," he said, "and who have since recruited the assistance of their friends and neighbors, without regard to race or religion, to abolish ward lines and partisan designations in carrying on the government of our city."

Klan C ns Victory In Vote At Portland

St. Louis Clarion

PORTLAND, Me., Special — The adoption by the voters of Portland of a city manager form of government was hailed as a victory for the Ku Klux Klan today by members of the organization, although a nonpartisan organization which had sponsored a plan for several years had different views. 9-21-23

The Klan had not come out publicly for a city manager, but in advertisements had urged members to vote against the "gang." "The nonpartisan organization denied that the Klan was associated with it.

The city manager plan was adopted by a margin of 2500 votes. There was some turbulence at the polls.

After the disturbance in two wards one of which was halted by the appearance of the sheriff, checkers excluded by the election officials. Missles were thrown at the automobile of Senator Ralph C. Brewster, one of the leading advocates of the newly adopted charter, an egg striking him in the face.

KLAN IS WINNER IN PORTLAND ELECTION

Atlanta Georgian

Entire Government of Maine City Is Captured by Invisible Empire.

9-12-23

By International News Service.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept, 11.—By a plurality of 2,347 votes, the Ku-Klux Klan Tuesday had won its fight to take control of the civil government in the city election here.

Plan No. 3, supported by the invisible empire, which provides a new city charter and a city manager form of government, was adopted in yesterday's election. A commission of five members will take the place of the Mayor and council.

Atlanta

The old form of government which had been in operation 91 years, will end next January. The city manager may be chosen from any part of the state. Georgian

An unusually heavy vote was cast and interest in the fight exceeded almost any previous political battle. Women took an active part in the election.

Mayor C. S. Chaplin, who defied the klansmen, issued the following statement:

"It is apparent that the citizens of Portland desire a change.

"As the last of its long line of Mayors, I am prepared to bid farewell to the traditions of 91 years and with the welfare of my native city at heart, to cheerfully resume my place in the ranks and lend every assistance to a fair trial of the new charter in accordance with the public will."

THRIFT, KAMELIA, THRIFT!

Maine

From the last of a series of articles on the Ku Klux Klan in Maine, written by Mr. A. J. GORDON for The Boston Herald, we learn that such Dirigo women as are willing to pay the regular price for hoods and robes will be allowed to become Klanswomen. The female annex bears the flowery name Kamelia. Portland is to have a chapter, Bangor is to have a chapter, if business is good. According to the organizers or cash-collectors, the object of the Kamelia is "to educate "women in the science of government "and history of the United States, "and to contribute funds to orphan-"ages and similar deserving institu-"tions." A future ornament of the Kamelia waves away tar and feathers, a favorite adminicle of virtue among the Klan doctors. No whipping, no violation of the law! But something mysterious and terrible awaits female persons unsatisfactory to the Kamelia. "We propose, whenever we feel the "need, to bring retribution in a man-"ner which, when it has been publicly "administered once or twice, will "bring the realization that women "have at last found a way of dealing "summarily with the problems con-"fronting them." 10-2-23

The astute gentlemen in charge of the receipts have found a way of dealing satisfactorily with their chief problem: New York

It is understood that the initiation fee in the women's organization will be in the neighborhood of $10. The robes, which are to have a little more material than the ones worn by the men, will be sold for about $6 or $6.50 each. These hooded robes, by the way, will also be manufactured by the organization turning out the Klan robes, which is a concern directly affiliated with the Klan. All the profits are thus distributed among the Klan officials. The robes will be white, trimmed with red and blue.

These patriots use the color of the flag, but the color of their dupes' money is what they're after. The scheme is neat. Keep the money in the family! We don't know what the orphanages and so on are going to get out of Kamelia. The Klan manufacturers of robes and hoods are going to get their $6 a head first. Mr. GORDON says that the gods of the Maine manufacturers of hoods, robes and trouble "have turned longingly to Nova "Scotia and the Provinces, where it "is proposed to garner a new crop of "Klan members." They think that Canada is fine territory in which to sell their "stuff."

THE STRONG MAN WEAKENS.

The last act of the tragi-comedy of Corfu is out of harmony with all that went before. MUSSOLINI, having exacted a fine of 50,000,000 lire from the Greeks, gives back 10,000,000 lire to be used for the relief of Greek and Armenian orphans. Thus, according to the Rome dispatches, he shows that the Italian Navy had no evil intentions when it accidentally killed a score or so of orphans in the bombardment of Corfu, and also proves that his action against Greece was not taken for financial profit. To the outer world this indicates that MUSSOLINI has a conscience, or at any rate a sharper ear for foreign opinion than had been supposed. In so far as he is trying to make atonement for the slaughter of the innocents at Corfu, let him by all means be applauded.

That the Italian Navy had no specific plans of aggression against the Corfu orphan asylum may be taken for granted. What that bombardment proved was that Italian naval intelligence was unaware that the fort at Corfu, dismantled for many years, was used as an orphan asylum; that Italian gunners were so unskillful that when shooting at an old fort on a hill they hit a bathing beach at the foot of the hill, and that the Italian naval command was apparently in a general mood of hilarity, inclined to open fire before discovering if there was anything to shoot at, and able to come back to sanity only when it appeared that some Englishmen might have been hit. This is to say nothing of the enthusiastic Italian press which hailed the achievement as a great victory, and denied that any Armenian orphans had been hit for several days after the fact was established to the satisfaction of the rest of the world.

It is probable that when the families of the murdered Italian officers have been compensated and the cost of the Corfu expedition paid, 40,000,000 lire will leave the Italian Government little, if any, profit. But this is not MUSSOLINI'S fault. When he seized Corfu he announced that Greece must pay not only the 50,000,000 lire fine, but the expenses of the occupation; and "next week the price will be higher." Then he discovered what should have been plain before the enterprise was begun, that England and France did not propose to let him stay in Corfu. He took the 50,000,000 lire because that was all he could get. But if what MUSSOLINI wanted was compensation for the families of the murdered men, he could have got it by ordinary negotiation. There was

no need for sending forth fleets and armies and this drumming up of jingo nationalist sentiment which is now left very poorly satisfied.

MUSSOLINI's strong-arm work, in short, has won for Italy nothing that she could not have got by peaceful methods; but it has aroused a lively fear, suspicion and hatred of Italy in the small nations within her reach: it has caused an unfavorable reaction of public opinion all over the world, and it has shown that Italian diplomacy is short-sighted and clumsy. Where do sensible Italians find any national advantage in this? MUSSOLINI, in fact, is the most dangerous kind of autocrat—a muddle-headed autocrat with an uneasy conscience. His cardinal sin is that he doesn't know where he is going, and next to that might be placed the obvious fact that when he discovers where he has gone his first thought is to save his face. His methods are a good deal more like those of WILLIAM HOHENZOLLERN than of CAESAR. A stupid autocrat is an expensive luxury.

DIRIGO KU KLUX.

Once there were wandering Yankees in Yankeeland who were no friends of hard work. Some of them became "yarb doctors," "Injun doctors," lecturers on phrenology or spiritualism. Some drove "hulled corn" carts. Some used to sell "salve" or pills or "elixir" from an itinerant wagon, collecting a crowd by playing the fiddle or singing a comic song. Those were primitive getters of "easy money"; and little enough of it they got, usually. Their successors are wiser. Make yourself a Kleagle or an Exalted Cyclops. Go about the State, enlisting "citizens of the Invisible Empire" at $10 a head and $6.50 more for a robe with a hood to hide that head. It's an attractive business, even if it does seem strange that many "Maine folks," sensible, hard-headed, ironical, unless they have greatly changed, should part with their money so readily. New York Times

In the golden prime of Uncle SOLON CHASE'S steers Greenbackism flourished in Maine. You were a Greenbacker because you wanted more money, not because you wanted to part with some of the little you had. At any rate, Ku Klux pamphlets have been distributed widely in Maine. According to Mr. A. J. GORDON in The Boston Herald, the King Kleagle "of the Realm of Maine and his organizers are traveling constantly through every hamlet, town and city, exhorting and pleading for members who are able to donate $10 to become Knights of the Ku Klux Klan." We are reminded of our old friends, the "yarb doctors" and so on, by the versatility of the Maine Kleagle, "former hypnotist, barber, newspaper photographer, lecturer, motion picture promoter, and Salvation Army exhorter." A gifted person; and his invisible imperialists have just won a "great victory" in the Portland election. They say it themselves. 9-12-23

This "victory" was nearly as funny as the Klan is, considered merely in its fool aspect. Three plans of city government were submitted to the Portland voters. One was the present charter, the common form of city government, with a Mayor and a two-branched legislature. The second, a compromise, nobody wanted but the Mayor and a few of his friends. The third and successful plan, adopted by a plurality of 2,000, more than the necessary half of the whole vote, was a council manager charter. This improved form of city government was proposed by the Committee of One Hundred, composed of leading citizens. It recommended itself to the "progressives" generally. There was no doubt of its adoption until the Ku Klux came out for it. The conservatives, friends of the old system, sought to beat the new one by dwelling on this discrediting and unsavory advocacy of it by the Klan. The campaign was sweet as Summer until, in its last days, the Klansmen broke in, seeking to identify themselves with a movement sure to succeed, with a view to boasting of it afterward as another evidence of their "power." The Committee of One Hundred had to defend themselves against such defenders. Everybody was welcome to vote for the new charter; but it must be distinctly understood that the Klan was not the originator and would not be the boss of government under it.

The "victory" consisted in being on the side of the majority. Indeed, it was a "victory" in that the public disgust with the Klan didn't go so far as to defeat an excellent plan of city government simply because a lot of hooded noodles gave it their unwanted help. The Kludd of the Klavern should let that unpleasant fact temper the ardor of his thanksgiving prayer.

HARTFORD COURANT
SEPTEMBER 12, 1923

THE KLAN IN MAINE.

Newspaper yesterday agreed that the Klansmen in Portland, Me., scored a victory at the vote held in that city which abolished the old form of city government for the commission type. Here, so far as we can see, the Klan was within its rights for if the white Protestant gentiles form a majority of the electors they may frame the city government of Portland according to their wishes so long as they do not infringe upon the rights of the minority.

Perhaps they are also within their rights when they assert that they propose to parade in the city on Columbus Day but if they are they should waive it or select a different date. Their organization is based upon hatred of the Jew, the Negro and the Roman Catholic and in Maine, the latter group is the largest of the three. The Klan says naught of a parade upon Emancipation Day, which the Negro observes; it makes no mention of coming out in mask and gown on Yom Kippur which is now not so far off, but it feels an urge to be seen on Columbus Day.

Perhaps an event of the sort will make for peace and concord, to say naught of truth and justice, but it looks to us, to use a homely phrase, as if the Roman Catholics saw the day first and ought to be entitled to its enjoyment. Perhaps we can see the tactical advantage which the Klan has in view, that of assuming that if trouble results it can be laid at the door of the Catholic but, somehow, the motive does not appeal to us as a noble one.

It has been said that the mayor of the city will refuse to issue a permit for the parade but the mayor and all his works have been discredited by Monday's vote and the Klansmen may feel that they can ignore his wishes and go on with their show. By an official statement Governor Baxter has said that he does not know that any such order as the Klan exists and if it does it does not strike him as differing from any other secret society so he can be depended upon not to interfere. The matter is clearly up to the Portland authorities, if any still exist, and we wonder what they are likely to do about it.

WHAT may prove to be the most important political development of the week is the victory of the Ku Klux Klan in the municipal election at Portland, Maine. Although the ostensible issue was the adoption of the council-manager plan of city government, this was admitted to be a mere pretext for the exhibition of the power of the Klan. The immediate results of the victory are permission to the Klan to hold a counter-demonstration to the parade of the Knights of Columbus on Columbus Day—a proceeding which is likely to end in violence—and control of public education in the interest of the causes which the Klan holds dear. And this is only the beginning of the Klan in politics. New York Herald 9-12-23

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

GOES INTO DETAIL AS TO ATTITUDE OF HIS OPPONENT

Times-Picayune

Bouanchaud Interprets Public Speeches of Fuqua on Klan Issue.

New Orleans, La.

Lieutenant Governor Hewitt Bouanchaud, candidate for governor, yesterday issued the following statement: 10-18-23

"I have been asked to point precisely to the exact detail in which my position on the Ku Klux Klan differs from that position taken by Mr. Fuqua.

"To begin with, one radical difference between Mr. Fuqua's public expressions on the klan and my own is that Mr. Fuqua has nowhere, in his public utterances that I have seen, denounced the invisible empire of the Ku Klux Klan as the enemy of constitutional government, nor has he declared his opposition to that organization.

"In every single public utterance of mine I have done so in no uncertain terms, and I now repeat my unalterable opposition to that organization.

"This is the first marked difference in our attitudes on this important question.

Says Fuqua Seeks Klan Votes.

"In his public speeches Mr. Fuqua repeatedly has declared that he solicited the votes of the members of the Ku Klux Klan.

"I repeatedly have declared that I never have sought the vote of a known klansman.

"At Baton Rouge, Mr. Fuqua said: 'I want—yes, I solicit the vote of every man who is, under the law, qualified to cast a vote in a Democratic primary called to make this nomination, whether the voter be a Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile, klan or anti-klan, highlander or lowlander, saint or sinner.'

"At Donaldsonville I declared:

"'I now repeat that I do not and cannot court favors by way of soliciting votes from the invisible empire of the Ku Klux Klan, because in the event of my election I am going to be opposed officially, resolutely to that organization. My position is radically different from that of my two distinguished opponents.

"This is the second marked difference between Mr. Fuqua and myself on this paramount issue.

Reiterates Opposition.

"Dudley Guilbeau, then a candidate for governor, declared that if elected he would not appoint a klansman to public office and asked his opponents what they proposed to do in this respect.

"I answered that if elected governor I would not appoint a known klansman to public office during my administration. This I now repeat.

"Mr. Fuqua answered that he would be the sole judge of the qualifications of his appointees. He thereby reserves the right to appoint a klansman to office. 10-18-23

"This is the third very marked difference between Fuqua and myself on the klan ie. The appointment of a kl n to public office woul sanction of the

"Finally ne of resolute op isible empire of

"Mr. icits the support that organizati

"Let t

GOVERNOR SILENT ON SENDING AWAY OF KLAN RECORDS

Times-Picayune

Membership and Activities Listed; Resting Place

New Orleans, La.

Baton Rouge, La., Nov. 10.—If the Ku Klux Klan goes to looking for any of the interesting klan records which Governor Parker is supposed to have they will not find them in Baton Rouge. Where they are, when they were sent away, and where they were sent to, the governor will not say. 11-11-23

Governor Parker would not discuss the matter one way or the other, but it is known that the records are no longer in Baton Rouge.

These records have proven very interesting documents. They were records of the klan membership in a number of communities and there were other records of klan activities in the governor's possession.

There has always been a great deal of speculation as to where the governor got these records of klan activities, but apparently no one but the governor and the party or parties from whom he got them know, for the governor has never intimated to any one where they came from.

For a time these records were kept under lock and key in the executive office. Now it develops they are no longer there. Where they are, again no one but the governor knows, and he won't tell.

KLAN ATTORNEYS SEEK TO FORCE JUDGE OFF CASE

Louisiana.

Convictions Regarded as Blow to Activities of Order.

TRIALS POSTPONED TO JANUARY TERM

Unprejudiced Assert Decisions Are Fair and Impartial.

Times-Picayune

Bastrop, La., Nov. 9.—Efforts to displace Judge Odom in the trial of alleged klansmen, on misdeamor charges growing out of raids made by hooded bands within the last eighteen months and for which bills of information were filed by the attorney general's office today were being made by attorneys for the defense in the way of an appeal to the supreme court to overrule Judge Odom in his refusal to recuse himself. It is believed the appeal would be filed with the court within the next ten days. 11-10-23

New Orleans, La.

Four men, J. K. Skipwith, Marvin Pickett, Benton Pratt and W. G. McIntosh, had been convicted on charges of carrying firearms on the premises of Alonzo Braddock, and T. Jeff Burnett had been convicted of assault with a dangerous weapon on Harris Neelis when the motion asking recusation was filed. The motion was made because the defense believed the court was biased and prejudiced, attorneys declared. Judge Odom refused to recuse himself, holding the motion was based on conclusions.

Delayed Until January.

Due to the time necessary to prepare the appeal and obtain a decision from the supreme court, all the remaining cases on the docket were postponed indefinitely and probably will not be tried until the January term of court.

During the recess the judge will have under advisement the cases of J. K. Skipwith, Marvin Pickett, Benton Pratt and W. G. McIntosh tried for conspiring to compel Alonzo Braddock to leave his home and Harley Rogers tried for assault on Harris Neelis, as a motion for a new trial for T. Jeff Burnett.

The cases in which the judge was asked to recuse himself are: J. K. Skipwith, T. J. Burnett and F. Higginbotham, conspiring to compel Thomas F. Richard to leave his place of business; Dr. B. M. McKoin and W. P. Kirkpatrick conspiring to compel Addie May Hamilton to leave Morehouse parish: J. K. Skipwith, T. J. Burnett, [illegible] Gray, Oliver Skipwith and Smith Stevenson, conspiring to compel a person to leave an automobile, on five counts all relating to the kidnapings on August 24, 1922, when Watt Daniel and Richards were last seen alive.

Times-Picayune

Called Blow to Klan. 11-10-23

Fines of $10 and costs or five days in jail were imposed on those convicted. It was reported that Captain Skipwith, exalted cyclops of the Morehouse klan, would make a speech following adjournment of the court but was denied an opportunity by his attorney.

New Orleans, La.

Conviction of the five men rather than the sentences imposed was held by many to be the outstanding accomplishment of the trials and the effect gained by the show at hooded mobs and klan activities would be far reaching and do much to prevent further outrages. One went so far as to predict that with the conclusion of all the cases pending a step would be taken that would result in the passage of a federal statute which would make it an act of treason to take the klan oath.

While Bastrop is virtually united in its denunciation of Judge Odom there is a feeling among those who are not prejudiced that the judge has proven to be fair and impartial in every respect and unswayed by his friendship, in some cases life long, with klansmen and the defendants. Before court convened Mer Rouge felt bitter because acquittals were certain in their opinion, and Bastrop was not much concerned because of overconfidence, the condition now is the reverse. Judge Odom is the peer of all jurists in the eyes of Mer Rouge.

LEAGUE AGAINST KLUXERS BACKED AT EROS MEETING

Times-Picayune

New Orleans, La.

Monroe, La., Nov. 13.—Delegations from Ouachita, Jackson, Morehouse, Lincoln, Richland and other parishes attended the second organization meeting at Eros of the Caucasian-American League tonight, according to A. B. Parker of Monroe, who is looking after the Ouachita section of the organization. The league was formed at a mass meeting in Eros two weeks or more ago. Mr. Parker headed the Monroe delegation at the meeting and presented the charter or principles on which the organization is based and the charter was adopted with a few amendments. 11-14-23

"More than two hundred persons have signified their intention of joining the organization in addition to about 100 charter members," said Mr. Parker. "Its purpose is to combat the Ku Klux Klan. It is not a political organization, as has been asserted by persons who would prevent the formation of such an organization."

HOLCOMBE URGES KLAN UNMASKING, HITS INTOLERANCE

Times-Picayune

Would Favor Measure to Prohibit Public Parades by Hooded Men.

New Orleans, La.

Baton Rouge, La.,—Nov. 10.—State Senator Charles A. Holcombe, candidate for re-election from East Baton Rouge parish, issued a statement this week declaring his position on the Ku Klux Klan issue, in which he says the Klan has a legal right to exist, but in his opinion no organization has the right to appear or parade on the streets or on the public highways in hood and mask. He would, therefore, favor any measure to prohibit this practice and would vote for any measure uniform in its operations which would require every secret organization to file at stated periods a list of its members.

Senator Holcombe's statement follows: 11-11-23

"Since my announcement for re-election to the state Senate, I have been frequently asked what is my position as to the Ku Klux Klan. I have unhesitatingly stated my position every time the question has been asked that the voters have the right to know the position of every candidate for the Legislature on this question. There should be no ducking, no equivocation and no mental reservations; and, as far as I am concerned, there shall be none.

"I am not now, nor have I ever been, a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

"The Ku Klux Klan by that name or by any other name it chooses to adopt, unquestionably has the legal right to exist so long as it violates no law. It also has the legal right to restrict its membership as it sees fit; but, in my opinion, no organization, whatever may be its announced purposes, however patriotic it may profess to be, should have the right to appear or parade on the streets or on the public highways of the state in hood and mask. I would, therefore, favor any measure to prohibit this practice, and I would also vote for any measure, uniform in its operations, which would require every secret organization to file at stated periods a list of its members.

"I stand four square on the Constitution of the United States and of the state of Louisiana. In both of these instruments the people are guaranteed the freedom of religious worship. The moment we are denied this privilege, we cease to be a democracy.

"I am for peace and religious tolerence. To me it seems as uncharitable to criticize a man's religion as it is to belittle his looks or laugh at his clothes. I trust God will speed the day when this wave of religious intolerance which seems to be sweeping the entire country will pass away and men and women will put into practice the principles of the Golden Rule, and I also trust that in the future a man's qualifications for office and not his religion, shall be the test of his fitness.

"If I am returned to the Senate, I shall at all times, endeavor to respect the sentiment of the people I represent, without bias, without prejudice, and with a desire only to protect the various interests of the city and parish and to serve the people of the state of Louisiana. I respectfully solicit the vote of every Democrat."

Louisiana Sheriff Gives Negro Over To "Committee"

St. Louis Argus

Associated Negro Press

HAMMOND, La., Oct. 21.—White citizens of this place recently compelled the sheriff to turn over a Negro named Charles Cyprian to a committee, who administered a severe whipping and ordered him out of town. The "committee" had addressed a letter to the sherin, stating that this punishment would have "an effect on others of the black race who entertain ideas of mixing with the white people."

10-26-23

FOUR OF ALLEGED KLAN RAIDERS ARE ADJUDGED GUILTY

Captain J. K. Skipwith, Exalted Cyclops, Among Men Convicted of "Carrying Firearms on Premises of Another"

Montgomery Advertiser

OTHER SIMILAR CASES ARE TO BE TRIED SOON

11-6-23

Skipwith Tells of Organizing Party, but Says Sheriff Told Him to Do So

Montgomery, Ala.

BASTROP, LA., Nov. 5.—Four alleged members of the Morehouse Ku Klux Klan, including Captain J. K. Skipwith, exalted cyclops, today were found guilty of "carrying firearms on the premises of another" in connection with hooded band activities in Morehouse parish last year.

Sentences will be pronounced later.

Others found guilty were Benton Pratt, Marvin Pickett and W. G. McIntosh.

Three alleged Klansmen, tried jointly with the four, were found not guilty. They were Sam Eldridge, Sam Cox and "Cud" Pickett.

The seven were tried jointly before Judge C. Odom in sixth district court. They were charged with a raid on the home of Alonso Braddock, farmer, who was believed to be engaged in the illegal manufacture of whiskey.

The cases were the first tried of a series of crimes charged to klansmen which have been set for trial this week.

Skipwith Testifies.

Captain Skipwith testified he organized the party to make the Braddock raid, but that he had verbal authority from Sheriff Fred Carpenter.

Sheriff Carpenter admitted he had given Skipwith verbal authority to bring in some stills that had been reported to the captain. Asked by the prosecuting attorney if he would have entered the Braddock home in the manner followed by the raiders to make an arrest for a misdemeanor and without a warrant, the sheriff said he would want a warrant.

Captain Skipwith said he could not remember the names of all members of the party but that "all I invited didn't come." He said the party captured two or three stills before reaching the Braddock place.

Braddock in describing the raid said the party appeared shortly after midnight, broke down the door and entered the house before he and his wife could dress.

Home Full Of People.

"The house was full of people," he said in explaining that the party was a large one. He identified seven of the possible forty. That night he was taken to Bastrop and turned over to the sheriff.

Pratt, of those identified, admitted he was a member of the party but did not leave the car nor enter the Braddock premises.

McIntosh also admitted he was with the party, but that he did not leave the highway. He said he had been invited by Captain Skipwith to participate in the raid having been told it was a "sheriff's party." He said Skipwith led the party and gave all the orders.

Russ Harkness testified he heard Marvin Pickett at a cafe say the day after the raid that he was at Braddock's the night before.

Cox, Eldridge and "Cud" Pickett denied they participated in the raid and presented alibis.

A flaw in the bills of information charging the men were armed with shot guns instead of pistols as subsequently testified to, caused a delay in the proceedings. The state moved for permission to correct the bill. The defense objected but Judge Odom granted the state's motion.

At the conclusion of the trial, the case of Laurie Calhoun, former deputy sheriff, also an alleged klansman was called. Calhoun was charged with an assault wit ha dangerous weapon.

KLAN CANDIDATES FOR FUQUA OR LONG

Fifty-five Country Parishes Report 208 Candidates for Two Houses; 114 Pledge Against Klan.

Times-Picayune

Reports from fifty-five country parishes on commitments of candidates for the House and Senate of the Louisiana Legislature, made as of November 6, show that the upper chamber is, in all human probability, safe against either control by or successful obstruction from Ku Klux Klan influence.

11-18-23

New Orleans, La.

It shows, however, that danger threatens of an obstructionist group in the lower house, able to prevent the passage of anti-klan measures. The eight parishes from which no detailed reports were obtainable are nearly all in territory where klan influence is strong.

These two conclusions are based upon the country data, read in connection with the known commitments of practically every candidate for either House or Senate in the parish of Orleans.

The following table shows the country reports; "B" standing for Bouanchaud, "F" for Fuqua, "L" for Long, "N" for noncommittal on governorship.

THE HOUSE

	"B"	"F"	"L"	"N"	Tot.
Protestant,					
Anti-klan ..	13	13	3	10	39
Catholic,					
Anti-klan ..	41	2	..	4	47
Noncommittal	2	18	9	14	43
Pro-klan	..	18	8	8	34
Totals	56	51	20	36	163

THE SENATE

	"B"	"F"	"L"	"N"	Tot
Protestant,					
Anti-klan ..	6	7	..	5	18
Catholic,					
Anti-klan ..	9	1	..	..	10
Noncommttal ..		3	7	..	10
Pro-klan	..	6	..	1	7
Totals	15	17	1	12	45

The word "noncommittal" in the above tables, means noncommittal upon the matter of the klan. In several instances, candidates said it was "no issue."

The missing parish reports would cover approximately fifteen candidates for the House and six for the Senate, and will supply ten House seats and three Senate seats. One of these parishes would certainly return an antiklan member of the House, and five of them, almost certainly, five members at least "noncommittal." Two of them would be in doubt.

Times-Picayune

The Times-Picayune presents these figures not as being entirely without error, but as representing the best information obtainable by persons well qualified to find out the facts.

Several candidates of the Jewish faith for the House, and two for the Senate are included in the "Protestant Anti."

Analysis of the Tables

11-18-23

It will be seen by reference to the table upon the candidates for the House, that there are eighty-six of the 163 candidates committed against the Ku Klux Klan, and therefore, dependable in their votes for laws against the mask and requiring the publicity of membership.

Fifty-four of these avowed "antis" are likewise committed to Mr. Bouanchaud and only fifteen of them to Mr. Fuqua.

Reference to the same table, shows that seventy-seven candidates are either "pro klan," or noncommittal upon the topic.

Only two candidates so classified are committed to Mr. Bouanchaud, while thirty-six of them are committed to Mr. Fuqua and seventeen of them to Mr. Long. These twenty-two candidates either "pro" or "noncommittal" on the klan, and who are likewise noncommittal on the governorship, are chiefly in parishes where the majority of the vote is swaying between Fuqua and Long.

The table of senatorial candidates may not be quite complete, for several parish reports failed to differentiate between House candidates and Senate candidates, but the evidence in the reports indicates that it is essentially near accurary.

Reference to the table, shows that there are listed twenty-eight candidates committed against the klan, and only seventeen either "pro" or "noncommittal."

Of the twenty-eight, those committed to Bouanchaud number fifteen, and those committed to Mr. Fuqua number eight.

Of the seventeen who are "pro klan" or "noncommittal," none is for Bouanchaud and nine for Fuqua. The eight remaining, are in territory that is debatable between Fuqua and Long.

An analysis of the reports indicates that in many parishes candidates have avoided the issue, and others have followed the trend of local sentiment. In a considerable group there is every evidence of a concerted effort to have a "klan delegation." In six instances candidates are reported as "member" or "leader," and are apparently so known in their home communities. They are divided among Fuqua, Long, and "noncommittal."

In next Sunday's Times-Picayune will appear a further analysis of the survey, showing indicated strength for the respective candidates by congressional districts.

HOUSE IS DANGER POINT FOR ANTI-KLAN MEASURES, SURVEY SHOWS

Indicates Senate Is Probably Safe for Majority Pledged to Anti-Mask and Publicity Legislation.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923 I Louisiana.

BASTROP UNDER ARMS AS INQUIRY STARTS IN MER ROUGE MURDERS

Commercial Appeal 1-5-23

Sensational Evidence Expected at Hearing Opening Today.

Memphis, Tenn.

MARTIAL LAW PROBABLE

First Sign of Trouble Means Troops Will Rule.

NO NEW ARRESTS MADE

State Decides First to Produce Its Case, Then Convince People Dastardly Crime Has Been Committed, Justifying Wholesale Arrests—Skipworth's Movements Mysterious.

BY ROBERT LEE.

(By Chicago Tribune-The Commercial Appeal Leased Wire.)

MER ROUGE, La., Jan. 4.—Several reversals in the form of conducting the prosecution of the klan investigation in Morehouse Parish marked the eve of the public hearing which opens tomorrow in the Bastrop courthouse.

The first of these was the announcement that St. Clair Adams, in whom many have placed their hopes of severe prosecution, has withdrawn from the case as a special assistant attorney.

The withdrawal of Mr. Adams is said to have suggested the changes of the programme. Instead of making arrests no arrests shall be made until after the public hearing has demonstrated to the people that a grave crime has gone unpnished and that its authors should be locked up.

This announcement was made by Attorney General Adolph Vernon Coco, after conference with his first assistant, Seth Guion, and his second assistant, Semmes Walmsley.

In the place of Mr. Adams there has been appointed Senator Warren B. Howard of Shreveport. Mr. Howard has served in the Senate with distinction and is regarded with confidence by his associates.

Troops on the Move.

Today there began many activities calculated to sharpen the appetites of those who have been waiting for months to be spectators. Troop movement began early in the day. The cavalry detachment which arrived on Wednesday was divided. One-half of the troopers were assigned to Bastrop. The others remain in Mer Rouge.

While cavalrymen were riding through the woods on the muddy road to Bastrop, it became known about the Bastrop courthouse square that the proclamation for martial law is in the possession of Adjutant General Toombs.

It is required only for the adjutant general to tack this to the first tree and Morehouse Parish will fall under the first absolute law that it has known for 14 months.

The adjutant general established headquarters in Bastrop yesterday and assumed command of the military forces. The attorneys for the prosecution also have established branch headquarters in Bastrop, but their main offices will remain in Mer Rouge. Here are also the headquarters of Department of Justice operatives, of whom there are seven in Bastrop.

The interest enters about Courthouse Square. One of the subjects of profound speculation was the withdrawal of Captain Skipworth from his conspicuous position on the square. Before today he could be found all day long, the gaunt mysterious gray cyclops of Klan 34, receiving his subjects in the view of the whole world. Today he appeared periodically under the wooden awnings of the stores across the street, but most of the time he was out of sight.

In the courtroom there was a moderate amount of bustle. The limited seating capacity will be strained to its utmost. Arrangements were made for guards throughout the building. Of course, if martial law is proclaimed the militia will take over control of the courthouse.

The probability is that the hearing will last anywhere from ten to thirty days. In view of this unprecedented prospect for vistiors the vacant corners are beginning to blossom with hot dog bazars and popcorn venders.

There is hope that the report of the physicians in the post mortem examination of the bodies of Watt Daniels and Thomas Richards, who were beaten to death in a klan execution will be placed on record before the close of the first day. This will open the way for the questioning of witnesses.

Subpoenas Are Ready.

A first hand survey of parts of Morehouse Parish was made by Attorneys Guion and Walmsley today. Subpoenas for witnesses suspected of klan affiliation are in the hands of process servers and will be sent out as occasion requires. Troopers will be sent with deputies if there is reason to suspect reistance.

The open hearing has extensive possibilities. It is purely a machine of the prosecution. The state is not required to expose its own witnesses. It may limit the procedure to the examination of suspected persons. A subpoena from the open hearing is in full force anywhere in the state. Witnesses are required to answer under threat of imprisonment for contempt.

Questions are asked only in direct examination. There is no cross-examination by the defense. In this instance there will be no attorneys for the klan present to offer even the slightest obstruction to any course of investigation the state may decide upon.

Skipworth's Threats.

Capt. Skipworth has announced that he proposes to "raise hell" when he gets on the stand. The attorneys for the state have suggested that probably he will not. The captain will be guided by the severe rules of court procedure and limited by the usages governing imprisonment for contempt. Witnesses may be detained and isolated. It has been intimated that some of them may be locked up pending grand jury action.

It is certain that all the important evidence obtained by this open hearing will be held by the state and inaccessible to the defense until the proper time.

The purpose of the open hearing is to emphasize a breakdown in law.

Where it is believed by the state authorities that the people have been prevented from exercising the ordinary weapons of political conduct the public hearing exposes to the multitude the preponderance of the evidence.

Then with public sympathy gained and with the force of mass opinion directed it is the theory no grand jury no matter how affiliated or how obtuse to the demonstration of a particular exigency, is likely to disregard a summons; and for the further reason that any grand jury under such conditions may vote indictments, with perfect complaisance as against a sinister influence as having been forced to do.

Then the Grand Jury.

When the public hearing is concluded the state gathers up its evidence, arranges it and presents it to the grand jury. The process thereafter is routine. In Louisiana arrests and trials may be directed on information on any charge below that of murder.

For murder a person can be accused only in an indictment. When the first evidence is presented in the public hearing there is bound to be a shudder.

This will be occasioned by that part of the medical report describing the number and variety of wounds sustained by Watt Daniels and Thomas Richards when they were slain. This description will show that some kind of a machine was used to break the bones of the victims. It will show that Daniels and Richards were literally hacked and broken piecemeal, a slow, savage process, punctuated by demands for confessions.

Horribly Tortured.

It will be shown in substance that the hooded crew began with the whip, asked questions, hacked off a foot and asked more questions; that a surgeon's knife was brought into play, and again a demand made for a confession that Daniel and Richards attempted to shoot Dr. McKoin, that a hand was hewed off, and another hand; and that finally, achieving the very sublimity of atrocity the murderers concluded by placing their victims in some kind of a machine which crushed every bone by slow pressure and brought the death which that night must have been the relief eternal.

It is the belief of the prosecution that Daniels was made to stand by and behold the butchery of his friend so that he might be horrified and unnerved by the fate that awaited him. This showing by the state is based upon the discovery that the numerous bone fractures were exactly similar to the fraction of an inch.

It is regarded as likely by the prosecutors that the publication of the medical report will be alone sufficient to arouse the sentiment of the people in favor of a determined prosecution.

HOW MER ROUGE HORROR BEGAN

Afro-American 1-5-23

Brazen Custom of White Men Living Openly With Colored Women Was Spark To Powder

Baltimore, Md

MAYOR TOOK PART

B.M.McKoin, Town's Chief Official, Fled To Baltimore When Accused

By Uncle Bennie Brown

"I would rather die than go back to Mer Rouge." "I am not connected with the Ku Klux Klan." These two statements were made by Dr. B. M. McKoin, white, Ex-Mayor and Ku Klux leader of this little town in Morehouse Parrish, La., shortly after three judges of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City had ordered him held to await extradition to stand trial charged with being one of a hooded mob which last August kidnapped and killed Watt Daniels and F. F. Richards, white and threw their bodies in one of the lakes in this "red sea."

As these words were spoken officers of the law were on their way to Baltimore with affidavits not only connecting Dr. McKoin with the Mer Rouge murder but high Kleakles in the Klan were telling the New Orleans Times-Picayune that he was the outstanding leader of the order in Morehouse Parrish and had taken part in other raids.

Began In Miscegenation

In the above situation is reflected the inevitable culmination of Ku Kluxism and disregard for law and human rights in the South. Like chickens they are coming home to roost. Like boomerangs they are striking back at the vitals of those who gave them birth.

Colored people throughout the country probably will not recognize from the facts sifting to the surface, involving as they do only white men, that the Mer Rouge outrages had their beginning when hooded mobs began the regulation of certain relations of white men and the underworld of colored women. Incidently bootlegging and gambling have entered into the equation but the first activities of the Ku Klux Klan were to turn its attention to the general custom long established along the stretches of the Mississippi Valley wherein white men evaded one half of the marriage laws preventing unions among the races by taking as their common-law wives young women of the race. While on the large plantations in the remote sections many times these common-law marriages were often treated as consecrated unions, the man taking the woman into his home and often rearing a family of octoroons or creoles, among the baser elements it often merged into prostitution. Especially was this true in the towns of Northern Louisiana and Southern Arkansas.

Best Elements Condoned Terrorism

To understand the culmination of incidents in Mer Rouge it is necessary to understand the conditions leading up to them. Few people realize the degree to which the spirit of the Ku Klux Klan has warped the moral fibre of the South. This spirit was instituted years ago when the first Ku Klux were organized for the sole purpose of suppressing the constitutional rights of the newly-emancipated Negroes of the South. Its method was terrorism under cover of darkness. Its practices developed the most cowardly instincts of white men and its condonement by the decent elements of the white race tore the very heart out of their religion and made a mockery of the legal machinery.

They had to create a new God to fit into their scheme of human justice. Brave men and kind hearts there are in the South, but even the fairest and most liberal of the white men and women in the South have abnormal ideas as to human relations. It is no wonder then that the spirit of the Ku Klux Klan allowed to grow would finally destroy the regard for law until this hydra headed monster would defy the existence of constituted legal machinery.

This is what happened in Mer Rouge. This is the same condition that is prevalent in hundreds of small towns in the South and in fact is slowly creeping over the entire country. For just in the proportion that Ku Kluxism is allowed to spread just so will the conditions that made the setting for the tragedies and outrages of Mer Rouge develop over the country, North and South.

Town Divided Into Two Factions

Mer Rouge is the outpost of a Catholic stronghold. There would naturally be some opposition to Ku Kluxism. When then, last summer the hooded mobs instituted a series of night raids this little town divided itself into two factions. Dr. McKoin, captain of the Mer Rouge Ku Klux, was elected Mayor and immediately Ku Klux tactics were instituted in administering the law. Under cover of darkness raids were made. White men and colored women were flogged and warned. Then the hell fire of mob violence broke loose in both factions. Fire was fought with fire.

One night Dr. McKoin, the mayor, who is a physician, received a call to attend a patient. On his way back somebody shot a fusillade of shot through the back of his automobile. He told people in Mer Rouge that he had been lurred to a lonely spot through a fake call by his enemies and had narrowly escaped death by shooting. He put the blame for the attact on the

anti-Klan faction, naming several of his assailants, Daniels and Richards among the number.

Then the Klan got busy.

Shortly after this there was a big meeting in the Parrish to promote the good roads movement. Stirred by the rumors as well as interest in the meeting a large number of men and women attended the meeting. The meeting had just ended and the people were making their way home along the road when a hooded mob swooped down in automobiles and began a search. When the searching was over five men taken from the machines were spirited away into the darkness.

Only three of these men ever came back. Daniels and Richards disappeared and were never seen until a charge of dynamite lifted them from the slimy ooze of one of the many lakes in the Parrish.

Governor Parker Gets Busy

Perhaps the whole matter might have gone the way of forgotten things but Governor Parker saw this monster surely reaching out its fangs over other counties just as it had Morehouse Parrish. He laid the matter before the Department of Justice at Washington and they too saw the danger. While the Department of Justice has never been able to ferret out the perpetrators of lynchings when the victims were defenseless Negroes it got busy one this job and get results.

In the meantime Dr. McKoin had come to Baltimore and began study in post graduate work in his profession. When two of the members of the mob that murdered the two white men were run to cover and confessed under promise of immunity Dr. McKoin was named as a member of the mob which committed the deed. He was arrested and held for extradition.

There is no doubt that the whole matter brings the existence of the Ku Klux Klan to a crisis. The never failing law of human compensation and adjustment seems to have decreed that the blood that must flow to wipe out this national disgrace will flow between white men. The men and women who must always suffer most from any injustice in the long run are the men and women whose conscience are wiped out by the commission of the deeds. These incidents will tear the last mask from the cowardly Klan. Never will any American citizen have any doubt now that the very existence of any organization which purports to uphold law by breaking law is a menace. The very spirit of the thing excites the basest passions in men and opens avenues for the most brutal crimes. Even if the Klan itself never broke a law its very existence excites to lawless acts both white and black men.

Whatever the outcome of the Mer Rouge affair, the Klan must go, or Caucasian civilization will disintegrate.

LOUISIANA TROOPS CAMP ON GROUNDS

AT COURTHOUSE

Two Infa[illegible] Companies to [illegible] Order at Mer Ro[illegible] Murder Hearings Today.

SOLDIERS TO SEARCH EVERY CITIZEN

Squadron of State Cavalry Brings Up Rear in the Community Where Tense Feeling Prevails.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Bastrop, La., January 4.—The "open hearing" in the Morehouse kidnaping and murder cases begins at the parish courthouse tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Final preparations were completed by the state this afternoon in the proceedings, by which an effort will be made to indict those persons believed to be responsible for the masked and robed mob action on August 24, when two of five men kidn[illegible]ped were killed and their bodies cast into a lake.

Only one prisoner will face the bar at tomorrow's hearing unless the state sets into motion its dragnet to scoop up 35 or 45 men believed by the authorities members of the mob.

State officials remained silent tonight as to when additional arrests will occur. It was understood they were in possession of a list of those implicated named by two men who were said to have confessed under the promise of immunity.

Martial Law Likely.

Adjutant-General Toombs failed to promulgate the martial law order he was said to have in his possession. He desired to put off such action as long as possible, he said. However, it was known the slightest display of firearms would be m[illegible] with a military order.

Firearms are prevalent in both Mer Rouge and Bastrop in unprecedented quantities. Mer Rouge citizens in particular are known to have armed themselves due to the strained feelings between the hostile factions.

Those entering the courthouse tomorrow will be searched for firearms it was learned. The courthouse will be protected by two companies of state troops now encamped on the courthouse and jail grounds.

A squadron of state cavalry was moved today from Mer Rouge to Bastrop. leaving the remainder of the troop at Mer Rouge where a company of infantry is encamped. The mounted soldiers are expected to be used in serving subpoenas and making arrests. The conditions of the roads required the usage of such troops, it was stated.

Hold Soldiers Ready.

The company commander of the Opelousas infantry announced today he was in receipt of instructions to hold his company in readiness for movement at any time. It said he also had transportation and rations orders. If this company is ordered out there will be three companies of infantry and one each of cavalry and machine guns in Morehouse.

Attorney-General A. V. Coco arrived here today and was in conference with his assistants. He announced that Howard Warren, state senator and a leading attorney of Shreveport, has been employed as a special prosecutor to fill the vacancy created by the sudden resignation of St. Clair Adams, of New Orleans, last night. The attorney-general will also be assisted by T. Semmes W[illegible]sley, George S. Guion and Paul A. [illegible]payrac, assistant attorney-general.

Ma[illegible] Witneses.

Wholesale subpoenas were in preparation today for the summoning of witnesses for the hearing. In addition to those summoned, all persons are privileged to enter the court of justice and asked to be permitted to testify. It was believed there would be more than 100 witnesses, including many women.

The witnesses will be sworn, examined by the district attorney but not cross-examined, and the testimony taken down in shorthand. The hearing will be before the district judge. At the conclusion the state, if it thinks the evidence justifies, will ask for a grand jury to return indictments.

This is the third time in the history of the state such proceedings has been invoked.

T. J. Burnett, former deputy sherriff, flanked by some of Louisiana's finest legal talent, will meet his charge of murder with an alibi. He was to prove he was working at the Southern Carbon plant at the time the kidnaping occurred. The timekeeper by whom he was to prove this, however, was kidnapped last Friday night and has disappeared.

Attorneys for Burnett announced today they would waive preliminary trial through the usual channels, a privilege according all persons charged with capital offenses in this state.

Dr. B. M. McKoin, former Mer Rouge mayor, charged by Governor Parker with murder, was riding through the southern states tonight en route to Bastrop. With him were two traveling companions, a deputy sheriff and a detective. McKoin will enter his home parish a free man, the charges being lifted when an extradition tangle developed and he agreed to compromise by returning voluntary.

The governor, rabid anti-klan, has charged that the physician was a member of the Ku Klux Klan. This, however, was not the first time the klan issue has been brought into the case. J. L. Daniels, one of those flogged on the fatal night, declared the costumes worn by the mob members what "what we know as the Ku Klux Klan." Gossip linking the Morehouse klan with the kidnaping and murders become so current that the supreme authorities of the Louisiana invisible empire sent investigators to Morehouse to ascertain who were responsible.

All activities of masked mobs in this vicinity during the last year or more will come under the spotlight, it was understood.

KLAN DISCUSSION FEATURES HEARING OF MER ROUGE CASE

Fate of Richards and Daniels Forgotten as Attorneys Delve Into Ku Klux Secrets.

GOVERNOR'S NAME IS BROUGHT OUT

The Atlanta Constitution 1/12/23

Mer Rouge Mayor Tells of Feeling Held by Captain Skipworth for Chief Executive.

Constitution

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Bastrop, La., January 11.—Stories of a meeting of the Ku Klux Klan in the Morehouse parish courthouse, of a meeting of a select committee to pass on the question of a Mer Rouge citizen charged with "anti-klan" activities and of instructions given three Mer Rouge citizens to "leave town" contributed to the record today in the open investigation, now under way in the hooded band activities in Morehouse and the kidnaping and slaying of Watt Daniel and Thomas Richard.

For the first time during the investigation the name of Governor John M. Parker was brought to the fore by a witness.

"Isn't is true that Captain Skipwith always became indignant when Governor Parker's name was mentioned?" was asked of R. L. Dade, mayor of Mer Rouge, who described himself as a former klansman.

Dade replied in the affirmative.

Captain Skipwith is exalted cyclops of the Morehouse klan organization.

Dade was testifying as to the meetings being held to "restore peace in Mer Rouge."

"Under the regalia of the klan had there not arisen a condition in the parish that is intolerable?" Dade was asked. "Isn't it a fact that the klan has superceded the constituted authorities?"

"Yes, in a great measure," said Dade.

Merchant Testifies.

Hugh Clark, Mer Rouge merchant, who admitted that he is a klansman, brought forward the case of Addie May Hamilton, who testified that she was deported from Louisiana by members of the klan with a declaration that at the request of the young woman that she be permitted to return to her home near Mer Rouge, he circulated a petition and obtained the approval of Captain Skipwith for her return.

Throughout the testimony today as on previous days, the name of Captain Skipwith had a prominent place.

One witness, Fred Higginbotham, who testified that he was a member of the klan, declared the only officer of the organization he cold name was Skipwith and another asserted that directions that three Mer Rouge citizens quit the community was given by Skipwith.

Membership of the klan was given by Clark as between 300 and 400.

"The woods was full of them," Clark said in describing the attendance at an initiation ceremony in a field some distance from the highway between Bastrop and Mer Rouge.

Clark was on the witness stand a large part of the afternoon.

Clark told of circulating the petition seeking permission for the return of Addie May Hamilton, but could not recall all those who signed it. He could name only five men whom he could name as members of the klan. One there, he said, was Captain Skipwith, another Dr. B. M. McKoin, former mayor of Mer Rouge; "Pink" Kirkpatrick, George Sims and L. T. Snider.

McKoin and Kirkpatrick were two of the men the young woman previously testified she recognized as among a delegation of six hooded men who came to her home and ordered her to leave the state.

Pressed for more names of klan members, Clark asked Judge Fred L. Odom, before whom the inquiry is being held, if he was compelled to answer.

Judge Odom advised him to do so.

"Well, there was Sims—I can't remember any others. The woods were full of them. Everything seems to have slipped my memory," Clark said.

"Where were you the night of August 24?" was the next question.

"Well, you know that's a funny

Ku Klux Klan — 1923. II Louisiana

tbing," Clark replied. "I have heard so many rumors that I decided to find out just where I was on the 24th. I asked a friend and he recalled that I was at a Masonic meeting on that date and I went to the secretary of the organization, of which I am treasurer, and he checked up and established that I was present. I then remembered what happened there. Some of the fellows who live in Collinston came in and told us of having brought back J. L. Daniel and W. C Andrews and "Tot" Davenport. They said they had been flogged by masked men."

August 24 is the date of the disappearance of Watt Daniel and Richard. J. L. Daniel, Davenport and Andrews were taken prisoner by the black hooded band at the same time Watt Daniel and Richard were kidnaped.

Was McKoin's Bodyguard.

Clark said that on the night an attempt was made to assassinate Dr. McKoin—about which the kidnaped men said they were questioned when they were taken—he acted as a bodyguard for the physician to allow him to complete his round of calls.

Clark described the bullet holes in McKoin's car which he said were made by buckshot. He declared it "miraculous" that McKoin escaped injury.

Mrs. Clark preceded her husband on the witness stand. She testified she did not know her husband was a member of the Ku Klux. Mrs. Clark was called to verify a statement made by another witness that she had remarked that "the next time the Ku Klux got Richard he would not get off so light."

"If I made that statement I was just like all other women, talking about something that everybody else was talking about," she said.

During the testimony of Dade it developed that he had received anonymous instructions to "clean up the town."

"What were the substance of the letters," Dade was asked.

"That we were wallowing in a cesspool of lawlessness," Dade said.

"They said for us to clear up, clean up the town and if I didn't they would swoop down 1,000 strong and do it themselves. The letters were signed '100 per cent Americans' and 'the Vigilante Committee.'"

"You showed the letters to Dr. McKoin and Captain Skipwith, did you not?"

"Yes, I handed the letter to Captain Skipwith, who told me if I cleaned up the town I would not be getting such letters. Dr. McKoin also said 'why don't you clean up the town like I did?'

"I said it is just as clean as when you were mayor."

It was also during Dade's testimony that it was brought out that meetings were held between Mer Rouge citizens and klan leaders followed by instructions from Skipwith that three Mer Rouge citizens should leave.

Reports were current that A. H. Davenport, of Mer Rouge, was "the brains" of the anti-klan Dade. Then a conferer was arranged. Dade "clear the Davenport family name and also to discuss A. C. Whipple, Tom Milner and Walter Campbell and Governor Parker.

"Davenport's position was satisfactorily explained," the witness testified, "and Skipwith said he would see to it that the Davenports were protected but that I would have to tell Whipple, Campbell and Wilner to leave."

Fred Higginbotham declared one of the meeting places of the klan in regalia was the Morehouse parish courthouse court room in which the present hearing is in progress.

Higginbotham said he was well acquainted with men in the parish and that he practically knew everybody in Bastrop, but to "save me, I just couldn't recognize any of those present at any of the Ku Kluz Klan meetings."

"Who asked you to join the klan," Higginbotham was asked.

"A stranger, who came here to organize it."

The court took a recess until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock after J. C. Neetles, who discovered the bodies of Daniel and Richard in Lake La Fourche had testified briefly as to the roads leading to the lake.

MER ROUGH MAYOR IS TOLD TO LEAVE TOWN

Threatening Letter Received by Official Threatens His Life

(Associated Press)

MONROE, LA., Jan. 30.—Robert L. Dade, mayor of Mer Rouge, La., who testified at the state's investigation at Bastrop into masked band activities in Morehouse parish which closed last week, made public a letter he had received today warning him unless he left Mer Rouge with ten days he would be killed.

The letter dated January 28 and believed to have been mailed at Hot Springs, Arkansas, has been forwarded by the mayor to Governor Parker and will later be turned over to Attorney General Coco for investigation, it was said. Insulting epithets and statements of a derogatory nature made up the greater part of the letter, Mr. Dade said.

The letter in part follows:

"Dear Sir:

"You are hereby notified to pack up and get out of town within ten days of receipt of this notice. You have never been any good as a man or as a citizen. Use your own judgment and either leave or become a corpse.

(Signed) "Law-Abiding."

Mayor Dade said this is the first letter he has received threatening him.

"I have received a number of threatening letters since Watt Daniel and T. F. Richard were killed August 24," he said, "but these letters were more in the nature of threats against others than against me, warning me to clean up the town and get rid of the lawless element. These letters were made public at the open hearing when I testified."

KLAN HURTING SCHOOLS.

Drives Teachers Out of Louisiana Parish, Is Charge.

BATON ROUGE, La., Feb. 8.—T. H. Harris, state superintendent public education, today addressed to parish school boards and parish superintendents throughout the state a letter calling upon them to do everything in their power to prevent occurrences similar to those of recent date in Jackson and Winn parishes, when two school teachers were ordered by letters bearing the seal of the Ku Klux Klan to leave the community.

The fleeing of the principal of a Jackson Parish high school after the Ku Klux Klan had ordered him to leave, has just brought to light a similar incident.

Teacher serving his second year in Winn Parish school, according to Harris, left the community after receiving a communication bearing the seal of the St. Maurice Ku Klux Klan. The communication, according to Harris, informed the teacher while his services were satisfactory he was a Catholic and a member of the Knights of Columbus, and therefore would not be permitted to teach. He was threatened with a visit by a midnight party if he did not leave.

MASKED BAND RENEWS ACTIVITY IN BASTROP LATE DEVELOPMENTS

Judge Conducting Open Hearings Told of Youth Being Held Up

TWO MEN ARE NAMED

Witnesses Identify Deputy and Grocer in Hooded Party, Is Claim

(Associated Press)

BASTROP, LA., Jan. 19.—John P. Parker, Jr., prominent citizen of Monroe, was shot and probably fatally wounded at Monroe tonight by Carey Calhoun, of Bastrop, brother of Laurie Calhoun, acting deputy sheriff of Morehouse parish, according to reports received here.

(Associated Press)

BASTROP, LA., Jan. 19.—A black-hooded band still is operating in Morehouse parish. Such was the official statement made to Judge Fred M. Odom, presiding at the open hearing investigating masked band activities here, late today by department of justice agents.

Judge Odom, in a statement, said that it had been officially reported that a hold-up similar to the one which is alleged to have occurred on the Bastrop-Mer Rouge highway, August 24, resulting in the kidnapping of Watt Daniel and T. F. Richard, had occurred near Mer Rouge Thursday night.

The department of justice report names Sidney Rogers, a youth residing near Mer Rouge, as the victim. Rogers, according to the report, claimed that while driving a team of horses attached to a light wagon he was stopped by six or eight black-hooded men, one of them holding him up with a pistol. He said they demanded to know if he was "Mr. Knight." When he identified himself he was told to move on. The federal officer's report said that the man wanted was J. M. Knight, a grocer of Mer Rouge.

Neither J. M. Knight or Sidney Rogers are witnesses at the open hearing.

Judge Odom announced that he has ordered a full investigation, saying that "the Rogers boy's statement has just been laid before me, that I shall certainly push the investigation into this case as much as I can. I know neither Mr. Rogers nor Mr. Knight, but every angle of this affair will be looked into."

"Young Rogers in describing the held-up," according to the report of the federal agents, said "while driving to my home about two and one-half miles from Mer Rouge, I was stopped by a band of black-hooded men and some one in the crowd said: 'Stop; is this Mr. Knight?' I replied, 'No,' then some one said: 'All right, go on.'

"The man who did the talking," continued Rogers, "was tall and slim and had a coarse voice. When the masked men jumped out into the road, the horses ran away and threw me out of the wagon."

J. M. Knight, according to the official report, could give no reason why the hooded band was after him. In a statement given to federal agents the groceryman claimed that he had only one enemy in Mer Rouge and that had resulted from a quarrel over the payment of rent.

Members of the Rogers family said that Knight was expected to come to their home last night to deliver some horse feed, which they later learned had not been received by him, shipment he was expecting from roe.

SPRINGS SURPRISE.

(Associated Press)

BASTROP, LA., Jan. 19.—State's Attorney General A. V. Coco, conducting the investigation here into the operations of masked bands in Morehouse parish, sprang a surprise today when at the opening of the afternoon session of the open hearing, he paced R. A. ("Berry") Whetstone on the stand. Whetstone, regarded as the state's most important witness in its effort to identify the kidnappers and slayers of Watt Daniel and T. F. Richard, almost at the beginning of his testimony named T. Jeff Burnett, former deputy sheriff, now under arrest on a charge of murder as one of the members of the masked band that had Daniel and Richard in charge the evening of August 24 at a point on the Bastrop-Mer Rouge highway two miles from Bastrop.

Whetstone, since stating several weeks ago that he had identified one or more of the masked men, has been in charge of the authorities at an unannounced place, and when he unexpectedly appeared in the court room he was escorted by Detective Chief Glynn, of the New Orleans police department. He left the room accompanied by Glynn immediately after concluding his testimony, was joined by agents of the federal department of justice and in the absence of an announcement as to his whereabouts, it was assumed he was taken to Baton Rouge or some other city.

Newt Gray, declared yesterday by Fred Eubanks to have been a member of the band which kidnapped Daniel and Richard, was named again today as one of the party. Mrs. J. H. Inabnet, of Mer Rouge, testified that after attending the barbecue and baseball games in Bastrop on August 24, she started for home in an automobile driven by Thelma Dade, granddaughter of J. L. Daniel and niece of Watt Daniel. The car, she said, was held up by the masked band and when it was ascertained no men were aboard, it was ordered to proceed. Miss Dade saw her grandfather and uncle both blindfolded and guarded by hooded men, and became so agitated that Mrs. Inabnet had to take her place at the wheel of the car.

Mrs. Inabnet said that the mask of one of the hooded men was torn, that she recognized him and upon being pressed for his identity declared it was Newt Gray.

Whetstone's experience with the hooded band was unlike that of other persons held up. He resides at Oak Ridge and walked to Bastrop to attend the celebration. He left for home in the evening afoot with the expectation that he would be given a lift by a passing motorist, and while walking saw an automobile parked near the highway. He assumed it was a party of picknickers, but upon approaching discovered the persons about the fire were black hooded men.

He almost reached them before he was noticed, he said, and when fifty feet away one of the men called him by name. They forced him to approach, gave him a bucket and told him to get some water.

Whetstone said upon his return he sat upon a log for thirty minutes in the midst of the party. He noticed wires hanging down and discovered that the telephone lines had been cut.

"Pretty soon," he continued, "the crowd came from Bastrop and all of them got held up. Then about twenty minutes later some one told me that they had Watt Daniel, J. L. Daniel, W. C. Andrews and those other fellows. Then I got loose from them and caught a car and rode to Oak Ridge."

Asked if he recognized any of the

masked men. Whetstone replied:

"Yes, T. J. Burnett."

"Are you positive?"

"Yes, he had his mask up."

"Did he ever indicate afterward that he knew you had recognized him?" Attorney General Coco, examining him, questioned.

"Yes, every time I would see him he would smile at me just as if to say, 'Well, you know.'"

Burnett, soon after his arrest and incarceration in the parish jail here developed pleurisy and was removed to a hospital in Shreveport. He virtually had recovered and left that city late today under guard to be returned here.

Other testimony regarded by the state's forces as of vital importance to its case was offered at the forenoon session by Wm. J. McDonald, brother-in-law of J. L. Daniel. Mr. McDonald declared that "Jap" Jones, mentioned frequently in previous testimony, had told him that the "whole damned family" would be "cleaned out" before the alleged atempt to assassinate Dr. B. M. McKoin, former mayor of Mer Rouge, was settled.

McDonald said Jones did not know he was related to the Daniel family and when he learned of it asked him to forget the conversation.

McDonald declared he called Jones' hand and that Jones said, "I needn't get so mad about it." He added that he told Jones no one had ever shot at Dr. McKoin and he explained at length why he held this belief.

An alleged attempt to assassinate the physician had been declared by some authorities to be at the bottom of the wholesale kidnapping. The three men kidnapped with Daniel and Richard and flogged reported that all were questioned by their captors concerning the reported firing upon Dr. McKoin from ambush. McDonald stated that had McKoin been fired upon the physician would have gathered his friends and instituted a search for the assailant. This did not occur, he said, and he was emphatic in asserting that he did not believe McKoin had been attacked.

McDonald said that after the kidnapping Jim Harp, in conversation with him in Harp's butcher shop at Bonita said "They should have been killed the night they caught Daniel, Andrews and Neelis on the Gallion road and they wouldn't had any more trouble with them.

The Gallion road hold-up occurred several weeks before August 24, and on this occasion the prisoners were lectured and released.

Several witnesses from the Spyker neighborhood were questioned at length regarding the disappearance of Harold Teegerstrom, time-keeper at the Southern Carbon Company, of that place. Teegerstrom left December 29, and it is believed that he was kidnapped. Henry Jones, one of today's witnesses, testified that the timekeeper appeared at his home two days later and explained that he was being hounded by department of justice agents. He had been called from his bed the night of the 29th, Jones said he told him, and upon going into the yard, saw an automobile with several men about it. Fearing an attack Teegerstrom fled. Jones declared he gave Teegerstrom $40 and a suit of his clothes in order that he might change his appearance and that he had not seen him since. He loaned Teegerstrom his watch and this was returne to him several days later through the mail in a package marked Monroe, La. Other witnesses described the wholesale holdup of August 24 and much of the testimony was a repetition of that brought out previously.

BANS KLANSMEN FROM STATE JOBS

Houston Post 2-18-23

Governor Parker Gives Reason for Failure to Appoint Two Men in Louisiana.

Alexandria, La., February 17.—No member of the Ku Klux Klan, if he knows it, will be appointed to a public office so long as he is governor of Louisiana, Governor Parker declared in a letter received today by L. B. Baynard, Jr., state representative, in reply to Mr. Baynard's open letter to the governor, charging him with failure to appoint two men in Rapides parish, as requested by a majority of the voters.

"I have made mistakes," wrote the governor, "but in doing what I sincerely believe best for the interest of the entire state, and now I wish to write you very frankly as long as I am governor I do not intend to appoint to any office of any kind any man without having his assurance he is not a member of the Ku Klux Klan."

The appointments questioned by Mr. Baynard included that to fill the vacancy on the parish police jury caused by the death of T. J. Texada. Texada's funeral was attended by klansmen who laid a wreath on the grave. The governor appointed A. G. Melady to the position and Melady was recalled a majority of the voters. A petition was then sent the governor by 60 per cent of the voters in the ward affected requesting the appointment of J. J. Leggett.

In his open letter to the governor Mr. Baynard said some persons were of the opinion Leggett was a klansman.

The governor in a second letter to Mr. Baynard urges that he and the other two representatives in the parish agree on a man to fill the police jury vacancy.

COCO SAYS KLAN JURORS WILL GIVE HIM SQUARE DEAL

Houston Post

Morehouse Prober Has Confidence in Reputation of Those Chosen

Associated Press Report.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—Attorney General A. V. Coco will not object to klansmen serving on the Morehouse parish grand jury which is to consider the evidence taken at the recent open hearing into hooded mob outrages, but he expects the klansmen to disregard their klan affiliations and return indictments against persons he will name at the grand jury hearing early in March.

The attorney general made his opinion clear today in a statement which followed a lengthy conference with members of his staff and conferences with leading residents of Morehouse parish during his visit there last week.

"The best information available is that five of the 20 men selected in the grand jury panel are positively members of the Ku Klux Klan, while it is generally believed that seven others are members," Attorney General Coco said. "Of course, it was impossible under the law to exclude citizens by reason of their affiliation with the klan or oposition to the order, and the jury commission pursued the only course open to them, that is, selecting the jurors with reference purely to their personal qualifications."

The attorney general referred to the good social standing of the men selected and declared that their lifelong residence in the parish, their property interests and reputation of being law-abiding citizens convinced him that they "would do their duty irrespectful of their klan affiliation or influence."

MOB RULE MUST CEASE, MER ROUGE JURY TOLD

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn.

Judge Odom Delivers Strong Charge Against Maskers.

3/6/23

MANY INDICTMENTS ASKED

"You Are to Indict Criminals Without Regard to Their Affiliations," Judge Tells the Grand Jurors.

(By The Associated Press.)

BASTROP, La., March 5.—The Morehouse Parish grand jury was drawn today and charged by District Judge Fred M. Odom.

The judge arraigned those groups of men who take the law into their own hands.

"As concerns us," he said, "if we have reached that state or condition of society where men may organize into bands or groups and condemn and punish citizens when and as they see fit without regard to the laws of the land and the established rules of judicial procedure, then, gentlemen, the day of our doom is upon us. We have seen the end of civilized, organized society. The laws of civilized government must be enforced otherwise civilization could not survive."

Will Submit Evidence.

State Attorney General A. V. Coco expects to appear tomorrow and submit evidence obtained at the open hearing here in January into kidnapings, floggings and other activities of masked bands, which the state charges were composed of members of the Ku Klux Klan, and will ask for from thirty to forty indictments ranging from assault and battery to murder, the lats in connection with the kidnaping and slaying of Watt Daniel and T. F. Richards, of Mer Rouge, last August 24.

From the panel of twenty summoned for jury duty Judge Odom selected J. C. Evans, of Oakridge, a farmer, as foreman. The names of his eleven associates as drawn from the jury box follow:

C. R. Talman, Mer Rouge, farmer; S. H. Stevenson, Stevenson, farmer; G. A. Allen, Bonita, merchant; D. B. Williams, Oak Ridge, farmer; J. H. Jordan, Collinston, merchant; George Hayden, Bastrop, farm superintendent; E. M. White, Mer Rouge, farmer; R. E. Bramlett, Collinston, merchant; F. M. George, Gillou, farmer; Frank Hope, Bonita, farmer; B. U. Hood, Bastrop, oil well worker.

Judge Odom's Charge.

Judge Odom's charge to the jury was in two parts, first an extemporaneous address along routine lines, and later a lengthy written charge devoted entirely to the hooded operations and observance of the law. Persons with long experience in court work and associates of the attorney general pronounced it one of the strongest utterances in favor of the law and order they had ever heard delivered from the bench.

Captain J. K. Skipwith, exalted cyclops of the Morehouse parish Ku Klux Klan, who figured prominently in the testimony of witnesses at the open hearing and who was among the spectators in court today, declared it "a very good charge."

Judge Odom supplemented the prepared charge with a few extemporaneous remarks and concluded:

"There is only one law and that proper and entirely safe relationships to international affairs which should be borne by such a country as our own. The recommendation that the United States adhere to the protocol under which this court has been created, was not put forward without the most thorough and matured deliberation. Those who at this time are entrusted with the direction of the international relations of our country are firmly convinced that this move not only would represent the wise policy for our own people, but would be an emphatic testimony of our purpose to encourage every feasible project for establishing the rule of law, as opposed to the rule of power in this world. The whole story of civilization has been the story of the efforts to substitute the domination of justice under law, for armed might.

Surrenders No Control.

"I may say frankly that it is inconceivable to me that the American people, who have so long been devoted to this ideal should refuse their adherence now to such a programme as is represented by this tribunal. Nothing could be farther from the purpose of the administration than to suggest that our country surrender any of its control over its own fundamental rights and destinies. But we may be sure that differences will always arise among states and peoples, precisely as they have always arisen between individuals and just as courts of justice and equity have been set up to determine issues as between individuals, so it is proper and logical that provision should be made for a like adjudication of those differences between nations and peoples which may properly be committed to such determination.

"I look upon the establishment of the court of international justice, with the jurisdiction that has been given to it, as one of the greatest advances which world society has made toward conditions in which at last the rule of law may be substituted for the rule of force. It looks to the settlement of issues before they become dangerously acute; it contemplates the elimination of the causes of conflict and war. Feeling thus I cannot but believe that our own country should be among the most devoted adherents of such a programme."

The president, it is expected, will upon other occasions and perhaps upon the public platform during the summer and fall discuss this subject further with the people. Secretary of State Hughes may also make a few speeches on the subject before long. He has no speechmaking programme in mind but is said to reserve the right to speak on the subject if he chooses.

GRAND JURY MEETS AT BASTROP MONDAY TO PROBE MURDERS

Montgomery Advertiser

Judge Will Deliver Charge in Writing on Kidnaping Cases

3/3/23

(Associated Press)

MONROE, LA., March 2.—District Judge Fred M. Odom when he charges the Morehouse parish grand jury at Bastrop next Monday will devote most of the charge to the kidnapping of five Mer Rouge citizens, including Watt Daniels and T. F. Richard last August 24, and the slaying of the last two, according to a statement made public here today.

Judge Odom declared he would use the power of his office to bring to the jurors the realization of the seriousness of the cases with which they will have to deal.

"It is my intention to submit the charge in writing," he said, "so there will be no chance for misrepresentation and for being misquoted. I shall deal with the various phases of the crime involved and will give whatever support that the case warrant for a thorough investigation.

"I do not know as yet to what the charge shall contain. It will be devoted almost wholly to the kidnapping cases and will not likely include the usual routine of crime that comes up for the grand jury's investigation. At any rate, if I have anything additional to say in regard to the grand jury's work it will be delivered extemporaneously and aside from the written charge to the jury."

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

Louisiana

KLANSMAN NAMED AS KIDNAPPER OF 2 MER ROUGE VICTIMS

Brothers-in-Law of Gray Testify They Saw Him in Hooded Band on Murder Day.

CONTRADICT HIS TESTIMONY

Brother-in-Law Declares He Left Suspected Man at Rendezvous of Torture Mob.

LAKE DYNAMITER SOUGHT

New York Times

Klansman, Fellow-Employe of Burnett, Tells of Kidnapping of Witness for State.

New York 1-19-23

Special to The New York Times.

BASTROP, La., Jan. 18.—Fred Eubanks, brother-in-law of E. N. Gray, testified at the open hearing today on the torture and murder of Watt Daniel and Thomas Richards that he saw Gray among a group of hooded men on the roadside on the Bastrop-Mer Rouge road on Aug. 24, the day the two men were taken to their death.

"These men wore balck hoods?" asked Mr. Guion, Assistant Attorney General.

"They did," was the reply.

"And you recognized Gray as one of those hooded men?"

"Yes."

Gray, according to published reports, is to be one of those directly accused by the State of complicity in the kidnappings, murders and tortures. Yesterday, when he was recalled as a witness, counsel for the Ku Klux Klan, of which Gray is a member, objected to his examination. He disappeared and the Attorney General was content to let him go, satisfied that the efforts of the Klan to bar his testimony were in the State's favor.

The understanding here is that Gray had the lob of "spotting" the men who were to be taken prisoners as they returned from the Bastrop berbecue and ball game. Gray, according to investigators, was the only member of the masked mob who was clothed in a white robe and a white mask, all the others wearing the black outfit of the Klan "Terrors."

When the holdup occurred, the Klansman garbed in a white robe went down the line of automobiles as they were halted and pointed out Daniel and Richards, J. L. Daniel, W. C. Andrews and C. C. (Tot) Davenport. As he pointed them out the black hooded men seized the victims, blindfolded and hogtied them and threw them into a Ford truck and dashed away. It is held that Gray's work as a spotter makes him an accessory before the fact even though he did not participate in the actual murder of Daniel and Richards and the whipping of the elder Daniel and Andrews.

Dean Ashcroft, field manager of the Southern Carbon Company of Spyker, apparently established an alibi for "Jeff" Burnett, accused under warrant, of the kidnapping and murder of Daniel and Richards. Ashcroft is a klansman. He testified that Burnett worked at the plant on the night of Aug. 24, when Daniel and Richards were kndnapped. Ashcroft was the last man to see Harold Teegestrom, another employe of the carbon works, before he disappeared one night after the investigation into the Mer Rouge murders had been started. Teegestrom was reported to have been kidnapped by a band in automobiles after he had said that Burnett did not appear at the carbon plant on the night of the double murder. He has not been heard from since his disappearance.

Klansman Admits Storage of Dynamite.

Ashcroft was asked about the dynamite stored, supposedly under lock and key, in the Carbon Company's plant after Aug. 24, the date of the killing of Daniel and Andrews, whose bodies were brought to the surface of Lake La Fourche by the explosion of a dynamite charge a few weeks ago. The State will try to prove that this dynamite was taken from the carbon company's works where Ashcroft, a Klansman be it remembered, Burnett and Teegestrom, the missing witness, were employed.

Ashcraft was also asked about his knowledge of the use of dynamite and hacksaws. Keys and a hacksaw were found near Lake La Fourche after the murders. The hacksaw was used to release a skiff moored at Lake La Fourche, a skiff which the State believes was used by the masked murderers in taking the bodies of Daniel and Richards to the spot where they were sunk.

Ashcraft was examined in regard to the size of the wire used at the carbon plant in fastening roofs of the meter houses to the frames. The same kind of wire was used to bind the bodies of Daniel and Richards.

Another point brought out by the State was the friendship existing between Ashcraft and Henry Jones, a farmer living near her. Jones reported to Sheriff Carpenter that on the Sunday following the disappearance o Teegestrom the missing man appeared at his home, left a bunch of keys and a watch and borrowed $40, saying he was going to leave this section of the country.

Ashcraft testified that he attended a wedding on the night of Dec. 21 when the dynamite was exploded in Lake La Fourche. He admitted that the Southern Carbon Company received a shipment of twenty cases of dynamite of fifty pounds each about three months ago. He said he stored the explosive in the dynamite house and that he and Superintendent Bennett were the only possessors of keys to the dynamite house.

Nine witnesses were called today by the State. The first, Rufus Eubanks, nephew of E. N. ("Newt") Gray, gave damaging testimony against his uncle. According to young Eubanks, on the night of the kidnapping of Richard and Daniel, he drove Gray to a spot in the Mer Rouge-Bastrop road within a short distance of the scene of the kidnapping. The boy also stated his suspicions were aroused by the actions of Gray. Another witness was Leon Daniel, brother of Watt Daniel.

Harley Rogers, also an employe of the Southern Carbon Company, denied that he had gone to Mer Rouge in an automobile with Jeff Burnett. Harry Neelis swore on the stand last week that on the afternoon Richards was first kidnapped he was stopped by masked men on the Mer Rouge-Bastrop Road looking for Richards; that the first two men to stop him, both unmasked, were Burnett and Rogers.

The witness was asked if he ever used a hacksaw. The reply was in the affirmative but the witness denied that he had any hack-saw or drills about the sawmill he previously owned. Rogers admitted serving as a Deputy Sheriff with Captain Skipwith, Exalted Cyclops of the Morehouse Klan, Charlie Cox and others. He said they were deputized by the Sheriff and instructed to arrest a man named Price who was said to be making whisky. Price escaped, he said, and he never served again as a Deputy.

He said Burnett was working at the carbon plant the night Lake La Fourche was dynamited.

When Rufus Eubanks was called to the stand he told of attending the ball game in Bastrop on Aug. 24, and of mmeting Gray there. He said Gray asked him to take his car home after first driving out on the Bastrop Road. The witness said Gray told him he wanted to meet Tom Higginbotham.

Relatives Say Gray was Kidnapped.

The examination then continued as follows:

Q.—How far from the holdup spot did you leave Gray? A.—About 200 yards.

Q.—On you way back to Mer Rouge that evening did you meet any masked men? A.—Yes.

Q.—How many were there? A.—Well, there were several cars loaded with them.

Q.—What did you do that night? A.—I went to the Fellowship Baptist Church.

Q.—Is that the church attended by "Newt" Gray? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was Gray at the church that night? A.—No.

Q.—Did you see the hooded men while you were taking Gray's car back toward Mer Rouge? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you take a peep after you started away from Gray? A.—Yes.

Q.—What did you see? A.—I saw Gray standing in the road.

Fred Eubanks, another brother-in-law of Gray's, was called next. He was stopped on Aug. 24 by hooded men, he testified.

He testified as follows:

Q.—Did you recognize any men on the roadside? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did they wear black hoods? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you recognize any of them. A.—I recognized one.

Q.—Who was that? A.—"Newt" Gray.

Calls Gray and Higginbotham Perjurer.

After Enbanks had testified that he wa sstopped by three hooded men farther on, but was unable to identify any of them. Leon Daniel, 40 years old, crippled brother of Watt Daniel, was called to the Witness Stand. He said Watt had told him of being accused of making whiskey and shooting at Dr. McKoin and that Richards was also accused. Watt, Leon said, disapproved of the Vigilance Committee and the entire Klan.

Henry Pipes told of seeing at Collinston a masked band in cars stop for gasoline. He did not recognize any of the masked men, although he saw the truck in which they and their captives were seated.

T. B. Pratt, Jr., 21 years old, admitted he was a Klansman and that he knew nothin gabout anything pertaining to the kidnapping or reports about it. He was perfectly willing to qualify as a man who had lost his memory and would not admit that he ever had one.

J. H. Jnes testified that Gray visited him two days after the murder of Daniel and Richards and asked if anything had been heard about them. Gray, the witness said, explained where he had been on Aug. 24.

"Did Gray volunteer all this information," the witness was asked.

"Yes," was the reply.

Rufus Eubanks was recalled at the beginning of the afternoon session. He was asked again about taking Gray's party home in the Gray car. He was asked to give the names of those in the car and he told again of passing an automobile containing hooded men.

"Did you meet anybody?" he was asked.

"Yes; Thomas higginbotham came by in a Ford roadster."

"Who was in the car with Higginbotham?"

"Nobody."

Gray and Tom Higginbotham have testified that Tom Higginbotham picked up Gray and carried him to the home of Will Higginbotham, Gray and both the Higginbothams are admitted Klansmen.

Ask Witness About Dynamite.

Ashcraft, the next witness, told Federal secret service agents, before the hearing began, that he had seen Teegestrom kidnapped by a band in automobiles. On the stand he said he spent the night of August 24, at "Jeff" Burnett's home and went to bed at 8:30 o'clock. He was sure Burnett had worked at the carbon plant that night because Burnett had on his working clothes and his black suit which he wore when not at work was hanging in the bath room. The witness admitted he had seen Burnett at the Bastrop ball game and later at Bastrop.

The State then indicated by questions that it believed the dynamite used in Lake La Fourche came from the carbon plant. Ashcraft said that on the night of the explosion, Dec. 21, he was attending the wedding of Jewell Harris, an employe of the carbon plant. He admitted that when a new plant was started several months ago he personally had moved 1,000 pounds of dynamite to the dynamite house. He said that he had returned about 10 o'clock after seeing the wedding party off at Collinston and stayed at Burnett's. He denied he had visited the bunkhouse, but revealed that T homas Williams began sleeping there that night for the first time. D. E. Wilson and Jim Williams were also at the bunkhouse.

A series of questions then asked by the State's Attorneys indicated a suspicion that the wire found bound around the bodies of Daniel and Richards had been taken from the carbon plant. Ashcraft was then asked as follows about the kidnapping of Teegestrom:

Tells of Teegestrom's Kidnapping.

Q.—Do you nnow where Teegestrom is? A.—No.

Q.—When did you last see him? A.—The night he was kidnaped.

Q.—He was kidnaped? A.—Well, somebody came to the door and called him and I never saw him again.

Q.—You and he were sleeping together? A.—Yes, we were sleeping together.

Q.—What time had you all gone to bed? A.—About 9:30.

Q.—You heard him called? A.—Yes, some one called "Tee." That's all I heard. I was about half asleep.

Q.—Nothing unusual about his being called? A.—No, he was subject to that. He was always called in a case when the machinery broke down.

Q.—You don't know whether Teegestrom is livin gor dead? A.—No, I don't know.

Q.—Didn't some one approach you and Teegestrom about a conversation that took place in the bunkhouse? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Whose statement was it? A.—Teegestrom's.

Q.—And you denied that he said it and he denied that he made it? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did any one ask you if Teegestrom had said "We didn't get them tonight but we will tomorrow night"? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You believe he was kidnapped? A.—I don't know. He disappeared.

KLAN HEARING TURNS TO MISSING WITNESS

New York Times

Harold Teegestrom's Father Says Son Would Write if He Were Free to Do So.

OTHER SON DID GET LETTER

This Declared He Would Return Jan. 20, but He Has Not Been Seen or Heard From Since.

OWNER OF KEYS SOUGHT

Bunch Found Near Lake Lafourche Is Believed to Be Clue to Deaths or Explosion.

Special to The New York Times.

BASTROP, La., Jan. 22.—Harold Teegestrom, 19 years old, and until his mysterious disappearance Dec. 29 timekeeper at the plant of the Southern Carbon Company at Spyker, La., was the principal object of inquiry in today's session of the open hearing into the Morehouse outrages. The kidnapping and murder of Watt Daniel and Thomas F. Richards on the night of Aug. 24 was momentarily forgotten when Victor S. Teegestrom of Monroe, the missing witness's father, took the stand and told of how the boy had dropped out of sight.

Mr. Teegestrom said he did not know whether his son was dead or alive. He impressed the State's attorneys with his simple statement. He asserted he was certain that his son would write to him

if free to do so.

Mr. Teegestrom told of a letter received by his son, Clarence, on Jan. 12, which was written by Harold, and which said he would return to testify on Jan. 20. But the boy did not return, as his father confidently expected, and the witness frankly stated that he did not know what had become of him.

The disappearance of Teegestrom links up with the State's efforts to locate the owner of a ring of keys, found on the shores of Lake Lafourche after the mysterious explosion which raised the bodies of Daniel and Richards to the surface. One of these keys, it has been positively determined, is the key which opened the locks on the meter houses at the carbon plant in Spyker.

The State maintains that if the owner of that key can be found it can determine the identify of one man who was in the murder group that tortured and slew Daniel and Richards. But S. I. Bennett, manager of the carbon plant, testifying this morning, asserted when the keys were shown to him that apparently they were ones lost by a negro, Sim Harris, who was discharged from the carbon plant several months ago. Assistant Attorney General Walmsley stated during the noon recess that the keys in possession of the State are not the keys lost by the negro; that the negro lot his keys at a point at least seventeen miles from the spot where the keys in evidence were found.

Sidney Rogers, a 13-year-old boy, who was halted on the Cooper Lake road by hooded raiders on Wednesday night, and J. M. Knight, a Mer Rouge merchant, for whom he appears to have been mistaken by the raiders, testified, and were closely interrogated by Judge Odom as well as the attorneys for the State.

Bad Roads Hold Up Witnesses.

The first dozen witnesses called this morning failed to respond, as the rain last night made the roads impassable and kept them from the hearing. C. Wagster, a Mer Rouge man, finally came forward without being called. He explained he had been summoned Saturday.

Wagster testified he was playing cards in the home of J. L. Daniel, father of Watt Daniel, the night of the alleged attempt on the life of Dr. B. M. McKoin. Richards was also in the game, he said, but Daniel stayed out. Wagster said he quit the game about 10:30 o'clock. He and a man named Hicks, he said, went out together. About 10 minutes later he said he heard two shots. He testified that the game did not break up when he quit and that Daniel and Richards were both in the house when he and Hicks left.

S. J. Bennett, general manager of the Spyker Carbon Plant, who employed Harold Teegestrom, testified about Teegestrom's disappearance on Dec. 29, after somebody had called him out from his bed. Bennett was asked as to Teegestrom's duties at the carbon plant, and the testimoney served to draw out the information that Dean Ashcraft, who has already testified, was in charge of the meter house at the plant and was the man who had Teegestrom's keys brought to him after Teegestrom disappeared.

Mr. Guion had Bennett exhibit his own keys to the meter house and then compared them with the several keys found on the shores of Lake LaFourche, near the spot where the bodies of Daniel and Richards were brought to the surface.

"Do you know any reason why Teegestrom should have disappeared!" Mr. Guion asked.

"I do not," Bennett replied. "I haven't any idea. Teegestrom was in good spirits the last time I saw him and I enjoyed his friendship."

"Do you know whether Teegestron is dead or alive?" Mr. Guion asked.

"I don't," the witness replied.

Senator Warren exhibited the ring of keys found at Lake LaFourche and asked Bennett if he had ever seen them before. Bennett said he was not sure. He expressed the opinion that they had been lost about eight months ago by a negro, Sim Harris, who had the job Dean Ashcraft now holds. Bennett said he discharged the negro and the keys were lost many months before his discharge.

Berry Whetstone Was Warned.

Mrs. Sallie Whetstone, sister-in-law of Berry Whetstone, who lives near Mer Rouge, was asked if any one ever talked to her about the kidnapping.

"Yes" she replied, "Bertha Summers and I were walking to Mer Rouge and Gus Calhoun overtook us and said he had heard they got one of the Whetstones. He said he'd hate to be in Berry's shoes."

"What else did he tell you?"

"I don't know, except he said to tell my husband to tell Berry if he knew anything he had better not tell it."

The witness said she considered Gus Calhoun a friend and that he was just advising her.

"Gus just merely wanted to let Berry know if Berry recognized any members of the mob he had better keep his mouth shut," she said.

The witness told of hearing Berry Whetstone a few days after the kidnapping tell her husband one of their own cousins was in the hooded mob.

"Did he name him?" she was asked.

"No," she replied.

Jeff Burnett, under arrest on a murder charge, is a cousin of the Whetstones.

Mrs. Whetstone testified her husband told her of seeing Smith Stevenson driving his truck on the Mer Rouge-Bastrop road on the evening of August 24. He asked Stevenson for a lift to Mer Rouge, but Stevenson refused, she said, declaring he was only going a short distance. Stevenson was not masked, she said.

The opening of the afternoon session was delayed by the failure of witnesses to appear. The State's Attorneys held a long conference with Judge Odom, but its nature was not disclosed. A half dozen regular witnesses were called, but none responded.

J. M. Knight, who is said to have been sought by a hooded mob last Wednesday near Mer Rouge, was seen by Judge Odom and brought to the witness stand. He said he ran a meat market and a restaurant.

"Have you had any threats from a law and order committee?" he was asked.

"No."

"Any visits?"

"On the night of August 24 some folks called at the door—my boy thought they were ladies—but when we got out they had gone. They had something over their heads."

The State's Attorneys had in mind reports of recent visits; that Knight had "callers" on the night of August 24 was news to the prosecution and everybody became interested.

Teegestrom's Father Ttestifies.

While Knight was testifying some of the State's witnesses began to appear. Victor S. Teegestrom, father of Harold, the missing witness, was called.

"How many sons have you?" he was asked.

"Three, Clarence, Harold and Oscar."

"Do you know where Harold is?"

"Have you heard anything from him?"

"No sir, but my son got a letter from him a week ago."

Teegestrom told of seeing a letter from his son on which was written, "Somewhere in the United States." The letter was dated Jan. 12, he said.

"Could you determine by the post mark where the letter was mailed?"

"No."

"The letter satisfied you that your son was still alive?"

"Yes sir."

"Had he ever discussed with you that Federal agents had talked to him about agedies in this town?"

"No sir?"

"Did he advise you in any way that he intended leaving?"

"He did not."

"Have you had any other communication from him?"

"No sir."

"You have no idea where he is?"

"None whatever."

"What did the letter to your son say?"

"That he was alright and expected to come home and testify. We expected him last Saturday."

"Yon don't think he has any desire to conceal anything?"

"I do not, sir."

"You want to see this whole matter thoroughly investigated?"

"I do sir."

"When did you first learn that your son got a letter from Harold?"

"From Clarence."

At this point the old man could contain himself no longer and broke into tears.

"We want to help you, Mr. Teegestrom," said Mr. Guion.

"I want to help you, too," he declared, fervently, tears running down his cheeks. He bit his lip in an effort to control himself.

"Where was the letter addressed from?"

"I don't know."

"Was the leter addressed in his own handwriting?"

"I am sure of that. It was his own handwriting."

"Don't you think he would write to you if he could?"

"I have been under the impression that the Government agents interrupted the mail."

Mr. Guion assured the witness that he was in error in that impression.

"So there is not a thing you know that can throw light on your son's whereabouts!"

"No, sir."

Mr. Guion told the witness that the State had no evidence that would implicate Harold Teegestrom in any crime whatsoever.

"I am sure that he was in no crime," said the father.

"You feel reasonably sure if your boy were able to communicate with you, he'd do so?"

"Yes sir, I know it."

"Can you think, at this time of any one who has given you assurance your son is safe?"

"None in particular; but every one, friends and strangers, have assured it."

"Where did you son receive this letter?"

"At the carbon plant. It was handed to him by Mr. Bennett, the mnaager."

Saw Hooded Men on Aug. 24.

J. T. Ellis of Mer Rouge was called. He testified he came to Bastrop with L. L. Davidson on Aug. 24.

"Did you have a pleasant trip!"

"No, sir. We were on our way back when we saw a party of men in the road. They all were black-hooded and many were armed. We passed through them. They looked into our car closely, but none spoke to us."

"Did you get out of your car?"

"Yes. I got out and looked around to see if I could identify any of them. I was attracted by one who weighed about 175 pounds and who was about 5 feet 10 inches in height. He carried an old shotgun that was repaired in the middle. I noticed that in particular."

"Did you see Daniel?"

"I saw old man Daniel and W. C. Andrews. They were tied and blindfolded."

"Did you talk to Hugh Andrews, W. C.'s brother about this?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did he tell you he recognized any of them?"

"Yes sir, he did."

"What did you say!"

"I told him I'd be out till the cocks crowed if it had ben my brother being carried away by those men."

"Did Andrews tell you whom he recognized?"

"No, sir."

"Did you recognize any of them?"

"No, sir."

"If that gun was shown to you again would you recognize it?"

"I think I would."

"Had you ever seen one like it before?"

"Since, I've seen one I thought looked like it."

"Did you recognize any one that night!"

"No sir, I did noe."

Boy Tells of Wednesday Raid.

The hearing was halted again for lack of witnesses. The Court asked if there was any one present who had been subpoenaed in the case. There was no answer. Judge Odom then asked for Sidney Rogers, 13 years old, stopped by the hooded mob last Wednesday night.

"Did you go to Mer Rouge last Wednesday?" he was asked by Mr. Guion.

"Yes, sir. I went by myself in the wagon to get some feed."

"What road did you take?"

"The Cooper Lake road."

"What time did you start for your home?"

"About 7 o'clock. I was waiting for Mr. Knight."

"Had the feed came?"

"No, sir, I did not have anything in the wagon."

"You were alone when you were held up?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, tell us about it?"

"About two miles from Mer Rouge, on my way home, the horses jumped and I fell out of the wagon. Then a man in a black hood told me to stop and asked 'Is that you, Mr. Knight?' I said, 'No,' and he told me to go on."

"How many were there?"

"About eight."

"Did they all have hoods on?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you start on again?"

"Well, the horses had run away. I caught them, and then I went home."

"Did you recognize any voices."

"No, sir, but the man who did the talking was a big man, with a heavy voice."

"How close to the men were you?"

"About ten feet, where I fell out. The wagon wheel rolled over my ha and took it off my head."

Klansman Freed Of Raid on Prison

DE RIDDER, La., Jan. 20.—Sheffield Bridgewater, former exalted cyclops of Beauregard parish klan No. 9, was acquitted tonight of charges of conspiracy to commit assault and battery in connection with a raid on the parish jail at which time a negro was removed by six men alleged to have been dressed in white robes.

GRAND JURY GIVEN STRONG CHARGE BY DISTRICT JURIST

Montgomery Advertiser

Work of Probing Mer Rouge Kidnapping Started at Bastrop

Montgomery, Ala.

(Associated Press)

BASTROP LA., March 5.—The Morehouse parish grand jury was drawn today and charged by District Judge Fred M. Odom.

State Attorney General A. V. Coco expects to appear tomorrow and submit evidence obtained at the open hearing here in January into kidnappings, floggings and other activities of masked bands, which the state charges were composed of members of the Ku Klux Klan, and will ask for from thirty to fifty indictments ranging from assault and battery to murder, the last in connection with the kidnapping and slaying of Watt Daniel and T. F. Richard, of Mer Rouge, last August 24. 3/6/23

From the panel of twenty summoned for jury duty Judge Odom selected J. C. Evans, of Okridge, a farmer, as foreman.

Estimates of the number of klansmen on the jury run as high as six, but this feature did not seem to be regarded as of importance since the attorney general had stated that he would be willing to place the evidence before a jury composed entirely of klansmen if they would only discharge their duty as sworn officials of the court.

B. U. Hood, one of the jurymen, was called as a witness at the open hearing, but when he took the stand and was questioned concerning his knowledge of the kidnapping of Daniel and Richard it developed he was at work in a distant part of the parish the day it occurred and knew nothing of it until the next day.

Nothing concerning its inquiry is expected from the jury until it makes its final report to the court. Criminal cases of a routine character which it will investigate are usually few in number and it is believed it will be ready to report within a week or ten days.

The state will present a brief of the transcript of the testimony taken at the open hearing and it was hinted today that it might call one or two witnesses who testified then in order to clear up for the jury several features of the case.

Judge Odom's charge to the jury was in two parts, first an extemporaneous address along routine lines, and later a lengthy written charge devoted entirely to the hooded operations and observance of the law. Persons with long experience in court work and associates of the attorney general pronounced it one of the strongest utterances in favor of the law and order they had ever heard delivered from the bench.

Captain J. K. Skipwith, exalted cyclops of the Morehouse parish Ku Klux Klan, who figured prominently in the testimony of witnesses at the open hearing and who was among the spectators in court today, declared it "a very good charge."

Judge Odom supplemented the prepared charge with a few extemporaneous remarks and concluded:

"There is only one law and that is the written law. If you should find that anybody has violated the law, punish him."

The judge in referring directly to the Ku Klux Klan in his charge said:

"The violation of the law to which I have called your special attention has been laid at the door of the Ku Klux Klan. Whether

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Louisiana.

BASTROP HEARING SCORED AS NULLITY BY JUDGE BARNETT

1-26-23

Attorney for Men Declares Evidence Gathered Cannot Be Legally Used in Court.

Atlanta Ga

COCO LAUNCHES ATTACK ON KLAN IN PARISH

Atlanta Constitution

Declares at End of Hearing That Organization Responsible for Disorders and Lawlessness.

Constitution

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Bastrop, La., January 25.—The open hearing here conducted by the state of Louisiana into the operations of masked men in the parish, which Attorney General A. V. Coco has characterized as the "Morehouse atrocities," ended today after having been in session continuously since January 5. Scores of witnesses testified concerning floggings, deportations, circulation of warnings by a "vigilante committee," kidnappings and the spiriting away of Watt Daniel and T. F. Richard on August 24, of whom no trace was found until their bodies floated to the surface from the depths of Lake La Fourche on December 22.

Leon Jones, of Moselle, Miss., the only witness at the concluding session, testified that his car was disabled on the highway about three-quarters of a mile from Lake La Fourche "some time in August," and that during the night one small touring car and a small truck containing masked men and two others who appeared to be prisoners, passed him bound toward the lake. Some time later the cars returned from the lake and he said there seemed to be no prisoners.

The hearing adjourned at 10:25 o'clock this forenoon, but a few minutes prior to that time Attorney General Coco made a statement to the court, declaring that evidence had been developed sufficient to show the Ku Klux Klan responsible for lawlessness in the parish.

Barnett Scored Hearing.

Judge W. M. Barnett, counsel for the only men who, expecting they will be defendants, have retained legal aid, attacked in a lengthy formal statement the legality of the open hearing and the character of testimony adduced.

Judge Barnett's statement, the under section 1,018 of the revised statutes of this state.

"The statute does not provide that witnesses may be drawn before a first formal comment from the defense, follows in part:

"This proceeding has been held court and grilled and cross-examined, but in order that their depositions may be taken.

"None of this has been done in this case, therefore this whole proceeding in my judgment is a nullity and the testimony adduced cannot be legally used in any proceedings whatsoever. It cannot even be used legally before a grand jury; it would be hearsay, and any bill of indictment predicated upon this testimony would be quashed by the court.

"The corpus delicti has not been established to a reasonable certainty, to say nothing of the rule that it must be established beyond a reasonable doubt. Two bodies were found in Lake LaFourche; the coroner of the parish, Dr. O. M. Patterson, a man of unquestionable integrity and standing both as a citizen and as a physician, was not permitted to make an examination of them. He never got closer than forty feet to the bodies while they were yet in the water, and he was told that he could not make further examination; while at the same time two pathologists seemed to have already been arranged with, even prior to the finding of the bodies, who were to come and make an examination which would disclose the manner in which the bodies found came to their death. And it might be said here that their testimony was not at all disappointing in this regard.

Doubts Identity.

"There is more than a doubt as to the identity of these bodies which is entertained in the minds of people generally. Those who heard the testimony without exception entertained such doubt, and after the pathologists have made their full report on the matter there was a general unbelief left upon the minds of all fair-minded people.

"Many witnesses were called to connect various and sundry persons with the mob that kidnaped and carried away Daniel and Richard, and, the testimony produced showed every earmark of having been worked up by agents of the department of justice and was so conflicting that it destroyed itself. It was manifest from the very beginning that the real motive behind the prosecution was to convict the Ku Klux Klan in the forum of public opinion, without regard as to whether or not the perpetrators of the crime would be uncovered.

"Without exception there was no material or vital point against any individual established, except by the most partisan testimony and testimony which could not stand the fire of cross examination or the test of character necessary to give it verity.

"The activities of the Ku Klux Klan were gone into with great pains and in my judgment the evidence does not sustain the charge that they are responsible for this crime or had anything to do with it. There are other activities of minor importance where immorality and lawlessness were being practiced, that they perhaps did take some part, but in no case is a crime or misdemeanor disclosed where it is definitely shown that the K. K. K. took any part and in no instance has any actually been shown except in furtherance of law enforcement and morality. As a lawyer, having had a good many years of experience in the practice and several years' experience as a district attorney and as district judge, I am of the opinion that this proceeding as it has been carried on, is an abuse of the law. I do not mean that in every instance and with every witness there was an abuse of the law or the machinery of the court, but in a number of instances during this proceeding methods were adopted which cannot be sanctioned by either the judicial or the lay mind.

State Done Harm.

"The state of Louisiana, and especially Morehouse parish, has been done incalculable harm by the publicity of sensational matter, 90 per cent of which has been without any substantial foundations whatever, and from all of the evidence of the hearing and the manner by which it was conducted, it impresses the reasonable mind that a great stage play has been given the public with other motives behind it, rather than the desire on the part of the governor to really bring the guilty parties to trial.

"I have one other thing to say, and that is that the persons who have been named as having been connected with this kidnaping affair will prove their unqualified innocence when we have an opportunity of speaking before a court of justice."

Attorney General Coco, who addressed the court immediately before adjournment, declared that since the advent of the klan in the parish there had arisen "a condition of disorder anl lawlessness which has ripened into a supercession of constituted authorities by the K. K. K., and the establishment of a government of its own." The parish, he added, "was on the brink of riot and bloodshed," when Governor Parker sent troops here and initiated the investigation.

Mr. Coco declared that while it might be conceded many klansmen did not actually participate in acts of lawlessness, "they nevertheless may be deemed responsible therefor by reason of their silence and inaction."

The text of the statement follows:

"May it please the court:

"The state has decided to discontinue these proceedings, for the present at least, and until such time as conditions may justify their resumption. The hope is expressed, however, that this may not become necessary.

"Before taking our leave of your honor and of this parish, I desire to express my gratification at the orderly and dignified manner in which these proceedings have been conducted, and my pleasure in the assistance we have received from the officers in obtaining the prompt attendance of our witnesses and in preserving order.

"On the other hand, it is my very painful and humiliating duty to refer to the deplorable conditions in this parish, as revealed by the evidence. The proof is convincing that since the advent of the K. K. K. in this parish there has gradually arisen a condition of disorder and lawlessness, which has ripened into a supercession of constituted authorities by the K. K. K. and the establishment of a government of its own, from which a reign of terror and chaos have resulted, and the parish was on the brink of riot and bloodshed when the governor sent the militia here and these proceedings were initiated.

"While it may be conceded that many klansmen did not actually participate or encourage these many acts of lawlessness and crime, which finally culminated in the murder of Watt Daniel and T. F. Richard, they may nevertheless be deemed responsible therefor by reasons of their silence and inaction. These offenses and crimes were committed in the name of the order, under the protection of its regalia and in the use of its recognized methods and practices, and under the leadership of its officers, the principal of which has, for the last six months at least, brought about a condition in this parish which is a blot upon our civilization and brings into question the proud title of American citizenship.

"The flogging of citizens, their deportation and banishment and other kindred offenses, were but mere pastimes and of such frequent occurence that they were accepted as commonplace things, the protest against which was itself sufficient ground for deportation.

"Without going into detail, we beg to say that the conclusion we have reached is that many persons have been identified and connected with these many acts of violence and crime, leading to and including the kidnaping of August 24, 1922, and the murder of Watt Daniel and T. F. Richard, and it is the purpose of the state to present this evidence to the grand jury for its consideration and action as soon as we can get a transcript of it."

KLAN TO WAGE BITTER POLITICAL BATTLE

Enraged at Mer Rouge Revelations, Will Seek to Control Louisiana Offices.

N.Y. Times 1-28-23

FOES PREPARE CAMPAIGN

Formation of Secret Group Within Order and Suppression of Publicity Are Planned.

New York Times

Special to The New York Times.

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 27.—The fiercest political battle ever staged in Louisiana is in prospect in the next State campaign, with the Ku Klux Klan and the foes of the hooded fraternity lined up for a desperate struggle. Enemies of the members of the "Invisible Empire" are determined that no important office shall be permitted to go to a candidate espousing the principles of the Klan. Realizing that the organization will make a strenuous struggle to get one of its members or sympathizers in the gubernatorial chair when Governor John M. Parker steps out (under the law he cannot run for office again), anti-Klansmen have perfected a questionnaire which will be put up to candidates for all offices.

This course was adopted when it became known that B. Y. Clarke, formerly Acting Imperial Wizard of the Klan, had sent out a secret statement to a selected few Louisiana politicians who are members of the order, inviting them to join a political Klan within the Ku Klux Klan. The invitation caused at least one prominent Klansman to renounce the order and make public the Klan within a Klan scheme.

Clarke's statement reveals the purpose of the political Klan, or Imperial Klan, as it is known officially at Klan headquarters, to take in Congressmen, Senators, Governors, Judges, and others of political prominence, who are to form an inner circle and whose membership is not to be revealed to the other members of the Invisible Empire. The officeholders are to be initiated at star chamber sessions of the Klan by imperial authority from headquarters.

Secret Klan Within Klan.

The closing paragraph of the Clarke statement shows that the group of men composing the "Imperial Klan" are to dictate the political policy of the masked organization and that the local members are expected to obey orders from headquarters without question. Clarke's statement in part follows:

"We are face to face with the opportunity of bringing into the organization men of large type but men whose identity we want to absolutely conceal from even their local Klan—the Klan which is located where they live. For instance, Congressmen, Senators, Governors, judges and others whom we can line up as real Klansmen, but which it would be best for them and for us for their identity to be completely and absolutely concealed.

"These men can be passed upon in the Imperial Klan and put upon the roster of the Imperial Klan and given the Imperial passport to enter their local Klan at anytime it was thought best to let them go there and uncover their identity as Klansmen. I believe this feature of the Imperial Klan's possibilities alone justifies its establishment at this time.

"It will not be long before Klans in

all parts of the nation will begin to send in petitions of various kinds to be discussed by the Imperial Klan. Problems of local character, problems of national character, will come before this body to be discussed by the head of the operating forces of the organization and the action taken will be passed down in full detail to all of the Klans throughout the nation. I think we have made a forward step and I am heartily in favor of it."

The former Klansmen from whom this statement was obtained, said:

"This is an attempt to create a secret political oligarchy in Louisiana. If these secret political bosses should by some chance, get in power, conditions far worse tha nthose of the Reconstruction period will result. The shocking revelations in Morehouse Parish would be duplicated in many other parishes and we would have anarchy. No man's life would be safe. The State of Louisiana would become an armed camp. I do not believe the people will take any chances. Klanism will be the paramount issue in the coming campaign and the Klan will be snowed under."

Questionnaire for Candidates.

A sample of the questionnaire candidates will be asked to fill out follows:

"1. Are you, or have you ever been, naturalized as a citizen of the Invisible Empire, commonly known as the Ku Klx Klan?

"2. Which do you consider the most sacred of oaths, the oath you take while qualifying for office or that of any secret organization under the sun?

"3. Do you believe in the right to worship God according to the dictates of your own conscience, the absolute separation of Church and State, and that all religious denominations should be protected so long as they comply with the written laws of the land and do not make themselves obnoxious to society?

"4. If elected will you abstain from affiliating with any and all secret organizations who conceal their membership by permitting perjury and concealing their identity behind white and black masks?"

A. E. Farland, Chief of the Department of Justice agents, engaged in the investigation of the Klan outrages in Morehouse Parish, left here for Washington tonight, where he will make an exhaustive report on Klan conditions in Louisiana to the highest officials of the nation. It is thought probabe that President Harding will ask for a full report on the Morehouse investigation, and the Attorney General's office believes that a Federal drive of nation-wide proportions will be begun against the Klan before the Morehouse Grand Jury takes final action on the cases groging out of the kidnapping and murder of Watt Daniel and Thomas F. Richards on August 24.

It was made known tonight that the Federa lauthorities will not only receive a full report on the situation in Morehouse parish, but will also have access to a large amount of information, which has come to Governor Parker since the beginning of the inquiry in Louisiana. Much of this information was handed to the Governor voluntarily. Much of it was gathered under the direction of the State authorities, aided by the Federal agents. All of it would have a bearing on a nation-wide driv eagainst the "invisible empire" under the auspices of the United States Department of Justice.

Plot to Foil Publicity.

Among facts not shown at the Bastrop hearing but which have been well authenticated by the investigators is that the National Council of the Klan followed closely the proceedings of the open hearing and have promised moral and financial support to Klansmen accused in Morehouse, despite Captain Skipwith's statement to the contrary.

Moreover, it is now asserted that the national leaders of the Ku Klux Klan, infuriated by the wide publicity given to the proceedings at Bastrop, are determined to reorganize along different lines with a view to muzzling the press. The plan calls for the enlistment of employes of newspapers, telegraph operators and others engaged in the distribution of news of national importance, and the employment of methods which smack strongly of the tricks of the I. W. W. and Communists in blocking unfavorable publicity.

Reports to Governor Parker indicate that the Klan, from a country-wide standpoint, is seeing a slump in its campaign for new members; has seen the better class of its membership withdrawing and is now forced to appeal to the baser elements of the population.

Louisiana officials have been informed that in Kansas City the Klan, strong enough last Fall to defeat in his own section of the State, Senator James A. Reed in his successful contest for reelection, has split wide open with the results that the original organization has changed its program, eliminating its attack on Jews, Roman Catholics and negroes, and confining its activities to a fight on Greeks and other foreigners from Southern Europe. The faction which stood up for the original principles of the Klan, that is, persecution of Jews, Catholics and negroes, has organized a separate society, known as the American Klan, and with a smaller force, and a different name, is waging the battle formerly conducted by the original Ku Klux Klan.

In a murder trial opening tomorrow in Ardmore, Okla., Klan issues are at stake and the Klan is said to be openly divided in the conflict. In Arkansas, with the Government forces largely favorable to the Klan, the State Legislature has started an investigation of Klan lawlessness in Harrison. Reports indicate that the fight started by former Governor Henry J. Allen, who has been succeeded by a Democrat, has virtually eliminated the "inviisble empire" from that State.

Even in the Morehouse Parish, where there were 800 men voters, 500 of them Klansmen, prior to the murders of Aug. 24, the Klan, it is freely predicted, cannot survive more than six months. There are Klansmen there who are openly hostile to Skipwith. This has been learned positively by Federal investigators. It is predicted that there will be a demand for a new Cyclops, and it also is freely predicted that there will not be a man in Morehouse Parish willing to accept the rsponsibility.

Without Skipwith there can be no Klan in Morehouse Parish, according to Bastrop leaders, and with the abdication of the aged Cyclops the only solution, it is believed, would be the dissolution of the Morehouse Klan chapter altogether.

With Attorney General Coco resting at his home at Marsville, his assistants in New Orleans early this afternoon began the transcription of the huge volume of testimony taken at the Bastrop hearing.

While the Attorney General's forces reserved much of their ammunition for recital before the Grand Jury, enough testimony was gathered st the open hearing, they admit, to make it reasonably certain that charges of murder will be preferred against Captain J. K. Skipwith, Exalted Cyclops of the Morehouse Klan; E. N. (Newt) Gray, a deacon in the Missionary Baptist Church and prosperous farmer; Oliver Skipwith, a son of Captain J. K. Skipwith, and Smith Stevenson, who was identified as the driver of the truck on which Daniel and Richards were carried through Bastrop on their way to the place of execution.

Among others who will be charged with murder are five Klansmen from Ashley County, Ark., two of whom, it was admitted tonight, have been examined by Secret Service agents.

Skipwith Orders Klan to Be Good.

Special to The New York Times.

BASTROP, La., Jan. 27.—Captain J. K. Skipwith, Exalted Cyclops of the Morehouse Klan, sent word down the line to all of his followers today that a single infraction of the law would not be tolerated by the Klan or by the Exalted Cyclops himself.

"I have given my promise to Attorney General Coco as a Southern gentleman that I would do all that I could to keep down any trouble in Morehouse Parish until the Grand Jury is convened on the first Monday in March," said Skipwith tonight. "I thought this would be sufficient, but there have been signs that some persons thought I was joking, and I believe it may be necessary for me to repeat that so far as I am concerned I do not want any monkey business."

Skipwith is back in Bastrop after a visit to Monroe, where it is said that he was advised by high Klan officials that it would be a feather in the cap of the Morehouse Klan if Morehouse Parish made a record for law observance until after the Grand Jury session in March at least. Skipwith was asked tonight if he had any more information concerning his announced theory that Thomas F. Richards is still alive.

"I am not giving out any interviews any more," he reylied. "I have always believed Richards is alive. I think we can prove Richards was sent out of the country after he told all he knew about Daniel. Richards was afraid of Daniel and he watned to go. I am willing to tell all I know to the Morehouse Grand Jury. I have always been willing to tell all I know when the proper time comes, but not before. The Attorney General's staff is apparently trying to smoke me out, but I will say that when I get ready to tell what I know I will tell it."

lieved to have been seen near Shrewsbury, a New Orleans suburb, late this afternoon. Secret Service men dashed out in an automobile and combed the roads leading north from Shrewsbury in an effort to find the man suspected of being the friend of Jeff Burnett, whose testimony, it is believed, will prove a big help in bringing to justice the hooded men who slew Watt Daniel and T. F. Richards.

A stranger wearing khaki trousers and walking with a limp and who in every way resembled photographs and the description of Teegestrom halted the car of William Krebs near Shrewsbury and asked "the nearest route north."

"Where do you want to go?" asked Krebs, who was struck by the youth's striking resemblance to Teegestrom. "Oh, North," was the reply. "I want to get to Canada, but I've got to walk it."

Krebs pointed out the Jefferson Highway and then telephoned to the Department of Justice. Flyers were sent out to all towns and villages on the highway to be on the lookout for the youth whose description has been widely published. Department of Justice operatives believe Teegestrom has been terrified by the Klan and fears to go on the witness stand and tell what he knows.

Just beyond Shrewsbury residents had seen the stranger leave the highway and go into a thicket. The thicket was searched without avail.

WITNESS TELLS OF MOB'S ACTIONS

Atlanta Georgian 1-26-23

Took Victims to Lake, Returned Without Them, Is Tourist's Testimony.

By WILLIAM K. HUTCHINSON, Staff Correspondent of the I. N. S.

COURT HOUSE, BASTROP, La., Jan. 25.—L. Leon Jones, a Mississippi farmer, openly charged that he saw members of the "hooded mob" take their victims to the shore of Lake LaFourche and return without them, while testifying Thursday at the Mer Rouge murder inquiry.

The open hearing was formally ended a few minutes after the Attorney General concluded his statement. Judge Fred L. Odom, who presided, declared the investigation indefinitely adjourned "pending call of the court."

The investigation may be reopened at any time. State authorities, however, will confine their future prosecution to the grand jury proceedings, or special "information" cases unless some unusual development occurs. The grand jury investigation will not start until all evidence taken at the open hearing has been prepared in brief form. This may take four weeks or more, probably throwing the investigation before the new parish grand jury which convenes March 1.

SEARCH FOR BOY CONTINUES.

The seach for Harold L. Teegerstrom, missing witness, continued Thursday but state authorities were not pushing it with the same vigor as previously.

"Teegerstrom has ceased to be a vital point in the prosecution," said one member of the Attorney General's staff. "We believe his friends know where he is and we have abandoned all theories of foul play."

The state troops, who were sent into Morehouse Parish by Governor Parker when the open hearing started, were ordered relieved from duty. The soldiers will have left the parish before nightfall.

Their departure was coincident with an announcement from Governor Parker's office that martial law will be declared at the first sign of violence. Civil authorities at the same time announced they would use their full forces to stop future disorders.

WITNESS RECENTLY FOUND.

Jones was motoring cross-country on the night of the murders when his machine broke down on the Lake LaFourche road. He disappeared immediately afterwards and was located 10 days ago at his Mississippi home.

Ku-Klux Purposes and Methods.

Chicago Daily News

In the meetings that have been held in Chicago this week to consider measures for combating the influence of the Ku-Klux klan much has developed in condemnation of that organization and nothing to justify its existence. The most telling indictment, of course, was brought by Gov. John M. Parker of Louisiana, in whose state have developed the worst features of the dangerous klan situation. At Mer Rouge kidnaping and murder of the most atrocious sort were executed by an invisible force set up in opposition to the laws of organized society.

Doubtless among the many thousands of the klan throughout the United States there is a high percentage that holds the honest belief that the organization is useful and lawful. Of course they are mistaken. The klan may have legal and laudable purposes, but it sets about achieving them by improper and illegal means. It is chiefly effective through the fear that it inspires by its secret tyranny. It employs the methods of the Neapolitan camorra and the Sicilian mafia. Like the camorrists, the members of the klan take an oath of secrecy and fidelity and, like the camorrists, some members of the klan have not hesitated to commit any crime up to and including murder.

With the commission of such crimes as have been charged against the klan no more than a small percentage of the members presumably are in sympathy. The others, who do not believe the klan guilty, at least cannot deny that behind the mask and under the pledge of secrecy that shields the members unscrupulous individuals hide and use the organization for purposes of revenge or for other evil ends. 3-1-23

This country cannot tolerate organizations whose members hide their identity behind masks and set up a tyranny of fear. Such organizations are not democratic but are destructive of democracy. In the United States there are plenty of wrongs to be righted and evils to be removed, but the work must be done fearlessly, manfully, in the open. If the Ku-Klux members want really to serve their country let them come into the light and stand or fall by the righteousness or unrighteousness of their cause.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Louisiana.

MASKED TERRORISTS SLOWLY CRUSHED LIFE FROM THEIR VICTIMS

Savage Tortures Revealed in Physicians' Reports.

MARTIAL LAW FORECAST

Disarming of Federal Agents Causes Acute Situation.

Commercial Appeal 1/7/23

"DOC" M'KOIN ARRIVES

Limbs of Watt Daniel and Richards Were Wrenched From Their Bodies—In Some Torture Machine Their Lives Were Slowly Crushed Out, According to Evidence—Revolting Butchery Performed on Maj. Watt Daniel.

BY ROBERT LEE.

(By Chicago Tribune-Commercial Appeal Leased Wire.)

BASTROP, La., Jan. 6.—Martial law here seems to be a matter of moments. There is a tenseness in the situation which may be precipitated into open trouble of a dangerous nature.

No small contributing cause is the determined protest of the seven secret service agents of the federal department of justice.

Headed by Chief A. E. Farland, these operatives, on whose disclosures the entire process of the case is based, are protesting vigorously against being disarmed in the courtroom, while Klansmen and sympathizers are only perfunctorily searched by Sheriff Carpenter's deputies as they enter the courtroom.

Opening of court was delayed this morning more than an hour by a demand from Chief Farland that he and his men be not molested in the carrying of weapons.

At Mercy of Gunmen.

"Friends of the klan are permitted to carry guns," was his charge. "All others, including the federal agents, have been placed at the mercy of gunmen as a result of Judge Odom's order."

There is no disposition to place the blame on Judge Odom, but it is charged that the deputies are searching only anti-klan men as they approach the entrance to the court.

When Chief Farland's protest was made to Attorney General Coco and Adjutant General Toombs it was decided to go into conference. For the present a truce has been reached.

At 10:20 o'clock the hearing was resumed. Peter Mulkern, an undertaker of Monroe, was the first witness. He told of caring for the bodies of Watt Daniel and Thomas F. Richards, whose headless and armless and legless trunks were found in Lake La Fourche.

Were Crushed to Death.

Following Mulkern's description of the technical care he gave the bodies the state introduced the reports of Dr. Charles Duval and Dr. John A. Lanford, pathologists, who examined the two bodies. Cooly, scientifically, Daniel and Richards were crushed to death by hooded terrorists, the pathologists declared. With barbarous ingenuity, hands and feet were wrenched from the battered bodies, the statement explains.

Dr. B. M. McKoin, who with Cyclops Skipwith, is in the center of glare in the hearing, entered the courtroom this afternoon. Almost instantly he became the conspicuous figure of the proceedings.

McKoin at first sat in a chair on the main floor. Then he moved to one of the galleries. Instantly women began leaving their seats to ascend to the gallery and congratulate him.

His Grin Vanishes.

While he was thus being felicitated, his face lighted up by a huge grin, old Daniel slowly entered the room and shuffled to a seat. Instantly McKoin's smile vanished and he gravely contemplated the old man who was flogged and whose son was murdered by a masked crew with which, it is charged, McKoin had sympathetic connections.

Throughout the session McKoin listened intently to the testimony, commenting from time to time to those who sat near him.

Scientific means were used to break each arm in three places and then the chest cavities of the helpless victims—one a world war veteran, and the other his friend—were smashed in by "pressure applied from front and from back," the witness declared.

The most grewsome outrages in the pages of history were outdone that night behind the veil of dense foliage in a sheltered spot in the wooded section near Mer Rouge after Daniel's father had been brutally beaten and two others had been severely flogged by the masked terror.

Turkish Outrages Outdone.

The Spanish Inquisition, Turkish outrages and tortures of Apaches in the 49 days were far less inhuman than the tragedy of that black night as described in Louisiana's noted public hearing.

Cloaked in the unemotional language of the man of science, also was described a crude operation, a revolting butchery—which had been performed on Daniel before his life was viciously crushed out. It was a story that evidently was charitable to the band of murderers.

Then the remains were wired to iron wheels and cast into Lake La Fourche. The two reports are practically identical, except that the crude operation performed on Daniel was not committed in the case of Richards. Courtroom interest was immediately drawn to the tragic souvenirs of the night of Aug. 24 by the entrance of soldiers bearing portions of the remains of Daniel and Richards.

While the report of the medical examiners was introduced as evidence it was only fragmentary when compared to the expanded explanation of Drs. Lanford and Duval. The physicians elaborated on their explanation by pointing out in the bones of the victims the undeniable evidence of the extreme brutality.

Old Mr. J. L. Daniel, father of Watt, sat gravely by the side of Adjt. Gen. Toombs as the medical men described in clinical frankness the savagery that must have been practiced on the bodies of the victims in order to produce the fractures shown by the mute human fragments.

The climax came when the bones of the two victims were produced, crushed through at regular intervals by some modern improvement on medieval torture-chamber methods. The bones were sewn with white thread to great squares of dun-colored cardboard, just as they would have looked if they had still been intact.

And at the gaps through which the inquisitors of the black hoods had crunched their "specially constructed device" were sewn the innumerable bone splinters that had been shattered out of the living tissue.

"The bones of the arms and legs were broken in three places," Dr. Duval said. "The striking features of the fractures or breaks in the bones, always three in number, in the arms and legs, were that they were about equidistant. Indications were breaks produced by some force or forces that came from different directions."

Mutilated During Life.

"When would you say the cutting operation performed on Daniel's body took place?" Dr. Duval was asked.

"During life," the physician replied.

He testified that the head was crushed "by forces coming in different directions as though from some instrument, such as a vise."

"Could the injuries have been produced by beating?"

"I don't think so," Dr. Duval said.

"Were the injuries inflicted before death?" Attorney General Coco, who conducted the questioning, asked.

"Yes," Dr. Duval replied.

He explained that any one of several injuries noted could have caused death.

"My idea is that the body was most inhumanly tortured," Dr. Duval said in answer to another question.

"The striking symmetry of the bone fractures and their relationship to injuries of the surrounding soft tissues suggest that the body was subjected to some specially constructed device designed for inflicting punishment."

Limbs Torn From Body.

After describing the condition of the bodies at the time the autopsy was performed, of parts of clothing about the bodies and of a watch, the crystal crushed and the hands indicating 10 o'clock, taken from one of the bodies, the report in the case of Daniel continued:

"The tendons and ligaments about the stumps of the legs and forearms are ragged and uneven as though they had been torn or pulled from their attachments.

"The bones of the body, particularly those of the extremities (legs and arms), are found fractured. These fractures are compound."

But the first tale of the flogging came from the lips of W. C. Andrews—stockily built, good natured and smiling of countenance—a farmer of Mer Rouge.

One of the Men Flogged.

Andrews, one of the five kidnaped by the mob, said he had gone to Bastrop August 24 to attend the baseball game and barbecue with J. T. Norworthy, riding with him in Andrews' car.

"We got here about 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning, in time to see the first baseball game," he said. "We left just before sundown."

"What time did you return?" asked Attorney General Coco.

"I started to return, but I didn't get there."

"About a mile or so out of town, up on a dump—that old tramroad out there—I was held up by a bunch of black-hooded men. There were about 15 or 20 of them."

"Was that on a public road?"

"Yes. One man came to the side where I was driving, pointed a gun at me and told me to get out. I did. I was blindfolded and my hands tied before me. They set me off at the side of the road, about 25 to 50 feet away."

"What did they say to you?"

"They said they wanted me. One of them said, 'Here's one of the men we want.'"

"Did you then recognize any of them or recognize their voices?"

"No, I recognized though the voice of J. L. Daniel, father of Watt Daniel. Then I heard them say they wanted some others. They got Richards next. When they put him beside me he asked: 'Is that you, W. C.?' and I told him it was. I said, 'I guess they are going to get all of us,' and he said, 'Reckon so.'

They got Watt Daniel and Tod Davenport then, I guess. I recognized Watt's voice when they told him to get up. I guess one of them shoved him or did something like that when he was slow in obeying. Watt said, 'Wait a minute, buddy, don't be so fast.'"

"Why did he say buddy? Those hooded men weren't buddies, were they?"

"Guess they wern't," said Andrews, smiling.

There was a barely suppressed laugh that ran the rounds of the court room at this. Attorney General Coco resumed the examination.

Andrews then described how the hooded men flogged him until he was numb.

"They took me down the road, but wouldn't say what they intended to do with me," Andrews said. "It seemed that we passed through Bastrop. Then I was taken from the car and questioned as to an attempt on the life of Dr. McKoin."

Andrews said that he knew nothing of it, but his captors expressed themselves as doubting his statement.

"They said they were going to whip me and make me tell."

"Then they whipped me."

Andrews said that the men next threatened to hang, but finally released him at Collinston, a town a short distance from Bastrop. He was told to "go back home and be a good boy," Andrews testified.

SKIP AND HIS TERRORS IN SHADOW OF ARREST

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn 1-3-23

Cyclops and 35 Others to Be Jailed, Report.

MORE MER ROUGE TROOPS

Cavalry Arrives to Prevent More Kidnapings—Activities of the Government Redoubled as Open Hearing Apprponches.

BY ROBERT LEE.

(Copyrighted Special to the Chicago Tribune, and The Commercial Appeal.)

MER ROUGE, La., Jan. 2.—Capt. J. K. Skipworth, exalted cyclops of Klan 34 of the Realm of Louisiana, is going to be under arrest tomorrow or next day, charged with murder.

More than 35 members of the Klan crew that kidnaped and murdered Watt Daniels and Thos. F. Richards on Aug. 24 also will be under arrest.

A troop of Louisiana cavalry is also expected to arrive in Morehouse Parish tomorrow morning. Orders for their encampment have been received. Officers from the adjutant general's department began today slowly taking over the control of the parish.

Today a new witness produced evidence positively identifying five klansmen as members of the hooded mob that participated in the killing of Daniels and Richards.

Drawing Final Plans.

With these preparations the various forces centered here in the fight to expose the Ku Klux Klan as the determining factor in the outrages which have occurred in the last 12 months are drawing the last plans for spectacular open hearing which is to convene in this parish on Friday. There still is some question of where the hearing is to be held, but as the time grows nearer it seems apparent that the parish court house in Bastrop will be the stage.

The State of Louisiana is supplying the troops and the legal talent. The federal government is supplying investigators from the Department of Justice. Three more federal men have arrived. The activities of the government have been redoubled. Day and night the automobiles of the secret agents are plowing the muddy roads of the primeval jungles and swamps, tracing klan propaganda and interviewing witnesses.

KLAN TO BE ACCUSED OF OTHER OUTRAGES

New York Times

Testimony at Mer Rouge Murders Hearing to Involve Crimes Covering Year.

1-1-23

75 UNDER SURVEILLANCE

Prosecution Feels Sure Indictments Will Follow Pathologists' Report at Coming Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—Evidence regarding alleged Ku Klux Klan and other organized atrocities in Louisiana dating back more than a year will be submitted next Friday at the open hearing at Bastrop when the State presents its case against "Jeff" Burnett and others as yet unnamed who are charged with being among the slayers of Watt Daniels and Thomas Richards at Mer Rouge on Aug. 24 last. The belief is expressed here that the testimony given at the Bastrop hearing will involve Ku Klux Klan leaders in other States.

That Attorney General Coco's office has virtually agreed on its plan of procedure was learned today from a most authoritative source. At least 75 persons have been under surveillance in the Mer Rouge investigations and the number of suspected persons may be increased if the open hearing testimony discloses evidence which the Attorney General's office believes is certain to be revealed.

Pathologists' Rport Withheld.

Inadequate jail facilities at Bastrop have been noted oficially and a temporary jail or stockade will have to be built or prisons in other parishes utilized when the State's forces finally put out the dragnet for all persons involved in the Morehouse County outrages.

Evedince relative to outrages by organized and masked bands for more than a year has been reviewed by the Attorney General's and testimony at the open hearing not only will reveal this evidence as applying particularly to the Mer Rouge murders, but will as well concern the alleged flogging of innocent citizens, not only in Morehouse Parish, but in other Louisiana parishes; the banishment of citizens from Morehouse and other parishes, and campaigns of terror which are said to have been conducted at hegular intervals by armed and masked bands.

That high officials of the Ku Klux Klan in Louisiana and other States may be called on to testify at the Bastrop hearing is more than probable, and as Klan leaders have voluntarily offered to assist the prosecution, the open hearing may bring to the surface the story of the organization's aims and activities throughout the nation.

Attorney General Coco spent Sunday in his office studying official reports and was joined later by T. Semmes Walmsley, Assistant Attorney General Neither would make a definite statement as to what had been learned at the pathological examinations of the bodies of Richards and Daniels. Drs. Charles W. Duval and John A. Lanford, the New Orleans pathologists, whose official report is to be submitted to the Attorney General Tuesday, do not agree as to whether the dynamiting was responsible for the bodies coming to the surface.

The Attorney General's attention was called to the fact that at least one of the victims had been subjected to an operation which could be performed with safety only by a skilled physician and was asked if a report was true that this operation had caused his death and the subsequent decision to kill the other victim and hurl the bodies into the lake.

The Attorney General refused to discuss the subject, intimating that the report of the pathologists would not be made public until the trial. He also refused to comment on whether the explosion of half a ton of dynamite was responsible for blowing off the men's heads. A report is current in Mer Rouge that the victims were beheaded by the murderers and that their heads were concealed at a different point from the bodies.

It is known that the report of the pathologists will for mone of the sensational features of the trial.

Witnesses who will be called may involve others, and there is no way to determine how many persons will be finally summoned for examination after the hearing has started. The Grand Jury will be asked to indict after the open hearing has done its work, and the assertion is made authoritatively that the State has assurances that the evidence will be so overwhelming that there will be no chance of a failure to indict, despite the widespread ramifications of the Klan in Morehouse Parish.

Says Band Had "Death Squad."

Special to The New York Times.

MER ROUGE, La., Dec. 31.—The hooded mob which kidnapped Watt Daniels and Thomas Richards, with others, divided itself into two squads after the men were seized, according to one of the investigators who is working on the case.

One was known as the "death squad" and the oher as the "whipping squad," the investigator said. The "death squad" took Daniels and Richards in charge, inflicted tortures which the pathologists for the State found caused death, and sought to hide the crime by casting the bodies into Lake Lafourche.

The "whipping squad," the investigator declared, had the job of whipping J. L. Daniels and W. C. Andrews. The whipping, he said, was done near Lake Boueff, a few miles southwest of Collinston.

Managers of industrial plants around Bastrop are having difficulty in keeping their employes, especially negroes, among whom rumors have inspired fear of an outbreak as the result of the tense situation over the murder investigation situation. Many of the workmen live five or six miles from town, and they say they are afraid to go to and from work.

Except for this Morehouse Parish was quiet on the eve of the New Year, and the only official word was that there would be nothing doing until Attorney General Coco arrived to present the State's case at the open hearing on Friday. Department of Justice agents had nothing to say. Mayor Goodwin of Bastrop issued a statement denying that conditions in Morehouse Parish were as they had been pictured. His statement read in part:

Mayor Defends Bastrop.

The community of which I am Mayor wishes to correct the false impression the public has obtained of our home country because of the outrage last August, which I, together with the people of Bastrop, most vigorously condemn. We hope the culprits will be brought to justice, not by way of extenuation but in justice to our people. One such unfortunate incident should not bring a blanket indictment of lawlessness upon us. We are not a gun-toting, wild, savage people. We are law-abiding, like the people in the rest of the United States. Other communities throughout the country have had similar tragedies in their midst but have not been condemned as a unit. Some of the press reports, we know, have been exaggerated, but we welcome all correspondents and only hope they will stay to record the final result as well as the steps that led to the situation."

Old Skip at Work.

But the activity of the klan has been no less apparent and energetic. Skipworth, the exalted cyclops solemnly treads the streets of Bastrop in his conspicuous gray fedora, his blue reefer and his gray trousers. He always is to be found on the public square.

He walks a few steps and then calls: "O Ben." A silent man in a slouch hat and with prominent bulges in his hip pockets detaches himself from a group to approach the cyclops. There is a whispered conversation and Ben resumes his group or hastens off and the cyclops resumes his tread. Now and again he passes into an office, confers for a few moments and then comes into the street again. He sees them all. He gives orders. They all seem to take deep interest in what he is saying. He doesn't hesitate to speak of the klan and its work.

"That damned whisky drinking, nigger loving, poker playing outfit down there to Mer Rouge is the cause of this," he says. "When I get ready to slam out a statement it'll be hotter than hell. We've tried to get them Mer Rouge people to lead moral lives. But it ain't in 'em. We've got a girl down there that we've made the daughter of the klan. I'll bet she's the best citizen of that damned town."

Daughter of the Klan.

This "daughter of the klan" is a person concerning whom there was comment last summer. The klan sent word to her that she must clear out. She was taken from her mother and sent to Little Rock. When she wanted to visit her mother she had to get permission from the cyclops. She is in Mer Rouge now. She has permission. Old Skip announces that through purification in the moral laundry of the klan she now is fit for society again. He says the klan is going to educate her and make a woman of her.

"She's a damned sight cleaner than she ever was, now that the klan has adopted her," says the gray cyclops. "Well, just wait for the hearing. I'll cut loose and tell about that town of Mer Rouge. Sodom in its palmiest days never approached that town. And the biggest joke of all is the government men are saying that they found the bodies of Daniels and Richards. How in hell could those bodies stay in Lake La Fourche four months and look like anything?"

Warrant Prepared.

The warrant has been prepared for Old Skip. The question of imprisonment next is to be considered. It seems apparent that the tiny Bastrop jail cannot hold the numbers to be arrested. New Orleans and Baton Rouge both have been suggested. Skipworth says he doesn't care a damn what they do. He proposes to fight the state and the government to a queen's taste. He says Dr. B. M. McKoin is as fine a man as you'll care to meet and that Dr. McKoin also will show the people of Mer Rouge where to get off at.

The state is preparing to inject into the evidence the killing of Dr. Thomby by Dr. McKoin several years ago. Nothing ever came of that killing. A coroner's jury in Galion, La., decided that the homicide was justifiable and nothing ever came of it. It is recalled that most of the men of Mer Rouge went on the bonds of McKoin when he was arrested for that shooting. Among those who signed the bonds were Watt Daniels and his father.

"Well, hell," says Old Skip, "McKoin will be back in a few days and he'll have something to say about all these things, I reckon."

He Simply Vanished.

It is the continuing intimidation of witnesses that brings new troops. The whole parish is under scrutiny of klan agents. No sooner does it become known that an inhabitant of a lonely, back country plantation has been in conversation with government agents than a warning is delivered by klansmen. Harold Teegestrom, the timekeeper for the Southern Carbon Company at Spyker was spirited away so quickly that he had not even an opportunity to snatch up his Christmas bonus check. He wore his working clothes. But there was not the least sign of a struggle. He simply vanished. And the reason for his disappearance has been amply supplied to the federal agents.

It is not the spoken defiance of the klan that has caused the governor to send in state troops or the government to investigate further. It is the discovery of definite evidence of guilt, definite recognition of individuals and definite knowledge of intimidation of witnesses. It is this definite knowledge that causes men of the parish to carry arms, many conspicuously, and the women to drive to market through the forest roads with shotguns in their buggies.

A Mer Rouge man sat down to eat tonight and as he did so eased himself of the burden of a huge navy revolver. "That baby goes to Bastrop with me," he said.

"I wouldn't do it, Bill," said an old townsman.

Bill tossed him a swift glance that might have meant anything. Then he said:

"And that ain't all. I'm going to have another one just like it. When I go to that hearin' I expect to sell out."

"Selling Out."

This "selling out" is a stock expression in this community. When one is confronted by an unequal number of enemies one doesn't beg off or make truces. He sells out. He kills as many of the enemy as he can before the enemy finally kills him. This was what old Mr. Daniels meant when he said that "Watt would have sold out if there had been a chance."

There came to light today a strange evidence of the instinctive regard for law which abides in Mer Rouge. One of those who has been protesting most vigorously against the encroachments of the klan described it.

"It was just a couple of days after the murders," he said. "The town got pretty badly het up. You see here in Mer Rouge we have always been just like a big family. Everybody knowed everybody else. If you wanted a car to drive somewhere, you just went out and took the first one you saw. It was all right. If you didn't get back till the next day, that was all right too.

"If you wanted to be driven somewhere, the first man or boy you met was glad to take you there. If you didn't want to go home, you just went and slept in the first house you come to. But the klan business split the town family right to pieces. Since then we've been bothered about each other. We've been suspicious. No man knows what another man is about to do.

"The murders was the climax. As I say, the people got het up. The word went round that everybody was going to pack their guns and go over to Bastrop and shoot the shoes off them hod dam 'klux.' Fifteen minutes more would have done it. But a few of the older heads got there and just said a few words and I really believe that the hottest one in the crowd was ashamed that he had ever thought of breaking the law to get even with a law breaker."

But even with the coolest of leadership there is likely to be a Fourth of July on Jan. 5.

M'KOIN READY TO GO.

Will Return to Louisiana Voluntarily, He Says.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 2.—Dr. B. M. McKoin, wanted in Louisiana for alleged murder in connection with the Morehouse Parish kidnapings, is willing to return to Louisiana voluntarily, but must first be released by the Baltimore court in whose custody he now is.

Gov. Ritchie today wired Gov. Parker for such release.

Gov. Ritchie informed Gov. Parker that the requisition papers already in his hands were not sufficient for the reason that the affidavits are made on information and belief and not by anyone who had any personal knowledge of the alleged crime.

If the case comes to trial before Gov. Ritchie, the Maryland executive told Gov. Parker his decision accordingly would be against granting requisition at this time, but that he would hold Dr. McKoin for a reasonable time in order to give Louisiana authorities the opportunity to submit competent affidavit.

Dr. McKoin, Gov. Ritchie said, while insisting on his extradition rights, nevertheless was quite willing to return to Louisiana voluntarily, but could not do so until released by the court.

"Will you consent to his release so that he may return to Louisiana, and will you authorize your deputy officers to accompany him there?" Gov. Ritchie asked.

Will Leave Tomorrow.

"If you are willing to do this he wants to leave tomorrow."

The governor's telegram was sent after a conference with Robert R. Carman, counsel for Dr. McKoin, at the governor's office here late today.

Dr. McKoin, former mayor of Mer Rouge, La., was arrested here last Tuesday at the request of Gov. Parker and was to have appeared before Gov. Ritchie in extradition proceedings. Gov. Parker accused him of complicity in the murder of Watt Daniels and Thomas Richards of Morehouse Parish, some time between last August and December. They were two members of a party of five men kidnaped by a band of hooded men.

Gov. Ritchie's telegram to Gov. Parker follows:

"After examining the requisition papers in the McKoin case, I do not think that they are sufficient, for the reason that the affidavits are made on information and belief, and not by anyone who has any personal knowledge of the alleged crime. Both the law and practice are clear in requiring this.

"If the case comes to trial before me my decision will accordingly be not to grant requisition at this time, but I will hold McKoin for a reasonable time in order to give Louisiana authorities the opportunity to submit competent affidavits. Dr. McKoin while insisting on his extradition rights, nevertheless advises me through his counsel that he is quite willing to return to Louisiana voluntarily, but he cannot do so until he is released by the court.

"He would like your deputy officers to accompany him back to Louisiana. Will you consent to his release so that he may return to Louisiana and will you authorize your deputy officers to accompany him there? If you are willing to do this he wants to leave tomorrow."

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

TORTURE DEVICE USED ON VICTIMS OF MER ROUGE MOB

New York Times

Broken Bones of Two Slain Men Exhibited at Hearing to Show Cruelty.

1-7-23

MALTREATED WHILE LIVING

Pathologists Testify as to Evidence of Torture Disclosed by Autopsy.

WHIPPED MEN WITNESSES

Andrews Declares Belief His Kidnappers Were Klansmen—Black Hoods Hid Their Identity.

Special to The New York Times.

BASTROP, La., Jan. 6.—W. C. Andrews and J. L. Daniel, two of the five men kindnapped by the black-hooded band which slew Watt Daniel and Thomas Richards, today told a graphic story of their treatment when the second day's hearing into the Mer Rouge outrage began.

Neither Andrews nor Daniel, father of Watt Daniel, could reveal the identity of a single member of the masked band, which they said numbered from fifteen to twenty-five. Andrews, however, said that while he did not accuse the Ku Klux Klan as a whole he believed that the men who maltreated him were Klansmen.

Dr. B. M. McKoin, who is accused of being one of the band of kidnappers, whippers, torturers and slayers, was a spectator in the gallery of the courtroom, and, while his name was repeatedly mentioned in the testimony, he never changed his calm poise. He did not appear gravely concerned. While he is free from custody on bail, the murder charge still hangs over him.

Pathologists Tell of Torture.

Dr. Charles W. Duvall and Dr. John Lansford, State pathologists, who made autopsies on the bodies of Daniel and Richards, were among the first witnesses called at the morning session. Dr. Duvall stated his positive conviction that the murdered men were tortured by some especially prepared mechanical device before they were finally put to death and that this instrument must have been a device that fitted a human body, with auxiliary devices, after the fashion of manglers, that pressed down and crushed the shoulders, arms and legs of the victim in vital spots. In this manner, the pathologist testified, the murderers inflicted a slow torture on their victims. He was unwilling to offer an opinion as to how long the torture lasted before death finally came to free Daniel and Richards of their agony.

Both Dr. Duvall and Dr. Lanford stated positively that the explosion of dynamite in Lake La Fourche which brought the bodies to the surface could not have dismembered them and that the absence of heads, arms and feet was due to atrocities for which medico-legal history according to Dr. Duvall, held no parallel.

Prior to the opening of the morning session a conference was held in his office by Judge Odom with Attorney General Coco and his aids, Federal agents and Adj. Gen. Toombs, representing the military, at which it was decided that martial law would not be proclaimed in Bastrop, at least for the present.

Mr. Duvall testified that he was Professor of Pathology at Tulane University and had been there thirteen years, had spent six years in the same work at Louisiana State University and had obtained his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania. "I have made more than 6,000 autopsies or post morten examinations," he said in reply to a question as to his experience in conducting autopsies.

The courtroom was deadly quiet as the pathologist told of conducting the autopsy over the headless forms of Daniel and Richards. J. L. Daniel, the father, listened with his chin in his hands.

Hands and Feet Chopped Off.

After testifying that wires were found bound about the body of Daniel, forming a crude basket, Dr. Duvall continued:

"I would say that the hands and feet had been chopped or smashed off. The bones at these extremities were jagged and protruding. In the body we found striking injuries, especially to the long bones in the arms and legs. Each of the twelve bones of the arms and legs were broken in three places. At the lower, middle and upper parts.

We found that the thighs had the same sort of fractures at the upper, middle and lower parts.

"These breaks were alwaysthree in number and were equi distant from one another. The breaks were very striking because of the marked similarity. There is very good evider theseequ were fractured before death. We found als that the bones of the chest were fractured in a peculiar manner. The chest plate was fractured and crushed in and from the character of the fractures we

Louisiana

deduced that the force that caused them came from in more than one direction, that one or more forces were exerted from opposite directions."

Dr. Duvall said the internal organs were easily recognized, but apparently were uninjured. Other organs were gone and the indications were that they were removed with a sharp instrument.

"Was the cutting done before or after death," Attorney General Coco asked.

"It was our opinion," Dr. Duvall said, "that the organs were removed before death. The alterations found could not have been done after death. There was evidence that much blood had flown."

Describing the injuries about the head he said: "We found it to be merely loose skin and a few bones. The brains were gone. The head had been crushed by force coming from more than one direction, in our opinion," he added. The nature of the head wounds suggested crushing rather than blows, and probably a device was used. He expressed the opinion that any one of the injuries in itself could have caused death. In the removal of certain organs, for instance, the victim would have bled to death.

"Were these injuries inflicted simultaneously or at different times?" the Attorney General asked.

"That would depend upon whether the men were tortured," was the reply.

"Tortured," exclaimed the Attorney General. "What is your opinion on that?"

"I believe the men were most inhumanly tortured."

Bones of Victims Exhibited.

In describing the body of Richards, Dr. Duvall said the head was crushed and one hand and feet were missing. It was without clothing and was bound with wire forming a basket similar to the one enclosing the body of Daniel.

There was more evidence of decomposition than in the body of Daniel. There were also indications of a terrible loss of blood.

"We found the fractures in the bones of Richards almost identical with those of Daniels,' said the p athologist. "The breaks were three in number in each member and were also the same distance apart. Richards's spine, however, was not dislocated or broken. In Richards's chest bones, the injuries were the same as those of Daniel. The ribs, instead of being fractured, were separated from the breast plate. The bone injuries o both men were produced by the same method."

"What kind of a device was used in your opinion," the Attorney General asked. "Do you think the arms were outstretched at their sides and the de vice applied to break the bones?"

"That may have been true," was th reply. "The injuries were crushing, an I am inclined to believe that such a de vice may have been used. In injuries that sore, death is not produced by lo of blood or hemorrhage, but it may b produced by shock."

The bones of Daniel were then exhibited attached to a white carboard. Dr. Duval pointed ou the left and right thigh bones, explaining the fractures. Th breaks in the other bones were als pointed out. The knee bones, in a box were next exhibited, and then bones removed from the body of Richards, these being attached to a cardboard.

The pathologist pointed out three breaks in the leg bone of Richards and also the triple fracture in the arm bone.

"Could dynamite have had the effects you have described in these two bodies?" the witness was asked.

"No, dynamite could not have brought out the regularity in the fractures. Dynamite would also have affected sections of the body that have escaped injury. Dynamite, according to all conditions, did not cause these injuries."

Thinks Torture Device Specially Made.

Dr. Lanford was the first witness at the afternoon session, being examined by Senator Warren, Special Prosecutor. Dr. Lanford said he had made 500 autopsies. He corroborated, in a detailed way, the testimony offered by Dr. Duvall at the morning session, particularly with regard to conditions which indicated that Daniel and Richards had been subjected to slow torture before they died.

Dr. Lanford said the character of the injuries convinced him that the wounds were not due to blows, but to a continuous force, a steady crushing force from more than one direction. The lacerations of muscles and the condition of the blood indicated that the torture was inflicted just immediately before death. There was evidence also, he said, thta both victims had lost great quantities of blood before death came. Dr. Lanford agreed with Dr. Duvall that dynamite could not have caused the injuries.

"Do you think it was possible to have inflicted these tortures without a specially constructed device for inflicting human torture and suffering!" Mr. Guion, Assistant Attorney General, asked.

"I do not," said Dr. Lanford. "I cannot conceive of this thing having been done by anything other than an instrument specially constructed."

Victim Tells of Whippings.

The next witness called was W. C. Andrews, one of the three men who were kidnaped by the masked band with Daniel and Richards. Andrews was born and raised in Mer Rouge and is a farmer less than one mile outside the twn. He told the court of going to the barbecue in Bastrop on Aug. 24, taking with him J. T. Nordworthy, and the two drove back along the Mer Rouge Road.

"About a mile from Bastrop," he said, "we were held up. A bunch of men with black hoods on, looked to me like there were about fifteen or twenty, came rushing up. One held a gun to me and told me to get out of the car. They blindfolded me and tied my hands and walked me about fifty feet."

"Did you recognize any of them?" the Attorney General asked.

"No," replied the witness.

"They led me over beside J. L. Daniel," Andrews went on. "They had him, too. 'We want some others, too,' I heard them say. Then they got Richards and brought him over. 'Is that you?' he said to me. I told him it was. Then Daniel was brought over. He sat down and they pulled him to his feet.

"Wait a minute, Buddy, don't be so fast,' Watt said. They took me away. I asked them what they were going to do with me, but they would not answer. We all walked down the road and they put me in a car. We came back to Bastrop."

"How did you know where you were going, if you were blindfolded?" asked the Attorney General.

"I could smell the odor of the pulp mill," Andrews replied. "We drove quite a ways," he continued, "the car stopped and they asked me what I knew about the attempted assassination of Dr. McKoin. I told them I didn't know anything about it and told them I was not in town that night. Then they pulled off my trousers and threw me down on the ground. Then they whipped me.

"The next thing I remembered they were beating old man Daniels. I could hear his yelling. Then they came back to me. They told me if I wouldn't tell them about shooting at Dr. McKoin they were going to hang me. I replied I did not have anything to tell, and they put me back in the car. They asked me if I had recognized any one of the party, and I said I hadn't.

"'It's mighty good for you that you did not,' they said, 'now go on back home.'"

Andrews said he was then released and the blindfold was taken from his eyes.

"Walk down the road and don't look back," he said the hooded men ordered, and he obeyed.

"How many men did you see?" the Attorney General asked.

"I am not sure, about fifteen or twenty, I should say."

"Were they all hooded!"

"Their faces were covered; black covering over their faces."

"Were these black coverings like the Klan hoods!"

"No, some of them were hats—they were black masks that covered part of their faces."

Believes Kidnappers Were Klansmen.

Andrews was asked whether he saw any automobiles parked o nthe roadway when he was first stopped He said he saw only an autoombile truck. He was asked if he knew who held him up and beat him.

"I don't know who the men were, but I believe they were members of the Ku Klux Klan. I don't accuse the Klan as a whole, but I believe the mob was composed of Klansmen."

The witness said the hoods came down to the neck only. If he knew the identity of the persons who kidnapped and beat him he would reveal the names, he declared.

"Has any one," asked the Attorney General, "other than an intimate friend or members of your family, asked you whether you knew who was in the mob?"

"Well, every one has asked me."

"Did any one that you suspected of being in the mob ask you?"

"Yes."

Describing the return journey from Collingston, the witness said he was in a touring car with U. L. Daniel, whom he recognized by his voice. Daniel kept asking for water, but the kidnappers refused it. Andrews thought he was being taken to his death. He was in bed two days after the whipping.

"They must have given me about forty lashes," he said.

He denied he had had any trouble with Dr. McKoin. He denied also that he was a member of the Klan.

Elder Daniel Describes Beating.

J. L. Daniel, father of the slain war veteran, was the next witness. He told how he and his son left home on the morning of the Bastrop barbecue and came to attend some business at the county seat. They separated.

"That was the last I saw of Watt alive," he said. I went home at noon and came back to Bastrop with "Dad" Peterson, to see the evening ball game. Coming back after the game my car was the st to be held up. I saw a touring car in the road ahead, and Peterson said:

"'Some body is in trouble up there.' I stopped the car. After we stopped men sprang up on either side of our car."

"How many were there in the crowd," he was asked.

"About twenty, maybe twenty-five. They were black hoods. One man pointed at me and said, 'Here's one we want.' He put a gun on me, a .45, I think. They told me to get out of my car. I got out and they blindfolded me with a red bandana handkerchief. I was then led by two men to about twenty-feet beyond the road and told to sit down. A little while later they brought Andrews and sat him down near me. I recognized him by his voice.

"My granddaughter, 15 years old, I knew was in a car behind us when we started, and I heard my granddaughter's voice saying, 'Poor Watt, poor Watt.' We sat for quite a time, and then Andrews and I were led off and loaded into a car. Andrews was the only man I knew had been caught until I was released at Collingston."

"What happened after they put you of Andrews in the car?" asked the Attorney General.

"We were driven back toward Bastrop for about an hour. Then they took us out of the car and we were led to a spot in the pine woods about thirty yards from the road. They told us we knew who had tried to assassinate Dr. McKoin and that if we didn't tell they would kill us."

"How many were talking to you?"

"About three. I told them I didn't know who tried to assassinate McKoin. After that they took my pants down and whipped me with a leather strap. After they got through with me they helped me up and started on Andrews. They whipped Andrews more than they did me. They beat him severely.

"Andrews and I were put back in the car after we were whipped and driven to Collingston. There they took off the blindfold and untied our wrists and we were told to go home. We were put out right behind the depot at Collingston. The man who put us out at Collingston still wore his mask."

hTe elder Daniel said that the masked man nearest to him was fully six feet tall. Beyond that he could give no description of his assailants, and had no suspicions as to who the members of the mob could have been.

McKoin Laughs at Bereaved Father.

Senator Warren asked Daniel about the shots supposed to have been fired at Dr. McKoin.

"I told Watt I was going to McKoin and talk to him about the shooting," the witness replied. "A few days before Watt and a couple of other young men ran into a bunch of hooded men who held up some boys. Watt came home and told me about it. That was before the shooting. I thought it was my duty, we being fellow Masons, to go to Dr. McKoin and talk over the matter. He told me he was not a Klansman."

Dr. McKoin, sitting in the gallery, seemed to find a great deal of humor in Daniel's testimony. He laughed uproariously when Daniel repeated their conversation.

"A little after that talk," Daniel continued, "Watt came to me and told me he'd been held up. Dr. McKoin, Laurie Calhoun and another man were in the party."

Calhoun is a Deputy Sheriff of Morehouse Parish and went to Baltimore after Dr. McKoin.

That was the first time Watt was held up, Daniel said. He was then searched and a box of cartridges was taken from him.

Judge Odom broke into the testimony at this juncture to adjourn court. He announced that the hearing would not be resumed until Tuesday, Monday being a legal holiday.

Attorney General Coco tonight said that he was well satisfied with the progress made so far.

"We'll get the men who wore the black masks," said the Attorney General.

"Jeff" Burnett, accused with Dr. McKoin of being one of the slayers, today lay ill on his steel cot in the Parish jail.

PLAINLY, members of the Ku Klux Klan cannot escape responsibility for the horrid crime at Mer Rouge, Louisiana. But it is a lazy mind that is satisfied with that conclusion. For the same readiness to resort to violence which has made Mer Rouge a word of infamy throughout this country has been displayed, without the aid of the Ku Klux Klan, in Arkansas; and Williamson County, Illinois, seems as unable to discover the perpetrators of the Herrin crimes as a Southern county to ferret out lynchers. And the record of Morehouse Parish, which includes Mer Rouge, shows that Klan methods are no novelty there. Morehouse Parish has a population of which 75 per cent are Negroes. The white minority rules the parish by force; Morehouse Parish has one of the blackest records of lynching in all Louisiana. It had thirteen recorded lynchings in a half-century. Wherever whites rule a black majority or keep a minority in subjection by force, violence becomes habitual, and sometimes, as in Mer Rouge, it oversteps the boundaries of race. (It is significant that Mer Rouge jumped into the headlines only when whites were killed.) Whether this violence is dramatized and given a name like the Ku Klux Klan is relatively unimportant. The habit of violence is the root evil and would persist even if the Klan as such were suppressed.

THIS habit of violence, while encouraged by white domination, is too general in the United States to be explained by race alone. Boone County, Arkansas, where a citizens' committee has been holding a sort of lynch court, flogging strikers and union sympathizers (even hanging one), and closing stores which refused to display the open-shop sign, has less than one-tenth of one per cent Negro population. Williamson County, Illinois, has not even a large foreign-born population. Yet both have made themselves notorious for sudden outbursts of violence which their citizens apparently have approved. The acquittal of five of the Herrin miners charged with murder may mean that those five men had nothing to do with the crimes, but combined with the fact that they were the men selected for trial by a bitterly hostile prosecution, in a town where thousands must have known about the crimes, it is evidence of the same kind of community indorsement of violence as lets lynching go unpunished in the South. In Arkansas, it is alleged, the railway strikers burned bridges. No one was punished. Now a self-appointed citizens' committee of anti-union men has taken charge of Harrison and other towns; sheriff, judge, and mayor seem to have abdicated in their favor, and even the Governor, by his refusal to send troops, supports the inquisition. These incidents should not be regarded as isolated outbreaks of industrial passion or race feeling: they cannot be cured by suppression of one organization or by punishment of a few individuals. They are significant of a deep canker in the American people: our readiness to resort to violence to enforce our code of ethics, and to indorse the violence of others if we approve the code they seek to enforce.

Initiating a Negro into the Ku Klux Klan

We read *Mayfield's Weekly*, published at Houston, Texas. We do not like many things said in it, nor do they like the views we express in exchange. Nevertheless, it is frequently interesting. It opposed Harding's appointment of Walter L. Cohen, a Negro, as Controller of Customs at New Orleans on the ground that he is "part Jew, part Catholic and half Nigger." It could not stomach a "Catholic and a coon." Three in one—Jew, Catholic, Negro. How does Cohen manage to stay in Louisiana? It's a mystery to us why he was not thrown into the lake since he has not even got the protection of the governor. Is that combination invincible?—or Achilles-like—vulnerable only in the heel?

Again, if Cohen is "*half nigger*" and *half-white*, where did he get the white blood from? Or is his blood red and simply his skin white, his nose aquiline and his soul Catholic?

Mayfield's Weekly settles the whole thing. Here's the way it is done. It says, "You see Cohen is a *Koon*, *was* a *Kike* [It does not say how he lost his Jewish blood—or do the Jews have blood?] and by religion is a *Katholic*." "*Koon, Kike, Katholic*" make him a K. K. K., a member of the *Ku Klux Klan!* This is a most ingenious method for a Negro to join the Ku Klux Klan. Make no application. Just get a little Jewish blood and join the Catholic Church. Then presto! And this great organization of native, gentile, protestant, white Americans is polluted with everything against which it is fighting, except alienism. And a West Indian like Garvey who is not a native would violate every tenet, except that Marcus would accede to white supremacy here and sail for Africa to set up black supremacy there.

"Ain't it awful" about these "Kikes, Koons and Katholics."

(N. B.—In the South the term "coon" is one of opprobrium used in referring to the Negro. It comes under the same head as "nigger" and "darkey.")

Louisiana Governor Sets Good Example.

The vigor with which Governor Parker of Louisiana is proceeding in the matter of bringing to justice the perpetrators of the horrible murders at Mer Rouge furnishes a worthy example for state executives. Public opinion was so divided and feeling was running so high that the success of the investigations was gravely threatened. In that situation, the governor did not hesitate to call out troops to preserve order. It is not surprising that this unusual manifestation of determination is securing results. Prospects are good for bringing those responsible for the beatings and murders to justice. Whether these crimes are to be laid at the door of the Ku Klux Klan or not, it has been proved that they were committed by men wearing hoods and robes, and establishes the justice of the contention that the secrecy and disguise of the order offers opportunity for lawlessness and violence which will not be overlooked by the viciously inclined.

ANTI-KLAN MAN WINS IN PRIMARY

Houston Post Texas.

Associated Press Report.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—Judge J. F. Brunot of Baton Rouge, running as the anti-Ku Klux Klan candidate in the primary held today in the fifth supreme court district, consisting of 12 parishes, was leading his two opponents late tonight by approximately 550 votes for the nomination of associate justice to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Justice Robert R. Reid, according to unofficial and incomplete returns tabulated by the Times Picayune. 3/28/23.

The other two candidates were Judge Robert S. Ellis of Amite, and Judge Columbus Reid, also of Amite, both of whom were supported by the Klan.

Returns from 147 precincts out of 273 in the district, according to the newspaper gave:

Brunot 7211; Ellis 3379; Reid 3272.

The election caused intense interest because of the klan being involved for the first time as a political issue in a Louisiana primary.

KLAN CANDIDATE ATTACKS ELECTION

BATON ROUGE, La., April 4.—Judge Columbus Reid of Amite City, one of the candidates supported by the Ku Klux Klan for the supreme court from the fifth district today filed suit in district court here attacking the nomination of District Judge H. E. Brunot, who in the primary of March 27, defeated both Judges Reid and Judge Robert Ellis of Amite.

Judge Reid in his petition alleges that in one precinct, one of his commissioners was ejected from the polling place for over two hours and that while he was absent the ballot box was removed from public view and tampered with.

It is also alleged that the polling place was changed from one location to another and that all votes cast for Judge Reid were not properly counted.

Ku Klux Klan - 1923

VICTIMS WERE INNOCENT.

Not Involved in Attack on McKoin, Is Claim.

Commercial Appeal 12/31/22

(United Press.)

MER ROUGE, La., Dec. 30.—Absolute proof that neither Watt Daniels nor Thomas F. Richards was guilty of the attempted assassination of Dr. B. M. McKoin, now charged with being a member of the mob that kidnaped and murdered the two men near here, Aug. 24, will be offered at the open hearing, to start at Bastrop, Jan. 5, according to J. L. Daniels, father of Watt, and himself a victim of the kidnaping. The elder Daniels was severely beaten by the mob.

The elder Daniels, his son, Watt, and Richards were playing poker with five other man at the Daniels home on the night of the attempted assassination of Dr. McKoin.

In an effort to allay all suspicion that may exist that his son, Watt and Thomas Richards had a hand in the attempt on Dr. McKoin's life, and to convince authorities that the two men were cruelly murdered for a crime about which they knew nothing, the father will offer at the open hearing his own testimony and that of several others who were "sitting in" the poker game on the night in question.

Daniels is convinced the kidnaping was in retaliation for the attempt on Dr. McKoin's life, pointing out that during the beating administered to himself and others by the mob, they were questioned about the shooting, which narrowly missed the doctor.

"Old man Hicks," a roamer, who makes a living by enlarging pictures, is also being sought by Daniels to testify. Hicks, it was said by Daniels, was in the game at the Daniels home the night some unknown persons shot at Dr. McKoin.

The poker game, Daniels said, was a "friendly game" for small stakes. Besides the two Daniels and Richards were Earle Andrews, C. H. C. Wagster, Louis Felton, Frank Bell and "Old Man Hicks."

M'KOIN PLANS FIGHT.

Commercial Appeal 12/31/22

To Oppose Extradition to Limit—Case Opens Tuesday.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 30.—Indications that the fight to keep Dr. B. M. McKoin, ex-mayor of Mer Rouge, La., from being returned to that state where he is wanted on a charge of murder, would be continued to the last was given today when Robert R. Carman, the physician's counsel, said he had mentioned the case to Judge John C. Rose of the United States District Court. Mr. Carman, a former United States district attorney, visited Judge Rose concerning another case, but after a consultation, in which the McKoin case was mentioned, admitted that application for a writ of habeas corpus under federal jurisdiction was a possibility.

Dr. McKoin, who was arrested Tuesday at the request of Gov. Parker of Louisiana, in connection with the murder of Watt Daniels and Thomas Richards, two of a party of five men kidnaped in Morehouse Parish last summer by a hooded mob, spent today in the hospital in the city jail, suffering from bronchitis. He was reported to have spent a restful day and was expected to be about again in another day or so.

Mr. Carman again today said that he would make no further move toward obtaining his client's release until after the extradition hearing before Gov. Ritchie. As the Louisiana officers are expected here with the necessary papers, probably tomorrow, it is not expected that the case will go before the governor until Tuesday, as Monday is a holiday.

CRIMES CHARGED TO 31 CITIZENS

Atlanta Sat.

Attorney General Draws Bills of Information in Connection With Hooded Band Activities.

The Atlanta Constitution

New Orleans, April 13.—Thirty-one bills of information charging more than a dozen citizens of Morehouse parish with various crimes as a result of the activities of masked bands in the parish last year were drawn today by Attorney General A. V. Coco, and delivered to District Attorney David I. Garrett to be filed at Bastrop, according to the New Orleans Times-Picayune. 4/14/23

Persons named in the bills, the newspaper declares, include Captain J. K. Skipwith, exalted cyclops of the Morehouse parish Ku Klux Klan, his son, Oliver; Dr. B. M. McKoin, former mayor of Mer Rouge; E. N. "Newt" Gray and T. Jeff Burnett, former Morehouse deputy sheriff. Burnet, Oliver Skipwith and Gray were named by witnesses at the open hearing in Bastrop in January as having been recognized as members of the band which, on August 24, kidnaped Watt Daniel and T. F. Richard, who were not heard of again until December 22, when two bodies which rose to the surface of Lake Lafourche were identified as theirs.

Captain Skipwith was declared by one witness to have been seen conversing with a masked man later on the highway down which the abductors and their prisoners disappeared. Others against whom informations will be filed, according to the Times-Picayune, are Laurie and Gus Calboun, former deputies; W. H. Kirkpatrick, Kelly Harp, Ed Ivy, Marvin and Cud Pickett, Fred Higginbotham and Benton Pratt.

The bills will charge conspiracy to commit murder, kidnaping, assault with deadly weapons on the public highway, assault with intent to commit murder and damaging or destroying telephone lines. It is recalled that an operator employed in the telephone exchange at Bastrop testified that the day of the Richard-Daniel kidnaping Captain Skipwith asked her not to handle any telephone calls between Mer Rouge and Bastrop. Later the line was found cut at the scene of the abduction, which occurred on the Bastrop-Mer Rouge highway.

The attorney general announced sometime ago that he would file bills of information in the case this week, but it is known they had not been prepared up to last night. District Attorney Garrett came to New Orleans today from Monroe, conferred with the attorney general and his staff and departed tonight. Mr. Coco late today would divulge nothing of the conference but stated that when the bills were filed he would announce here the names of the defendants and the charges.

Louisiana.

CONFEDERATE ELECTION A KU KLUX VICTORY

Lee, Re-elected Commander-in-Chief of Sons of Veterans, Had Klan Support.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12 (Associated Press).—General W. B. Haldeman of Louisville, Ky., was elected Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans in reunion here. He defeated General E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney, Texas, by a two-to-one vote. General Julian S. Carr, the holder of the office and General William A. Collier of Memphis, Tenn., withdrew from the race.

W. McDonald Lee was re-elected Commander-ni-Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans in session here today. He defeated B. H. Richardson, Commander of Camp Beauregard, New Orleans, by the vote of 243 to 51. Lee is said to have been supported by the Ku Klux Klan faction.

The United Confederate Veterans adopted resolutions asking that the sons of Confederate veterans continue as a separate organization, and, when the last of the 64,000 Confederate veterans now alive should be gone, should soulder the burden of setting forth in its true light what the South fought for in the sixties.

Another resolution expressed the gratification of the convention upon learning that the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association had taken steps toward the establishment of a school of journalism at Washington and Lee University in honor of General Lee.

The work of the "Rutherford Committee," which is laboring to have adopted by every Southern State for study in the public schools a history which it believes sets forth the "true facts" of the Civil War was endorsed. The convention uproariously and unanimously adopted a motion forever banning the use of the terms "Johnny Reb" and "Rebel" by Southerners when referring to Confederate soldiers.

General Julian S. Carr, the Commander-in-Chief, read a telegram from The Columbus (S. C.) State asking if the convention regarded such terms as proper.

"Do not these expressions, if used by Southerners, concede the Northern contention that secession was rebellion?" The message concluded.

General Carr, in his reply to the newspaper, declared that the terms were "perversions of history when applied to Confederate soldiers," because history had proved they were not rebels. The reply was endorsed by the convention and at the conclusion of the uproar that accompanied the vote, General Carr shouted "I am a rebel, and a Ku Klux, too."

KLAN IS BREAKING UP, SAYS FORMER GOBLIN

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 11.—Gov. John M. Parker, accompanied by T. O. Harris, state auditor, left tonight for New York, where Gov. Parker will deliver an address at the Jefferson Day celebration, and probably discuss the Ku Klux Klan.

Commercial Appeal

Coincident with the governor's departure came the announcement of George Kimbro, Jr., of Houston, Texas, former grand goblin of the Ku Klux Klan of twenty-one states that internal strife was breaking up the organization. "I said months ago that internal strife was going to wreck the Klan," said Kimbro commenting on the break between Emperor Simmons and Imperial Wizard Evans. "And I mean that this is coming to pass right now and that the klan is being rapidly wrecked all over the country."

MURDER CONSPIRACY LED BY "CAPT. SKIP," LOUISIANA CHARGES

Jeff Burnett, "Newt" Gray, Laurie Calhoun and Many Others Accused of Minor Offenses in Connection With Mer Rouge Tragedy Growing Out of Ku Klux Reign of Terror.

(By The Associated Press.)

BASTROP, La., April 18.—David T. Garrett, district attorney of the Sixth Judicial District, arrived here late today from Monroe and filed early tonight the 30 bills of information prepared by Attorney-General A. V. Coco, charging nearly a score of Morehouse citizens with various offenses as a result of masked band activities in the parish last summer.

Commercial Appeal 4/18/23

(By The Associated Press.)

BASTROP, La., April 18.—Captain J. K. Skipwith, exalted cyclops of the Morehouse Parish Ku Klux Klan, will be the storm center in the forthcoming trials of Morehouse citizens as a result of operations of masked bands in the parish last year for which Gov. Parker holds the klan responsible. District Attorney David I. Garrett arrived here late today from Monroe with 30 bills of information prepared by Attorney General A. V. Coco charging nearly a score of persons with various offenses. He planned to file them with James Dalton, clerk of the court, early tomorrow and Mr. Dalton expected immediately to place in the hands of Sheriff Fred Carpenter warrants for the arrest of the defendants.

The most serious charge is that of conspiring to murder, and two bills covering this crime are directed against Captain Skipwith. One relates to the case of Watt Daniel, kidnaped by a band of hooded men on Aug. 24, while the other relates to that of T. F. Richard, Daniel's companion. Two bodies identified as those of the men were found Dec. 22 in Lake LaFourche. There are no other murder conspiracy infrmations.

Other Charges Against Him.

In addition to these, other bills charge Captain Skipwith with carrying firearms on the premises of another, with conspiring to compel a person to leave his home, with conspiring to assault a person, with conspiring to compel a person to leave an automobile, and with conspiring to compel a person to leave his place of business.

Dr. B. M. McKoin, former mayor of Mer Rouge, arrested in Baltimore at the request of Governor Parker, upon a charge of murder in connection with the Daniel-Richard case, also is named in several bills. One charges him with conspiring to compel a person to leave Morehouse Parish, another with assault with a dangerous weapon, and a third with conspiring to assault a person. Dr. McKoin now is in baltimore, a student at Johns Hopkins University, and it is understood he still is under $5,000 bail in connection with the case, but is not under a murder charge.

T. Jeff Burnett, E. N. "Newt" Gray, Oliver Skipwith, younger son of Captain Skipwith, Smith Stevenson, and Captain Skipwith are named in bills charging conspiracy to compel a person to leave an automobile. This charge is in connection with the abduction of Daniel and Richard, Daniel's father, "Tot" Davenport and W. C. Andrews, all of whom were kidnaped on Aug. 24. Witnesses at the open hearing here in January testified that they had recognized Burnett, Oliver Skipwith, Gray and Stevenson as members of the band of masked abductors which stopped automobiles and got its prisoners. Stevenson, Oliver Skipwith, Burnett and Gray are charged in other bills with lying in wait, armed with a dangerous weapon. This charge also results from the abduction.

Other "Maskers."

Captain Skipwith, Marvin Pickett, Cud Pickett, and Benton Pratt, declared by Alonzo Braddock to have been members of an unmasked party which visited his home last summer, brought him to Bastrop and turned him over to Sheriff Carpenter as an alleged bootlegger, are named in bills charging the carrying of firearms on the premisse of others. Three similar informations directed against three other men were in the possession of the district attorney to be filed in his discretion. Other bills naming the same men, charge conspiracy to compel a person to leave his home. These also result from the Braddock raid.

W. P. Kirkpatrick and Dr. McKoin are named in informations charging conspiracy to compel a person to leave Morehouse Parish. Addie May Hamilton of Mer Rouge, ordered by a masked band to leave the parish or be

tarred and feathered, testified at the open hearing that she had recognized Dr. McKoin and Kirkpatrick among her visitors.

Kirkpatrick, Dr. McKoin and Laurie Calhoun are named in bills charging assault with a dangerous weapon as a result of a hold-up on the Gallion road, while Calhoun is named in another as conspiring to compel a person to leave the town of Bastrop.

Kelly Harp, Ed Ivy, Dr. McKoin, Calhoun and Capt. Skipwith in other bills are charged with conspiring to assault a person, this offense also growing out of the Gallion hold-up.

Burnett and Harlie Rogers, as the result of an attack upon Harry Neelis Bastrop garage operator, are charged with having committed an assault with a dangerous weapon.

Capt. Skipwith, Burnett and Fred Higginbotham are named in bills charging conspiracy to compel a person to leave his place of business. This charge grew out of a warning received by T. F. Richard a few weeks before his death and caused him to give up a position in Bastrop and move to Mer Rouge.

All of the defendants are in Morehouse Parish at this time except Dr. McKoin, Calhoun and Ivy. Dr. McKoin a few days ago said he was in Baltimore as the result of a sort of gentlemen's agreement with Louisiana officials and that he would return when asked to do so. Calhoun is near Brownsville, Texas, where many Morehouse citizens during the last two or three years have been purchasing property, and Ivy was last reported near Natchez, Miss. Sheriff Carpenter states that the men beyond his jurisdiction will return to the parish immediately.

It is understood all of the defendants have known for several days of their impending arrest and that they have informed the sheriff they would surrender tomorrow and ask that they be permitted to give bond for their appearance in court.

Masked Klansmen Routed from Church

Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

MONROE, La., Aug. 30. — Three klansmen, garbed in masks and robes, were routed by a member of the church Monday night when they marched down the aisle of the Baptist church at Tullas presumably for the purpose of giving the evangelist in charge of the revival a donation, it was learned here last week.

When they were almost at the pulpit, Dr. E. L. Caharen, a physician, rose to his feet and dived for the hooded figures. There was a wild scramble of arms, legs, hoods and robes. Masks were torn off and the klansmen fled hurriedly, leaving behind parts of their costumes.

The congregation remained quiet and did not join the combatants. After the visitors had departed the physician returned to his seat and the preaching was resumed.

The klansmen were said to have been recognized.

CAPTAIN SKIPWITH TO BE STORM CENTER IN FORTHCOMING MOREHOUSE HEARINGS

Charges Range From Conspiracy to Commit Murder, Down to Carrying Firearms; List Made Public

The Morning Herald

BASTROP, LA., April 18.—Captain J. K. Skipwith, exalted cyclops of the Morehouse parish Ku Klux Klan, will be the storm center in the forthcoming trials of Morehouse citizens as a result of operations of masked bands in the parish last year for which Governor Parker holds the klan responsible. District Attorney David I. Garrett arrived here late today from Monroe, with 30 bills of information prepared by Attorney General A. V. Coco, charging nearly a score of persons with various offenses. He planned to file them with James Dalton, clerk of the court, early tomorrow and Mr. Dalton expected immediately to place in the hands of Sheriff Fred Carpenter warrants for the arrest of the defendants.

The most serious charge is that of conspiring to murder and two bills covering this crime are directed against Captain Skipwith. One relates to the case of Watt Daniel, kidnapped by a band of hooded men on August 24, while the other relates to that of T. F. Richard, Daniel's companion. Two bodies identified as those of the men were found December 22 in Lake Lafourche. There are no other murder conspiracy informations

In addition to these, other bills charge Captain Skipwith with carrying firearms on the premises of another, with conspiring to compel a person to leave his home, with conspiring to assault a person, with conspiring to compel a person to leave an automobile, and with conspiring to compel a person to leave his place of business.

Dr. McKoin is Named.

Dr. B. M. McKoin, former mayor of Mer Rouge, arrested in Baltimore at the request of Governor Parker upon a charge of murder in connection with the Daniel-Richard case, also is named in several bills. One charges him with conspiring to compel a person to leave Morehouse parish, another with assault with a dangerous weapon, and a third with conspiring to assault a person. Dr. McKoin now is in Baltimore, a student of Johns Hopkins University, and it is understood he still is under $5,000 bail in connection with the case, but is not under a murder charge.

T. Jeff Burnett, E. N. "Newt" Gray, Oliver Skipwith, younger son of Captain Skipwith; Smith Stevenson, and Captain Skipwith are named in bills charging conspiracy to compel a person to leave an automobile. This charge is in connection with the abduction of Daniel and Richard, Daniel's father, "Tot" Davenport and W. C. Andrews, all of whom were kidnapped on August 24. Witnesses at the open hearing here in January testified that they had recognized Burnett, Oliver Skipwith, Gray and Stevenson as members of the band of masked abductors which stopped automobiles and got its prisoners. Stevenson, Oliver Skipwith, Burnett and Gray are charged in other bills with lying in wait, armed with a dangerous weapon. This charge also results from the abduction.

Charge Carrying Firearms.

Captain Skipwith, Marvin Pickett, Cud Pickett and Benton Pratt, declared by Alonzo Braddock to have been members of an unmasked party which visited his home last summer, brought him to Bastrop and turned him over to Sheriff Carpenter as an alleged bootlegger, are named in bills charging the carrying of firearms on the premises of another. Three similar informations directed against three other men were in the possession of the district attorney to be filed in his discretion. Other bills naming the same men charge conspiracy to compel a person to leave his home. These also result from the Braddock raid.

Conspiracy Charged.

W. P. Kirkpatrick and Dr. McKoin are named in informations charging conspiracy to compel a person to leave Morehouse parish. Addie May Hamilton, of Mer Rouge, ordered by a masked band to leave the parish or tarred and feathered, testified at the open hearing that she had recognized Dr. McKoin and Kirkpatrick among her visitors.

Kirkpatrick, Dr. McKoin and Laurie Calhoun are named in bills charging assault with a dangerous weapon as a result of a hold-up on the Gallion road while Calhoun is named in another as conspiring to compel a person to leave the town of Bastrop.

Kelly Harp, Ed Ivy, Dr. McKoin, Calhoun and Captain Skipwith in other bills are charged with conspiring to assault a person, this offense also growing out of the Gallion hold-up.

Burnett and Harlie Rogers, as the result of an attack upon Harry Neelis, Bastrop garage operator, are charged with having committed an assault with a dangerous weapon.

Captain Skipwith, Burnett and Fred Higginbotham are named in bills charging conspiracy to compel a person to leave his place of business. This charge grew out of a warning received by T. F. Richard a few weeks before his death and caused him to give up a position in Bastrop and move to Mer Rouge.

All of the defendants are in Morehouse parish at this time except Dr. McKoin, Calhoun and Ivy. Dr. McKoin a few days ago said he was in Baltimore as the result of a sort of gentlemen's agreement with Louisiana officials and that he would return when asked to do so. Calhoun is near Brownsville, Texas, where many Morehouse citizens during the last two or three years have been purchaisng property, and Ivy was last reported near Natchez, Miss. Sheriff Carpenter states that the men beyond his jurisdiction will return to the parish immediately.

It is understood all of the defendants have known for several days of their impending arrest and that they have informed the sheriff they would surrender tomorrow and ask that they be permitted to give bond for their appearance in court.

BAND INVADES TRAIN BEARING LA. GOVERNOR

The Atlanta Morning Herald 8-18-23 Atlanta, Ga.

Parker Orders Masks Off, Exonerating Personal Friends After Denouncing Order.

BATON ROUGE, La., August 17. Baton Rouge was the scene of much excitement Friday when it was learned that a masked band boarded Governor John P. Parker's train at Gloster early Friday, forced their way into the Pullman where he was sleeping and created a considerable disturbance.

Governor Parker was en route to the Capital from the State Legion convention at Monroe, La. Three coaches filled with robed men were hooked onto the Memphis train at Gloster, Miss. Almost immediately they, in full robe, mask and cowl, entered the Governor's coach.

"Stand up, Governor," commanded the chieftain. Governor Parker stood up. "Look us over. What do you think of us?"

GOVERNOR REPLIES.

"I think just what I nave always thought," snapped the Governor. "I consider your organization a menace to law and order.

"I think, furthermore, your organization operates in violation of our laws and that patriotic men don't hide behind masks. If you will take off your masks I can tell you better what I think of you."

There was a moment of astonished silence, broken by the voice of a child, crying in frightened treble, "Oh, mama, what are they going to do with that man?" Finally the chieftain lifted the white peaked mask from his head.

"Do you know me?" he asked.

"Of course, I do," replied the Governor, calling him by name. They shook hands. From then on it was more like a family reunion than a truce between enemies.

REVEAL FRIENDS.

Other klansmen unmasked, revealing among their number many of the Governor's personal acquaintances.

As the train drew up into Centerville, the leader of the klansmen said: "Let's give the Governor a cheer. What's the matter with John M. Parker?"

In response the members of the klan, which Governor Parker has denounced and opposed at every opportunity, cheered him heartily.

The klansmen left the train at Centerville, Miss., where a large naturalization meeting is being held Friday.

Governor Parker was thrown into national limelight nine months ago when he launched his sensational investigation into the Bastrop outrages of Morehouse Parish, La. He has fought the Ku-Klux Klan bitterly since the organization invaded his state and openly accused its members of perpetrating the North Louisiana atrocities among which were two murders.

WOMAN SUES KU KLUX FOR $100,000 DAMAGES

The Constitution

Shreveport, La., August 24.—A dispatch to The Shreveport Journal from Lufkin, Texas, today says that Mrs. Jessie Wiley, of Diboll, has instituted suit at Lufkin for $100,000 against the Ku Klux Klan.

The Angelina klan No. 16, D. F. Harrell, Sam H. Kerr, Hobby Kelley and B. A. Teston are made the defendants. The petition states that on July 20, 1924, a masked mob of klan members came to her home, took her husband, Ben Wiley, beat him unmercifully, coated him with tar and feathers and otherwise disgraced him. She further states that the klan has persistently circulated charges against her that have alienated her friends and damaged her reputation and standing in the community where she lives. The petition also alleges that the purpose of the klan is to injure persons in their good name, credit, character and to bring into public scandal, infamy and disgrace with all good and worthy people.

Ben Wiley, the husband, instituted suit several weeks ago against the same organization for $100,000.

MASKED KLANSMEN ROUTED BY MEMBER OF MONROE CHURCH

The Constitution

Monroe, La., August 22.—Three klansmen, garbed in masks and robes, were routed by a member of the church Monday night when they marched down the aisle of the Baptist church at Tullas presumably for the purpose of giving the evangelist in charge of the revival a donation, it was learned here today.

When they were almost at the pulpit, Dr. E. L. Caharen, a physician, rose to his feet and dived for the hooded figures. There was a wild scramble of arms, legs, hoods and robes. Masks were torn off and the klansmen fled hurriedly, leaving behind parts of their costumes.

The congregation remained quiet and did not join the combatants. After the visitors had departed the physician returned to his seat and the preaching was resumed.

The klansmen were said to have been recognized.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

Louisiana

A Strong Charge.

The grand jurors, convened at Bastrop, La., to pass upon the facts gathered in the investigation of numerous crimes of mob violence in Morehouse Parish as good American citizens and believers in law and order can do nothing more than follow the plain letter of the law as it was laid down for them in the charge of Judge Odum. The plain facts are that mobs have committed crimes of various sorts against the law; they have flogged, deported, terrorized and even murdered people without giving to any of them the rights of legal defense that are guaranteed to every man, woman and child of the republic. There has been direct evidence offered as to the names of some of these mob members and there have been admissions that these accused persons were also members of a certain secret order whose professed purpose is to proscribe certain persons because of race and creed. Naturally an organization cannot be prosecuted criminally, and it should not enter into the matter, but individuals against whom there is sufficient evidence can be punished and they should be punished regardless of whether they are members of that particular organization or any other one.

The crimes that have been committed in the Mer Rogue region were not so much offenses against the individual victims as they were outrages against the honor, integrity and safety of Morehouse Parish and the state of Louisiana. For this reason we decline to accept in advance the rumors that there will be no indictments because members of that certain secret order will refuse to indict any other member. We would not at least in advance accuse the citizenry of that section of such treason to the state and nation. We cannot conceive how any body of Americans might place a higher value upon some organization to which they might belong than upon the state that protects them in their own life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. To do such a thing would be to knock the pillars from under the temple of organized government and to cause the destruction of the vandals themselves as well as everyone else. This thought was brought to the attention of the jury most strikingly by Judge Odum when he said:

> As concerns us, if we have reached that state or condition of society where men may organize into bands or groups and condemn and punish citizens when and as they see fit without regard to the laws of the land and the established rules of judicial procedure, then, gentlemen, the day of our doom is upon us. We have seen the end of civilized, organized society. The laws of civilized government must be enforced otherwise civilization could not survive.

And if there be no punishment of the persons guilty of the crimes in Morehouse Parish the only result can be that individuals will take it upon themselves to furnish their own protection for themselves. There will be rival organizations at war with the one that presumes to defy the law and the finish would come in bloody, fratricidal strife. The safety of Morehouse Parish and the state of Louisiana depends upon the full assertion of the power and majesty of the law in that parish. If that be not done then anarchy is at hand.

"OLD SKIP" REQUESTED TO QUIT KLAN, REPORT

Also Asked to Leave Louisiana, Says Story.

"FOR GOOD OF THE ORDER"

Klansmen in Three Parishes Launch Attack on "Storm Center of Mer Rouge Affair—Report Order for Banishment Prepared.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 15.—Captain J. K. Skipwith, exalted cyclops of the Morehouse Parish Ku Klux Klan and one of the central figures in the state's investigation into the kidnaping and slaying of Watt Daniel and T. F. Richard, of Mer Rouge, last August, has been asked to resign "for the good of the order," and to leave Louisiana, according to information which the New Orleans Times-Picayune says it has obtained from a prominent klansman.

According to the newspaper the request for Skipwith's resignation came from the majority of klansmen in Morehouse, Ouachita and Madison parishes.

Wizard Advised Move, Report.

Captain Skipwith, it was stated, refused either to resign or to leave the state, maintaining that he was legally elected cyclops and that only the imperial wizard of the order could remove him. Klansmen in the three parishes, it was added, took up the question with Imperial Wizard Evans shortly before the differences between Dr. Evans and Emperor Simmons arose in Atlanta, and it was stated that Dr. Evans also advised Skipwith to resign and leave Louisiana.

Dr. Evans did not pursue the matter further at the time, it was said, but later on members of three klans renewed their petition to him asking that he issue a proclamation banishing Skipwith from the order and declaring his office vacant. A proclamation along these lines was prepared, it was stated, and was ready for the signature of the imperial wizard when the legal wrangle between Evans and Simmons developed. Simmons, it was said, favored Skipwith's cause and Skipwith, as soon as he heard of the Evans-Simmons row, collected a number of his followers and hurried to Atlanta with the avowed purpose of supporting Simmons.

Waits on Evans-Simmons Fight.

At the present time the outcome of the effort to oust Skipwith is declared to be awaiting the result of the fight between Evans and Simmons.

The efforts of the klansmen to oust Skipwith was said to have been taken in the belief that Skipwith is a storm center and that until he is eliminated the process of bringing conditions and relations in Morehouse Parish to normal will be slow. The technical ground upon which the petition to Atlanta headquarters was based was said to have been the charge that he had permitted a violation of the klan laws which prohibited klansmen from wearing their hoods and robes only at initiation ceremonials.

It also was stated that the three klans shortly after the open hearing at Bastrop was concluded in January requested Dr. B. M. McKoin, former mayor of Mer Rouge, to leave for the good of the order and peace of the community. Dr. McKoin went to Baltimore early in February and still is in that city.

31 CHARGES FILED BY COCO IN PROBE OF BASTROP CASE

Morehouse Klan Head, Former Mayor, and Others Named

Associated Press Report.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—Thirty-one bills of information charging more than a dozen citizens of Morehouse parish with various crimes as a result of the activities of masked bands in the parish last year were drawn today by Attorney General A. V. Coco, and delivered to District Attorney David Garrett to be filed at Bastrop, according to the New Orleans Times-Picayune.

Persons named in the bills, the newspaper declares, include Captain J. K. Skipwith, exalted cyclops of the Morehouse parish Ku Klux Klan, his son, Oliver; Dr. B. M. McKoin, former mayor of Mer Rouge; E. N. "Newt" Gray and T. Jeff Burnett, former Morehouse deputy sheriff. Burnett, Oliver Skipwith and Gray were named by witnesses at the open hearing in Bastrop in January as having been recognized as members of the hooded band which on August 24 kidnaped Watt Daniel and T. F. Richards, who were not heard of again until December 22, when two bodies, which rose to the surface of Lake La Fourche, were identified as theirs. Captain Skipwith was declared by one witness to have been seen conversing with a masked man later on the highway down which the abductors and their prisoners disappeared.

Others, against whom informations will be filed, according to the Times-Picayune, are Laurie and Gus Calhoun, former deputies, W. P. Kirkpatrick, Kelly Harp, Ed Ivy, Marvin and Cud Pickett, Fred Higginbotham and Benton Pratt. The bills will charge conspiracy to committ murder, kidnaping, assault with deadly weapons on the public highway, assault with intent to commit murder and damaging or destroying telephone lines.

FIVE ARMED MEN BEAT LOUISIANA JUSTICE

Bossier City Man Blames Attack on Political Opponents.

SHREVEPORT, La., March 26.—U. W. Hutchings, justice of peace at Bossier City, where he has been active politically for several years, was attacked by five armed men late last night as he was about to enter his home and was severely injured about the head as they attempted to put him in an automobile, according to police reports today. Both Hutchings and his wife, who answered his cries for help and found him unconscious in the street, recognized some of his assailants, they said. At least two of them were "masked."

Hutchings attributed the attack to political differences since he had heard of some threats by what he termed the "opposition," but he said no one in particular had been threatened, so far as he knew. Hutchings was rendered unconscious by a blow from the butt of a pistol. The attackers fled when Mrs. Hutchings and two others in the house emerged.

Klan Exposures Of Bootleggers Are Held Illegal

New Orleans, June 30.—There is no law in Louisiana against the admission of evidence obtained in Ku Klux Klan raids against bootleggers or persons accused of other crimes, the state supreme court held today in affirming fines and sentences against four negroes of Morehouse parish, convicted of violation of the prohibition law. The negroes were raided by 45 klansmen on Nov. 24, 1922, while federal authorities were in the vicinity investigating the deaths of Thomas Richard and Watt Daniel, who, the state charged, were the victims of a masked band.

Counsel for the negroes asserted the raiders battered down the doors of the negroes' homes in the night time, threatened them, discharged firearms in their homes and otherwise created terrorism in search for whisky they accused the negroes of possessing.

The negroes were lodged in the Bastrop jail by the raiders.

The negroes were indicted, convicted, fined and sentenced to 60 days in prison. They appealed, asserting evidence so obtained could not be used.

It was alleged in the brief filed by attorneys for the negroes that the raid is one of the cases for which Captain J. K. Skipwith, exalted cyclops of the Morehouse parish klan, is now under indictment, filed by Attorney General Coco, and awaiting trial.

Justice St. Paul, of the supreme court, in affirming the lower court held that as there was no law on the Louisiana statute books against the admission of such evidence, it would have to be admitted.

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700 ARE INITIATED INTO KNIGHTS OF KU KLUX KLAN

Largest Ceremony Ever Witnessed in Louisiana Staged at Crowley

CROWLEY, LA., June 18.—Under the rays of two monster electric crosses at the parish fair grounds here tonight seven hundred men were initiated into the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, said to be the largest ceremony ever staged in this part of the state. A crowd estimated at 10,000 persons witnessed the initiation.

About 500 Klansmen traveling in eight special trains were present from parts of Louisiana and Texas points as far west as Houston, while thousands of others came in automobiles from nearby places, packing the fair grounds to capacity and jamming the streets leading to it.

Preceding the initiation ceremonies Klansmen were given a barbecue in which 3,500 pounds of beef and 1,800 loaves of bread were served.

Opening and closing with an elaborate pyrotechnic display the prepared program consisted of music and speeches upholding the Klan as the embodiment of pure Americanism and the protector of the country's ideals.

A feature of the occasion was a parade around the race track in which Klansmen attired in the regulation regalia on foot and on horseback participated, preceded by a band from Port Arthur, Texas.

SIMMONS LAUNCHES KAMELIA CAMPAIGN

New Orleans, June 28.—A campaign expected to result in the enrollment of 500,000 in the Knights of Kamelia, was announced Thursday when Emperor W. J. Simmons and Dr. William E. Thompson, of Virginia, stopped here en route to Beaumont, Texas.

The Kamelia will have four great aims, Thompson said, speaking for Simmons, including the formation of a great university for American girls without funds; the purchase of large amounts of radium for cancer treatment; the erection of a national tuberculosis hospital, probably in Texas, and the organization of forces to cooperate with federal authorities in the treatment of narcotic addicts.

A few picked men will have charge of enrolling the Kamelia, it was said. The speaking tour planned by Simmons and Thompson will cover Texas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Kansas. Beaumont will be the first stop and Friday night 50,000 Klansmen are expected to gather there for the opening address, according to Thompson.

Gen. Booth, Ku Klux Leader, D

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 28.—A. Booth, 79, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff of the United Confederate Veterans, died here last night.

General Booth was appointed by General W. B. Haldeman of Louisville, who was elected commander-in-chief at the veterans' re-union here last May. He was a member of the Kloncilium, the governing body of the Ku Klux Klan. A klan delegation will attend the funeral tomorrow.

General Booth was born near Georgetown, Ky.

Boy 'Kluxer' Makes 'Tar Baby' of Child

His Victim Becomes Ill and Mother Files Charges.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 21.—When pillow-slips and nightshirts are worn in parades by grown men, there can be small blame when a boy of 14 wants to wear them too. And one boy did. He went even further. He adopted the recreation as well as the costume of the well-known organization that has adopted the gunny-sack as a head covering. In short, he wanted some one to tar and feather. He already had the tar.

So the boy, Henry Bayer, of McDonoghville, went out in search of some miscreant deserving of a coat of pitch. He found little Joseph Crampes, barely two years old, and, in want of a better subject, gave him a bath in a pot of hot tar. Conforming strictly with the custom of his adult models, Henry "disbanded," and melted away.

When Mrs. Crampes found little Joseph, he was black—from head to foot. And all her attempts to remove the tar went for nothing. It stuck. And then little Joe became sick, and has been quite ill as a result of the pitch party. Mrs. Crampes has filed charges of malicious mischief against Henry Bayer, and if the little fellow doesn't recover fully, more serious charges will be preferred against the amateur "Ku Kluxer."

KLANSMEN PAY TRIBUTE TO GENERAL BOOTH

New Orleans, June 29.—Impressive funeral services were held today for General A. B. Booth, adjutant general and chief of staff of the United Confederate veterans and one of the two Louisiana members of the imperial kloncilium, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Interment was in the Masonic cemetery.

Fourteen robed Klansmen, led by the Great Titan of Louisiana, and representing the 14 living members of the imperial kloncilium, Knights of Booth was the fifteenth member of the body—appeared at midnight at the mortuary chapel where the body lay, formed a living cross, and knelt in prayer. They left a cross formed of roses and this floral, six feet in height, was one of the hundreds of tributes in the chapel when the service was held.

General Booth, while walking several days ago, fell and fractured his knee-cap. He was placed in a hospital and a few days ago pneumonia developed. He was 79 years of age and a native of Georgetown, Ky.

KLAN AT LABOR MURDER SCENE

BOGALUSA, La.—The Ku Klux Klan is arranging a mammoth initiation near Bogalusa. In the meantime labor men in the state are endeavoring to bring to justice the murderers of their fellow craftsmen who were shot down by a gang of open-shoppers in that city three years ago. The grand jury of Washington parish will be in session in July. Although the state of Louisiana has no "available funds" to prosecute the case, money will be raised by popular subscription.

Gov. Parker, prodded by the Louisiana State Federation, has directed Att'y. Gen. Coco to proceed with the investigation.

WOMAN ASKS $100,000 DAMAGES FROM KLAN

Appeal 8-25-23

Flogging of Ben Wiley May Prove Expensive.

Memphis, Tenn.

SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 24.—A dispatch to the Shreveport Journal from Lufkin, Texas, today says that Mrs. Jessie Wiley of Diboll has instituted suit at Lufkin for $100,000 against the Ku Klux Klan.

The Angelina Klan No. 16, D. F. Harrell, Sam H. Kerr, Hobby Kelley and B. A. Teston are made the defendants. The petition states that on July 20, 1921, a masked mob of klan members came to her home, took her husband, Ben Wiley, beat him unmercifully, coated him with tar and feathers and otherwise disgraced him. She further states that the klan has persistently circulated charges against her that have alienated her friends and damaged her reputation and standing in the community where she lives. The petition also alleges that the purpose of the klan is to injure persons in their good name, credit, character and to bring them into public scandal, infamy and disgrace with all good and worthy people.

Ben Wiley, the husband, instituted suit several weeks ago against the same organization for $100,000.

NEGROES FLOG WOMAN.

Eleven of Baton Rouge Secret Order Are Arrested for Affair.

Baton Rouge, La., July 14.—Members of the "Black Star Line," a local negro secret order, flogged a negro woman here last night, and as a result eleven negroes were in jail today and the authorities are searching for three others.

The prisoners include four women attired in men's clothing, and all were said to have worn masks.

Negro Masked Society Flogs a Negro Woman

(By the Associated Press.)

BATON ROUGE, La., July 14.—Members of the "Black Star Line," a local negro secret order, flogged a negro woman here last night and as a result 11 blacks were in jail today and the authorities are searching for three others. The prisoners include four women attired in men's clothing, and all were said to have worn masks over the upper part of their faces when they staged the whipping party. One of the prisoners, according to the police, declared the woman was flogged because the organization did not approve of her conduct.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Louisiana

N. Y. C. GLOBE
JANUARY 11, 1923

THE MEANING OF MER ROUGE.

So far no legal evidence has been brought forward connecting the Atlanta headquarters of the "Invisible Empire" with the murders and terrorism in Louisiana. That the Mer Rouge kidnappings were accomplished by bands of men who wore the regalia of the secret order and who were known as members of the Ku Klux, however, has been testified. No real doubt exists but that the reign of terror which was carried on was the work of local members of the klan.

It is difficult to characterize the behavior of the so-called prominent citizens of this Louisiana parish. Somebody has committed murders so brutal as to be inexplicable on any ground save that of insanity. Deportations have been made in the name of decency, and yet the very klansman who conducted the raid was guilty of an indignity to a schoolgirl. Again the klansmen make a great show of chivalry while one of their leaders at Mer Rouge did not hesitate to strike a defenseless woman. One of the worst aspects of the socially diseased condition alleged to exist was the infection of the law-enforcing agencies. The sheriff who yesterday sat beside the judge conducting the present proceedings was shown by testimony to have connived at the crimes.

A situation such as this reveals ugly depths in human nature which ordinarily are concealed. If what happened in Louisiana had occurred in Mexico, or Russia, or Turkey, Americans would have no words strong enough for condemnation. But none of these countries have records which surpass for infamy the crimes committed by the "good people" of Mer Rouge. The inquiry has developed such shocking deeds that it is probable the growth of the Ku Klux Klan will be definitely checked. Murder organizations have arisen at other times in the United States, but hitherto they have not survived exposure.

It is to be hoped that Governor Parker will be enabled to clean out the nest of criminals who have done such injury to their state. Soldiers should be kept at Mer Rouge indefinitely, if that course is necessary to protect life and to guarantee the exercise of constitutional rights. But the matter should not be allowed to end there. The lawlessness attributed to the Ku Klux in Louisiana may be fairly traced to the lynching custom so long defended in the south. Law and justice have been abolished in certain sections when Negro criminals aroused public feeling. Men have been burned at the stake nd mobs have indulged in sadistic orgies of lust.

Louisiana is now learning that white men cannot destroy the law and civilization for the Negro without destroying it for themselves. It was a true saying that when the white man sought to enslave the Negro he enslaved himself, and it is true to-day that until the white man is willing to observe the law in his treatment of the Negro he cannot expect to see the law upheld. This is the real warning of Mer Rouge, and it is a warning which congress ought to observe. For until the federal government has done all that it can to end lynching and its attendant barbarities, such crimes are probably inevitable.

KLAN LEADER NAMED IN MURDER HEARING

Witness Declares Captain Skipwith Gave Orders in Morehouse Parish

Montgomery Advertiser

BASTROP, LA., Jan. 9.—Delving into the secrets of the Morehouse parish branch of the Ku Klux Klan in an effort to fix responsibility for the kidnapping and slaying of Watt Daniel and Thomas Richards, victims of black-hooded raiders, state's attorneys produced testimony to show that floggings and deportations had been carried out under the direction of the leader of the parish klan and that black hoods were part of the regalia used by bands of klansmen on marauding expeditions. 1/10/23.

Captain J. K. Skipwith, recognized leader of the klan organization in Morehouse, was named by J. F. Norsworthy, who described himself as a resigned klansman, as the order giver of the parish organization.

"White hoods and robes were for ceremony—to be worn inside the lodge room and on parades—but the black hood was for raiding parties," Norseworthy declared.

Norseworthy's testimony reached a climax when he identified a black hood with a low hanging apron under the chin produced by A. V. Coco, state attorney general, as the headgear worn by klansmen on raids.

The day's testimony carried the narratives for a time beyond the incidents of the actual kidnapping of the two men to expeditions on which Norseworthy said he was sent to lash and drive several men from Louisiana.

Norseworthy declared himself rated as a former "captain" in the klan organization.

Half a dozen witnesses testified today—men who were taken prisoner or were present at the time Daniel and Richards were kidnapped.

All agreed that the kidnapping was at the hands of a black-hooded mob, armed with rifles, pistols and shot guns. None, however, could identify members of the band.

During the examination of two witnesses, C. C. "Tot" Davenport and Sidney White, attorneys for the state set up the question as to whether there had been any intimidation.

MER ROUGE WITNESS ESCAPES AND LEAVES FOR PARTS UNKNOWN

Montgomery Advertiser 1-2-23

Young Man Kidnapped, Borrows Funds From Neighbor and Flees

NEW MOB IS MYSTERY

How Teegerstrom Eluded Men or What He Suffered Is Not Known

(Associated Press)

BASTROP, LA., Jan. 1.—After a day of exhaustive investigation, Sheriff Carpenter of Morehouse tonight announced he believed that Harold Teegerstrom, 19 year old time keeper at a carbon plant at Spyker, La., who was kidnapped Friday night, was alive and had fled from this section through fear.

From reports of the incident pieced together it seemed that 16 unidentified men appeared at the plan't "bunk house," called the youth to the door, seized and placed him in one of the automobiles waiting outside, and drove off into the woods. Whether the men were masked has not been learned.

What occurred in the woods has not been disclosed, but Teegerstrom managed to escape from his captors and yesterday appeared at the home of Henry Jones, saw mill man, and excitedly asked him for $40 with which to depart for an unannounced destination.

Jones said he let him have the sum and Teegerstrom departed. He told Jones he had been takn into the woods but did not say what happened.

Jones reached Bastrop today and reported the occurrence to the sheriff.

Teegerstrom was to have testified in the open hearing and trials in connection with the Morehouse kidnappings and murders.

While considered an important state witness, T. J. Burnett, former deputy sheriff, in jail here on a murder charge, declared he could prove an alibi for August 24, the night of the outrage, by the young time keeper of the Southern Carbon plant, where Butnett was a foreman.

The sheriff today recalled that Teegerstrom had publicly declared Burnett was at the carbon plant on August 24.

Burnett told newspaper men at the jail Friday he could prove an alibi by the plant's records.

Although there had been reports the records were destroyed by the mysterious party, officials of the plant announced today the records were intact.

"You can say positively that Harold L. Teegerstrom, timekeeper for a carban plant at Spyker, Louisiana, who disappeared Friday night, was kidnapped."

This statement was given newspapermen tonight by one of the investigators sent here to assist state officials in the inquiry into the kidnapping and killing of Watt Daniels and Thomas Richards last summer.

"Any statements to the contrary," it was added, "are pure bunk and have been put out for the purpose of misleading the people."

Aside from this statement the investigators declined to discuss the case further. They asserted they did not know the whereabouts of Teegerstrom.

Victor Teegerstrom, prominent citizen of Monroe, is assisting the civil authorities and federal agents in locating his son. The sheriff said he did not know whether the youth was handled by friends or enemies of Burnett.

The incident added another chapter to the book of startling events being written here which already includes a masked and robed mob stealing five men from a public highway; of punishment grounds where two were unmercifully flogged and two beaten to death and horribly mutilated; of bodies being decapitated, wire-bound, weighted with iron and thrown into a lake; of the governor of the state personally entering into the investigation; of troops, divers and volunteers dragging lakes and swamps searching for the bodies; of mysterious dynamiters blowing them to the surface; of arrests of prominent men and the promised arrest of others; of confessions involving 45 men; of charges that the Ku Klux Klan was responsible for the deed, and of counter charges; and of open hearings and trials to commence.

New Year's day was celebrated quietly here and at Mer Rouge. All business was suspended and but for the presence of three companies of state troops and federal agents, there was no outward sign the communities were passing out of a year of tragedy into a period that was shrouded in mystery.

Preparations were being completed for the open hearing to begin Friday.

(Associated Press)

BALTIMORE, MD., Jan. 1.—Reports that local agents of the department of justice are cooperating with the Louisiana authorities for the return to that state of Dr. B. M. McKoin arrested here last Tuesday for the murder of two men, were current here today. Special Deputy L. A. Calhoun, of Morehouse parish, and Chief Detectives James P. Glynn of New Orleans, who arrived here last night with extradition papers, were in conference with justice officials this afternoon.

Clarence B. Kean, head of the department of justice here, accompanied the Louisiana officers to the conference with Governor Ritchie at Annapolis last night. After the meeting the governor set Wednesday at 1 o'clock for the hearing.

Late today Calhoun and Glynn conferred with Chief Police Inspector Henry and State's Attorney Leach and announced that they were ready to take back Dr. McKoin for trial.

Dr. McKoin, former mayor of Mer Rouge, was arrested for the murder of Watt Daniels and Thomas Richards at the request of Governor Parker as an outgrowth of the alleged kidnapping of five men at Morehouse parish last August by a hooded mob. Dr. McKoin has declared himself innocent of any connection with the crime, saying he was in Monroe, 40 miles from the scene of the disorders on the night in question.

A last minute withdrawal of the fight against extradition was forecast today by persons who have been in close touch with the case. Attorney Robert R. Carman, counsel for Dr. McKoin, said he and the physician have reached no conclusion as to what attitude to adopt at the hearing. The attorney said he has not as yet seen the extradition papers.

Dr. McKoin, who was removed to the jail hospital several days ago following an attack of bronchitis, was said to be in a greatly improved condition today. He declined to comment on the extradition proceedings, saying the matter rests with his lawyer.

Chief Glynn said Governor Parker would be the first man to offer redress to Dr. McKoin should the latter prove his innocence.

"The best thing for Dr. McKoin to do," he said, "is to go back to Louisiana and prove his innocence by the ordinary processes of law."

Answering fears expressed by Dr. McKoin that he would be killed by the mob element should he set foot on Mer Rouge soil again, Chief Glynn said:

"No one will shoot Dr. McKoin. No one will know when he arrives home and he will be guarded by the militia."

MER ROUGE OUTRAGES LAID AT KLAN'S DOOR BY EX-KLAN CAPTAIN

Damning Testimony Links "Old Skip" With the Slaying.

M'KOIN ALSO EXPOSED

Black Hoods Worn by Klan on Terrorists' Raids.

NORSWORTHY TESTIFIES

Declares He Quit Klan in Disgust When Ordered by Cyclops Skipwith to Take Men to Arkansas Line and Flog Them—Quotes "Skip" as Saying, "We've Got Two of Them."

Chicago Tribune-Commercial Appeal

BY ORVILLE DWYER.

(By Chicago Tribune-Commercial Appeal Leased Wire.)

BASTROP, La., Jan. 9.—Sworn testimony in Judge Fred M. Odom's district court here today directly linked up the Ku Klux Klan with the torturing death of Watt Daniel and Thomas F. Richards in the dense woods of Morehouse Parish on the night of Aug. 24. It linked the klan with other terrorism, floggings and whippings, night riding and banishments. It established the black-hood of terror as a regular part of the klan's regalia.

The "black hood," it was testified, is used by the klansmen when they go forth at night "on the warpath" to enforce under the cover of darkness the klan's own conception of right and wrong, law and order.

The testimony was given by Jas. T. ("Big Jim") Norsworthy, cotton and corn planter of Mer Rouge, former "captain" of the klan, now long since resigned because, as he stated, "he didn't like it from the first night."

Witness Is Unafraid.

The planter gave his testimony unhesitatingly and unafraid. His voice, as he recited the details so damning to the Klux was full and strong. He often volunteered even more than was asked of him, and stared with chilly, blue eyes straight down into the courtroom crowd, or up at packed galleries, interspersed with hard-faced, sinister-lipped klansmen.

When he left the stand during the noon recess of court, he met a group of men in the corridor of the courthouse. They walked up to him and shook his hand.

"God speed you," they said. "You're the kind of a man we need in Morehouse Parish."

A few moments later, reporters approached in courthouse square to ask him for some details of his testimony. Someone asked him whether he wasn't afraid the klan would "get" him for that testimony.

Indicts "Old Skip."

"Hell, no," he said. "I ain't afraid of all the klux in Bastrop."

And, incidentally, into this record of klanism in Morehouse Parish, this former klan chieftain read a circumstantial accusation against Capt. J. K. Skipwith, when he quoted the "exalted cyclops" as saying to him a short time after Daniels and Richards disappeared:

"There were six men in the parish whom we had to get rid of. We have got two of them, we have got to get the other four."

Mr. Norsworthy also named Dr. B. M. McKoin of Mer Rouge as one of the men in the party which "kidnaped" Ada Mae Hamilton, the young Mer Rouge girl, who was deported and told "never to return to her home town unless she got the O. K. of Skipwith." He also testified that M. P. (Pink) Kirkpatrick and Tony Higginbotham were members of the Hamilton kidnaping party.

Miss Hamilton, it was announced tonight, will probably be the first witness called tomorrow. She is expected to definitely identify the members of the band which took her from her home and from her parents and ordered her out of town forever.

Aside from the testimony of Mr. Norsworthy, a well-to-do plantation owner, whose word is regarded as high as is that of any other man in the parish, the most important witness of the day, was Sidney White, who was in the Watt Daniels car when the latter was taken from it by the black-hooded band.

Tells of Fatal Night.

Mr. White was apparently a very unwilling witness. His testimony was valuable, not alone for what he told, but for what he did not tell. He will be examined most carefully by the prosecutors at a later date.

He added to the record, however, the very important testimony that, according to a statement of Marshal Mott, a traveling man by the name of Files, accompanied by his wife, were stalled in a broken-down car near Lake Lafourche about 11 o'clock the night of the murder.

A truck passed them. In it were what looked lige might be two bodies. They were covered with a sheet. This is the first time that there has been any evidence of any kind from any person who saw the bodies, or supposed bodies, on the way to the lake. If true, it would be conclusive proof that the bodies were dumped into the lake that night and that the bodies found were undoubtedly the bodies of Daniels and Richards.

The Norsworthy indictment against the Ku Klux Klan, however, was the vital feature of the day, the high spots of which are found in the following questions by Attorney-General Coco and the answers of Mr. Norsworthy:

Joined a Year Ago.

Judge Coco: "Are you a member of the Ku Klux Klan?

Mr. Norsworthy: "I joined the klan about Oct. 6, a year ago. I was a charter member. Then I attended two meetings. They were too much for me. I asked to have my name striken from membership."

Q.—Why?

A.—I didn't like it. I joined to see what the klan was. They said it was an organization of high ideals. After two meetings I found out what it was really organized for, and how it handled things, and I didn't like it at all. I got out.

Q.—What is the black hood of the klan, what does it typify?

A.—It is part of the regalia of the klan, officially recognized and prescribed regalia, used at certain times.

Q.—Why is the black hood used at certain times?

A.—Well, they always wear it when they want to go out on a night raid.

Q.—Well, when the klan wants to go out on a terror raiding expedition it always masks in the black hood, doesn't it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—When it goes out on the warpath it wears the black hood?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—When it conducts an initiation, when it wants to emphasize its alleged high ideals, it wears the white robe?

A.—Yes.

Q.—When it gets its gang together for marauding purposes it always wears the black?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—During your short time of membership you were an officer in the klan?

A.—Yes, I was appointed captain by Capt. Skipwith; Dr. McKoin was my assistant.

Q.—I see reference made to a committee of the klan, the vigilance committee?

"Investigating Conditions."

A.—Well, the members of that committee ran around the country to investigate conditions and report to Capt. Skipwith.

Q.—Who is this cyclops?

A.—Why, Capt. Skipwith, he's the boss.

Q.—You know Skipwith has ordered much terrorism carried out in the name of the klan?

A.—I suppose so.

Q.—As a matter of fact, you know it, don't you?

A.—Yes, I do.

Q.—You've known him to order citizens of this parish to leave the country, and to stay away?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Hasn't this organization brought about terrible conditions in this country, in this parish?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Hasn't this klan actually superceded the government?

A.—Yes, as a matter of fact it has changed the whole government.

Q.—The local authorities have been actually superceded by rule of the klansmen?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ever receive any terror orders from Capt. Skipwith which you refused to carry out?

Orders a Flogging.

A. Yes, sir, he ordered me to take some people to the Arkansas state line, give them a good flogging, send them across the border and see that they remained across. I refused.

Q. Yet some of these same officers were klansmen, nine of them were members of the grand jury, four of them were members of the jury commission, the sheriff is a klansman, and the district attorney is a member of the klan, aren't these facts correct?

A. I've so understood.

Noon recess was ordered by Judge Odom at this point. At the beginning of the afternoon session Mr. Norsworthy again took the stand, and was questioned by Attorney General Coco as follows:

Q. You told this morning about Capt. Skipwith giving you your orders to take some people to the Arkansas line, tell us about that?

A. Well, he told me to take three people there, two of them were negroes, and one white man. Jeff Wal was the white man, and the two others were Jordan Bailey and a man by the name of King. The captain told me to take them there and "whip them to within an inch of their lives, and then see that they never return." I didn't do it.

Q. You know the black hood of the klan when it is used, on these terror expeditions?

A. Yes, sir.

The "Hood of Terror."

Judge Coco here handed a black hood to the witness, pointed to the slits for the eyes and the mouth, and called attention to how it draped over the shoulders, wide and ample, so that it left entrance for plenty of air. Mr. Norsworthy examined it carefully and the examination continued.

Q.—Is that the black hood of the klan?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Give us a general idea of the operations of the klan in this parish since it was organized.

A.—Well, the vigilance committee makes its report to Capt. Skipwith. He tells the klan what to do, whatever he says goes, whatever popped into his head about what to do with these men or women, he ordered done.

Q.—Have these conditions led to terrorism and chaos in this community?

A.—They certainly have.

Q.—Is there any confidence in law and order left in this parish?

A.—Not by any means. The people here live in fear and dread every minute, all the time, both good and bad. Why I was coming home one night when a woman drove up beside me. She stopped me, and begged me to accompany them home to Mer Rouge. 'I am afraid to go any further through these dark roads,' she said.

He told of many klan dealings with Dr. "Bunny" McKoin and "Old Skip" and other klansmen, of having himself been threatened with death—of a peace conference called between klansmen of Bastrop and anti-klansmen of Mer Rouge—testimony in which he told of a conversation which directly connected Dr. McKoin and Skipwith with the killings.

McKoin and Old Skip.

This conference took place in Monroe, La. It was called by the klansmen themselves because "a serious situation has arisen in Morehouse Parish," when it was found by both sides that any little overt act by either side would cause a "riot."

"Bunny" McKoin was at this meeting as well as "Old Skip" he testified, and "Skip" said to him:

"There were six men in Mer Rouge who don't belong there. We've got two of them and we're going to get the other four."

The two he "got" say Farland and Rooney, government men who sat in at the trial for the first time today, were Watt Daniel and Thomas Richards. Norsworthy himself testified that the other four were named to him as Hugo Davenport, merchant and planter; A. C. Whipple, village blacksmith known as "The Judge;" Walt Campbell, chief of police of Mer Rouge; and Tom Milner, superintendent at the Interstate Cooperage Company, south of Mer Rouge.

Davenport, Campbell and Whipple are the sort of men who will not be scared out of a community. Milner is gone.

Once Norsworthy said on the stand, he himself had decided to leave Morehouse, simply sell out and go away, not because he feared, but because he was disgusted and "tired" of them.

"But you didn't go?" inquired Attorney General Coco.

"No," replied "Big Jim," with a rare smile. "I decided I'd rather stay here and fight it out."

This was comedy to the court fans J. L. Daniel, Watt's father, again testified.

"Old J. L.," they have a habit of calling men by their initials in this part of Louisiana made a difficult witness. He is weary with life, they say, since Watt is gone. At times during his testimony his mind wandered strangely.

When he was asked the name of Addie May Hamilton, who has been kidnapped once by the klansmen and is now under guard to prevent a recurrence of it, he stated he did not know. In the next breath he stated he had known her for years.

On the question of the whereabouts of Watt on the night of the alleged attempt on the life of Dr. McKoin, when two shots were said to have been fired through the back of the doctor's car in an attempt to assassinate him, old "J. L." was clear.

"Watt was in my home all evening," he said. "We played poker." And ht named others who were in the game, including Richards. This was important, in as much as the firing of the shotgun charges through the physician's machine has been laid at the door of Watt Daniel and Thomas Richards.

No Messages From Watt.

Again Mr. Daniel was asked whether he had ever received any message from Watt after the night of the kidnaping.

"Never," he answered. "I told my friends when Watt didn't show up the next day, 'They've murdered my boy.'" He also testified that previous to the killings he had received a telephone message from Skipwith that "there were several parties he was going to get if he had to shoot on sight."

"On the night you were kidnaped and they beat you, couldn't you recognize any of the men who beat you and took Watt away?"

"No, sir. If I could I certainly would tell it."

"You have no fear?"

"No, sir. If I'd known any of them—well, I'd have had a little personal matter with them long ago."

Ku Klux Klan – 1923

PLAN DEEP PROBE INTO LOUISIANA OUTRAGES TODAY

Atlanta Constitution 1-9-23

Torture and Slaying of Watt Daniel and Thomas Richards Will Be Thoroughly Investigated

12 WITNESSES CALLED TO GIVE TESTIMONY

Part of Troops on Guard Withdrawn, Thus Lessening Likelihood of Declaring Martial Law

Bastrop, La., January 8.—Legal forces of the state of Louisiana prepared tonight to dig deep tomorrow into the tragedy of Morehouse parish—the torture and slaying of Watt Daniel and Thomas Richards, whose deaths have been charged by Governor John M. Parker to "klan murderers."

Today was largely one of conferences in preparation for the resumption tomorrow of the open court hearing with testimony in the record already to show that the two men were put to torture and death by means of a specially devised machine of punishment after being taken prisoner by what was described as a black-hooded mob.

Twelve witnesses were summoned today to testify. Their testimony is expected to deal largely with the capture of Daniel and Richards and the finding of their mutilated and decapitated bodies in Lake La Fourche two weeks ago.

Other than the announcement of the list of witnesses, the removal of a company of the state troops sent here to act in conjunction with civil authorities was probably the most important surface development, and tended to allay an impression that martial law was in prospect. Adjutant General L. A. Toombs, of the Lousiana national guard, sent here to observe conditions and take any steps that might be necessary, maintains a policy of watchful waiting. Approximately 100 state soldiers, still, were on duty here and at Mer Rouge tonight.

Father to Take Stand.

J. L. Daniel, father of Watt, and himself a victim of the hooded band, was to be recalled to the witness stand tomorrow. The elder Daniel started his testimony Saturday afternoon but did not finish. He told of being taken into the woods by members of the mob and flogged and of the disappearance of his son at the same time, but apparently had much more to tell.

In addition to Mr. Daniel the list of witnesses includes his granddaughter, Thelma Dade, 15-year-old daughter of Mayor Dade, of Mer Rouge, Sidney White and "Nip" Eckols, who were in the automobile from which Watt Daniel was taken, and several other men who were halted by the masked band at the time of the kidnaping.

Whether any of them will testify as to the identity of the members of the hooded band cannot be foretold. Thus far none of the witnesses has been able to name members of the mob.

T. Semmes Walmsley, assistant to Attorney General A. V. Coco, was named today as spokesman for the state's legal forces. His first interview with newspaper men was confined to an announcement of the list of prospective witnesses for tomorrow. He denied several rumors of a sensational nature.

In addition to the testimony to be given by Daniel and his granddaughter and the two men who were in the automobile with Watt Daniel, much interest is attached to the prospective testimony of C. C. "Tot" Danvenport, a Mer Rouge citizen. Davenport was one of five men captured and taken into the woods by the kidnapers and who, according to other witnesses, were questioned as to an attempt made to assassinate Dr. B. M. McKoin, former mayor of Mer Rouge and now under bond to await action on an affidavit which charged murder in connection with the death of Daniel and Richards. W. C. Andrews, one of the first witnesses, declared he was flogged until he was numb when he denied any knowledge of the attempt on Dr. McKoin.

BASTROP CHARGES SCORED BY WIZARD OF KU KLUX KLAN

Dr. Evans Thinks Klan's Innocence of Mer Rouge Connection "Proved by Testimony of Foes."

Atlanta Constitution

REGALIA OF BLACK NOT USED BY KLAN

1-10-23

Imperial Wizard Calls Attention to the Fact That Bastrop Hearing Is of One Side Only.

Ga.

Dr. H. W. Evans, imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, declared in a statement issued late Tuesday night that he unhesitatingly stands on the denials of klan officials in Louisiana that members of the organization had anything to do with the Morehouse parish kidnaping and flogging outrages in which it is charged Watt Daniel and Thomas Richards were tortured to death last August.

Reports, which he said had been sent over the nation to the effect that the Morehouse mob, that is alleged to have killed Daniel and Richards, was dressed as klansmen, he attributes to efforts of enemies of the klan to discredit the organization.

Lawlessness is as distasteful to klansmen as to law-abiding citizens of any community, the imperial wizard declared in the statement. He expressed confidence that the klan will "as usual be vindicated both legally and in the minds of all fair-minded men."

Cites False Statements.

The statement in full follows:

"The press reports today give me an opportunity to point out some of the many gross misrepresentations concerning the Mer Rouge affair that have gone through the news columns of the press of the nation. I have, heretofore made no statement concerning the affair because any statement about the incident was due to come from the officials of the klan in Louisiana and did come from them in which they made complete denial of any klan connection with the affair, and upon their statement outlining the state organization's plans concerning same, and upon the statement and denial of the Louisiana state officials I unhesitatingly stand.

"The news reports concerning the affair have repeatedly carried the statement that the mob supposed to have killed the two Mer Rouge citizens wore white robes and white hoods, when as a matter of fact the first testimony brought out at the hearing by the state's witnesses shows that they wore black masks, and my information is that the members of the mob were dressed in overalls and unionalls. In other words the enemies of the klan in their frantic effort to discredit the organization have deliberately sent over the nation news reports to the effect that the mob of lawless citizens who are supposed to have killed the Louisiana victims were dressed as klansmen when those sending out the stories knew this was not so.

Klan Deplores Lawlessness.

"As the executive head of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan I denounce any statement no matter from what source that the Ku Klux Klan or klansmen are authorized or taught to commit any act of lawlessness, and any klansman who becomes a lawless citizen is equally as distasteful to klansmen as he is to law-abiding citizenship of any community.

"I desire also to call the attention of the public at this time to the fact that the hearing at Bastrop is not a trial but is simply a presentation of one side of the case. The witnesses are not even allowed to be cross-questioned and the enemies of the klan during this hearing are therefore having their day in court, and the refutation of what may come out at these hearings can not be made at the hearing but will have to be made later on after the findings of the present hearings have been analyzed and those guilty of crime of any kind have been located or designated and tried, and I am sure that the klan will as usual be vindicated both legally and in the minds of all fair minded men.

"The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is a human machine composed of human beings with over three thousand klans now organized and many hundreds thousands of members scattered throughout the nation. The national, state and local leaders of the klan are conscientiously doing everything in their power to build up in America a lawful and helpful patriotic organization, designed to stand behind the executive officers of the law in the execution of their sworn duty and the better element of every community in the nation is aware of this fact. In the face of the bitterest antagonism from lawless and un-American elements, and the most unjust and scurrilous and false attacks, the leaders of the organization and the membership of same have in my judgment stood up wonderfully well and kept their temper and their patience far above the average in such a situation."

ADJUTANT GENERAL HOLDS LEGAL EDICT TO USE GUARDSMEN

Atlanta Constitution 1-4-23

Four Units of State Troops on Duty Preparatory to Murder Hearing Friday.

M'KOIN ON WAY TO LOUISIANA

Disappearance of Kidnaped Witness Remains Mystery as Date of the Hearing Approaches.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Bastrop, La., January 3.—The possibility of martial law hovered over Morehouse parish tonight as state troops, civil authorities and the state's legal forces rounded out their final preparations for the open hearing in the Morehouse kidnaping and murder cases to begin Friday.

Governor Parker had signed a martial-law edict and placed it in the hands of Adjutant-General Toombs to be promulgated at his discretion, The governor and attorney-general, however, in keeping with their policy of silence, declined to make an official announcement in this regard.

The adjutant-general visited Mer Rouge and Bastrop during the day conferring with the officers commanding the four units of state troops stationed there.

The Jennings cavalry troop established came at Mer Rouge today alongside the Monroe infantry company that has been on duty here since the state's open investigations into the kidnaping of five citizens of Morehouse and the murder of two began two weeks ago. The New Orleans machine-gun company and the Alexandria infantry continued to occupy the square guarding the courthouse and jail.

McKoin Released.

Dr. B. M. McKoin, former mayor of Mer Rouge, arrested in Baltimore on a charge of murder in connection with the cases, was expected to reach here Friday with the officers sent to extradite him.

The physician will return to the state a free man in accordance with an agreement reached today between Governor Parker and Governor Ritchie, of Maryland, in regard to the contested extradition papers. What charges the state will place against him when he reaches Louisiana soil could not be learned tonight.

The two assistant attorneys-general of the state reached Bastrop today

and established offices at the courthouse. They will be joined tomorrow by the attorney-general and other assistants. Attorneys who will represent T. J. Burnet, former deputy sheriff, the first arrested were here in conference with their client. These attorneys also will represent Dr. McKoin.

Silent About Troops.

The state made no move today that would indicate the significance of the moving of the Jennings cavalry here. To this unit, it was understood, will be assigned the task of rounding up those whom the state will charge with implication in the masked and mo action of last August, and also for serving subpoenas on witnesses who will be expected to testify at the hearing.

How many will be arrested and when, was as much a mystery tonight as a week ago. Two confessions implicated 45 persons, it has been reported, and other reports say 35 affidavits were signed by the attorney-general last week and will be served between now and Friday. Officials in a position to know declined to discuss this with newspaper men.

There were no developments during the day that could clear up the mystery of the disappearance of Harold Teegerstrom, regarded as a state witness, who was kidnaped by unidentified men from his sleeping quarters at Spyker, La., Friday night.

KLANSMAN TELLS OF PEACE MAKING AT MER ROUGE

Parish in Turmoil; Conference Sought to Forestall Feuds

The Times-Picayune

SAY DR. M'KOIN THREAT FAKED

Jan. 14, 1923

Associated Press Report.

BASTROP, La., Jan. 13.—Testimony of three witnesses—one naming his brother as having been recognized as a member of a black-hooded kidnaping band, another seized and lectured by the "black-hoods," and the third telling of his anxiety to leave the community because of Ku Klux Klan activities—with the collapse of plans for a conference between A. V. Coco, State attorney general, and Captain J. K. Skipwith, klan leader, were developments in the State's investigation of masked band depredations in Morehouse parish.

Fred Cobb, who hails from Texas, where, he says, "men fight square," told of being seized by five hooded men, one of whom he declared was Laurie Calhoun, named by other witnesses as a klansman. Cobb said he was taken to a woods and reprimanded by the men who accused him of misconduct.

Names Own Brother.

Walter Campbell, town marshal, and superintendent of the light and water plant of Mer Rouge, named his brother, A. L. Campbell, as having been recognized by Thomas F. Richards, kidnaped and slain with Watt Daniel, August 24, last, as having been a member of a black-hooded kidnaping party which stalked the roads about Bastrop a week previous to the disappearance of Richards.

The kidnaping of Richards and Daniel was the culminating act which brought about the present investigation.

Leon Braddock added pathos and a dramatic scene to the day's proceedings. Braddock, a farmer, who said he has lived all his life in this section and by the "sweat of my brow have secured a home, a farm of 80 acres, seven mules and an automobile," told of his anxiety to sell his property at a reasonable price and leave to seek more peaceful fields for himself and his wife and four children. This, he said, is due to a raid made on his home by unmasked men, led by Captain Skipwith, who accused him of making liquor.

Just as State's attorneys were about to name the hour for the conference requested by Captain Skipwith to discuss Ku Klux Klan affairs, the klan leader announced early this afternoon to the Associated Press, that as far as he was concerned there would be no conference.

Captain Skipwith said the withdrawing of his request for the interview with Attorney General Coco was due to State's attorneys placing witnesses on the stand to dig into the activities of the klan. "If they care to go about it in this manner, I can see no good to be derived from a conference with Mr. Coco," said Captain Skipwith, known as the 'exalted cyclops of the Morehouse klan.

Attorney Surprised.

Attorney General Coco declined to comment on Captain Skipwith's decision other than to say that his withdrawal has not brought about any action by any members of his staff. He expressed surprise at the klan leader's withdrawal, however.

Preceding Campbell, Braddock and Cobb on the stand was A. L. Smith, whose declaration that "I am a klansman and am proud of it," brought forth a round of vigorous applause from the spectators, who were subsequently warned by the court to refrain from any further outburst.

Mr. Smith said he was president of the board of education of Ouichita parish and was willing to render any assistance toward the State's investigation.

The witness told of the kidnaping of Daniel, Richards, Harry Neelis, J. L. Daniel, W. C. Andrews and "Tot" Davenport having been reported to him, together with a report that Hugo Davenport, a member of one of the oldest Morehouse parish families, was "the brains behind the plot" to assassinate Dr. B. M. McKoin, former mayor of Mer Rouge, now under bond on affidavit charging murder of Daniel and Richards.

Mr. Smith said that if the reports were true he believed the Davenport family would be involved in a feud. To avoid this he hurriedly informed the Davenports and a conference was arranged between citizens of Mer Rouge, Bastrop, Monroe and the leaders of the Morehouse chapter of the klan.

He said the conference was for the purpose of restoring peace and harmony in Morehouse and to clear the Davenports' family name. The witness said Hugo Davenport was exonerated by the klan. He told of the various discussions during the conference and laid emphasis on what Dr. McKoin, who was present, had to say.

No Credence to Dr. McKoin.

After having said Dr. McKoin had "decided to leave Mer Rouge and burn his bridges behind him," the witness was asked whether any of the anonymous letters alleged to have been received by Dr. McKoin was discussed.

"They were not given any credence," said the witness, "because a man can write an anonymous letter to himself. It was reported that the letters were written on a typewriter in Dr. McKoin's office."

Cobb told in detail of having been kidnaped by five men and taken into a woods and lectured, in which he was threatened with death if he did not change his method of living.

The witness said his captors wore hoods covering the upper parts of their bodies over overalls. He said he thought the proceedings were "funny" and that he recognized one of the men as being Laurie Calhoun.

He said that at the scene of the lecture he had left a pair of shoes. Several days later, he said, he wrote a note to Calhoun and the shoes were left at a store where his son was employed.

Leon Braddock, the farmer, gripped the court room as he drawled out how happiness had been expelled from his humble home because his family believed he was a "marked" man. He dramatically described a raid made on his home at 1:30 o'clock in the morning, the raiding party breaking the lock on a door to gain admittance under the roof where his wife and four children were asleep.

The witness named those in the party who entered his home, declaring that Captain Skipwith was the leader and Marvin Pickett, "Cud" Pickett, Bert Pratt, Sam Cox, Sam Elderidge and a man who he said was named McIntosh. Several of them were armed and Captain Skipwith, he said, informed him they wanted him for "making liquor."

The witness said the band was unmasked and that he was taken to Bastrop and turned over to the sheriff. Sheriff Carpenter, he said, allowed him to spend the rest of the night in his home, but that another white man and four negroes seized by the band before it reached his home, were placed in jail.

Wife Unnerved.

Braddock said the affair had unnerved his wife, that she was no longer happy with her surroundings and believed that an attempt would be made to kill him. He said that he himself felt unsafe and had decided if he could get a reasonable price for his farm he would sell out and leave.

Walter Campbell in his testimony startled the court by declaring that Richard had informed him his brother and Jim Tisdale, were members of the blackhooded band who kidnaped him on the streets of Bastrop in daylight on August 17, one week before his final disappearance.

Campbell was one of the three men said to have been named by Captain Skipwith as having interferred with the operations of the klan in Mer Rouge and was ordered exiled. Campbell said that after W. L. Pugh consented to vouch for him in order that he might remain in Mer Rouge, he sent word to Captain Skipwith he was willing to put up $1000 to pay for an investigation to prove his innocence of the charge that he plotted with others to kill Dr. McKoin. The proposition, he said, was not accepted by Skipwith, who sent word to him that he could remain unmolested.

The witness testified that he had aided Dr. McKoin to conduct an investigation after the physician had received anonymous letter, threatening him. He said that he examined all of the typewriters in Mer Rouge including that of Watt Daniel. He said that he could find no clue, but Dr. McKoin came to him later and said that the letter was written on his own typewriter, explaining that his office was never locked and that it would be easy for anyone to gain access to his typewriter.

William B. Stuckey, Mer Rouge lawyer, and formerly of the Louisiana legislature, the first witness of the day, testified that Dr. McKoin "shot up his own car to gain support of the members of the klan. The former solon described himself as an opponent of the klan.

The witness concluded his testimony by saying that Dr. McKoin had incurred the enmity of many people in and about Mer Rouge because what he termed "bull in the China shop" methods of McKoin while he was mayor of Mer Rouge.

The court took a recess during the early afternoon until Monday morning.

THE KLAN IN MOREHOUSE

The Times-Picayune

In the open hearing at Bastrop, La., to obtain evidence of complicity in the murder of WATT DANIEL and THOMAS RICHARDS the Morehouse Parish Ku Klux Klan was unmasked in the testimony of a former member, J. S. NORSWORTHY, and revealed in its true colors as a secret society outside the law and exercising the power of a super-government in the community. It was formed ostensibly to regulate morals and inflict punishment upon those who incurred its displeasure. Orders to execute sentences upon alleged offenders were given by one Captain SKIPWITH, the Exalted Cyclops. Two disguises were used by the Klansmen: a white hood, mask and flowing garment as a symbol of the "ideals" of the society; a change to black when raids were to be made. The witness, a man of influence in Mer Rouge, was appointed an officer; but after a brief membership and attendance at two meetings he withdrew, and had his name removed from the "books." He saw things that he "didn't think right." An order to take three negroes to the Arkansas line and there "whip them within an "inch of their lives and tell them "never to return" he refused to obey.

NORSWORTHY testified in the shadow of the Klan's vengeance. He had been threatened with assassination if he went on the stand. His story was a bombshell in the camp of the suspected, for they had been boasting that if the Grand Jury returned indictments there would be no convictions. Although the witness had been told that "the District Attorney and two-"thirds of the Grand Jury were Klans-"men," Attorney General Coco said that he would be willing to try the case with Klansmen on the jury who were of good repute. The inference was that no jury of non-Klansmen could be selected in Morehouse Parish, and that a reaction had set in against the society. Men stood aghast at its excesses and no longer felt bound by the oath they had taken.

"Give us an idea of the general operation of the Klan," said the Attorney General to the witness; "they "claim to be for law and order. In "what way did they undertake to en-"force the law?" NORSWORTHY replied that "offenses" were not reported to the Sheriff nor to any of the officials of the parish, but to Captain SKIPWITH, who issued his orders after a committee had investigated each case. There ensued "chaos and ter-"rorism which did not previously ex-"ist." At one time there was almost a state of civil war. A conflict was averted by a "peace conference" between the Klansmen and those who did not belong to the society. The Klan had placed six men on its black list. The witness swore that the Exalted Cyclops told him after the disappearance of DANIEL and RICHARDS that the Klan "would get the other four." They were a planter of Mer Rouge, the City Marshal and two other citizens. "They kidnapped me the night "they got 'WATT' and TOM RICH-"ARDS," said the witness, "but they "knew better than to try anything "with me." NORSWORTHY is a giant in stature and a man of consequence. But even he did not get in touch with the authorities to break up the society. Men feared it too much. He left the parish to begin life again in Mexico, but at El Paso decided to return and take his chances with the Klan. The Attorney General, commenting upon the testimony of NORSWORTHY and other witnesses who had been threatened by the Klan, said: restrained by the forms of law, to regulate the morals of a community,

The Klan, not only in Morehouse, but in Louisiana and the nation at whether it is in the South or in the large, will have to consider seriously North, inevitably becomes an instru-the narratives that were unfolded at ment of tyranny. No good citizen can today's session in the open hearing. afford to associate himself with it or A secret society that sets out, un- to give it a certificate of character.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

Louisiana

'THEY KNEW TOO MUCH,' 'OLD SKIP' IS QUOTED

Sensational Testimony Damaging to the Klan.

GIVES MOTIVE OF CRIME

Memphis Tenn.

Planter Quotes Cyclops as Saying "We Means to Give Them a Trial, But They Knew Too Much."

1-13-23

BY A. G. BROWN.

Commercial Appeal

(Universal Service Staff Correspondent.)

BASTROP, La., Jan. 12.—There came to the stand today in Louisiana's inquisition into the reign of terror which has gripped Morehouse Parish a stalwart planter of the old south, who under oath, swore that Capt. J. K. Skipwith, exalted cyclops of the Ku Klux Klan, had explained to him by whom and why Watt Daniel and Tom Richards had been tortured and racked until they died, in the following language:

"He made the remark that all of this trouble had occurred from two very sorry boys, very sorry characters, or something to that effect.

"'And,' he says, 'if the boys had not been so smart,' he says, 'we intended to give them a trial in the court for shooting at Dr. McKoin.'

"'But,' he says, 'they got so smart and had too much to say at the ball game and over at Jim Norsworthy's barbecue at the Bonibee, that,' he says, 'the boys' (he didn't say 'we' that time), he says, 'the boys decided that they knew too much.'"

Story of the Killing.

This was the story of the killing, and the reasons thereof, as told to the court today by W. R. Norsworthy and in reading them into the record of the court. Mr. Norsworthy swore that the story was told him by Capt. Skipwith, the cyclops of the parish's knights of the flaming cross.

"And," continued the witness, in summing up his sensational quotations from the cyclops, "I believe those are the words he used; the best that I can remember."

This bit of startling testimony crept into a day's record, replete with sensations, without any warning that there was coming for the first time, the first piece of direct evidence concerning the "why" for the murders, so suggesting, directly, the identity of the group, which might be accountable for a story of crime which has startled the world.

And this story the state is ready to amplify later. Attorney General Coco said tonight. It is ready to fill in the missing links. It claims that it is ready to identify "the boys" who decided that Daniel and Richards were "to smart," that "they knew too much."

And the state is ready to show, the attorney general avers, just who the "we" of Capt. Skipwith's alleged "explanation" consists of.

Skipwith's Conferences.

Capt. Skipwith returned to the spotlight today in customary sturdy fashion. Only a little while before the giving of the above testimony he had notified Assistant Attorneys General Guion and Warren "that he would like to have a conference with Attorney General Coco." This will probably be held within the next few hours.

The request for the meeting was made in the middle of Bastrop's main street, where the captain transacts all of his business. With the request for a conference, he issued a "statement to the world," declaring that the testimony so far was a bunch of lies, sworn to by "disreputable characters;" that "Judge Coco is stirring up a lot of trouble, only to go away and leave these people here to kill each other."

Witness after witness today, some admittedly klansmen, others former members, or anti-klan, charged, or admitted that Capt. Skipwith was the guiding genius, and at specific times, member of the black hooded mobs, which spread terror throughout the parish.

Under oath they have sworn that he ordered men and women deported from their homes, or gave them permission to stay; that in all these activities he acted avowedly for the klan, and that his klan lieutenants were the distributors of the black robes when his mob members dressed for their night marauding expeditions.

Trailed by Ku Klux.

Witness Norsworthy repeated the story told on the stand some days ago by his brother, concerning Capt. Skipwith's charge that the former had been hired to kill both the captain and Dr. McKoin. He told about hunting the captain up, denying the charge and how the captain said to him:

"Well, old boys, it's lucky for you that you had two good friends here to vouch for you, for I've had six men trailing you up in Arkansas." Then the witness testified concerning the captain's explanation of the Daniel and Richards murder.

J. D. Davenport was a star witness.

"Do you know about the Richards and Daniel kidnaping and murder?" he was asked.

"Yes, I met the car with the klansmen and saw the truck with the men in it," he answered.

He told of the "peace conferences" after Capt. Skipwith had accused his brother of wanting to kill both the captain and Dr. McKoin. The captain attended most of them.

Homes No Longer Sacred.

"I said something had to be done," the witness testified. "We had to clear up the trouble. It was getting terrible. Mens' lives were in danger; their homes were no longer sacred. We had a super government. There was no law; no order, no safety.

"Skipwith finally said that my family was all right, but that Tom Milner, A. C. Whipple and Walter Campbell had to go, leave the parish, leave their homes, leave their families, and stay away forever.

"The captain appeared at all these conferences as the representative of the klan. We never thought of him in any other light. He was referred to as such, and it was understood that he spoke for and represented the klan. He accused these three men of being anti-klan.

"The captain finally called us together in Bastrop, after we had talked about asking Gov. Parker to intervene in an effort to bring order out of chaos. The cyclops said he thought he could settle the matter.

"Tom Milner had already gone, he explained; Will Pew would vouch for Walter Campbell. I would vouch for A. C. Whipple, they might remain so long as they did not denounce the klan, the captain decreed. So I did. That ended the conferences."

"Has Skipwith ever made any comment on the situation since?" the witness was asked.

"Yes, he telephoned once that he wanted 'the good people of Mer Rouge to know that there would be no trouble so long as Whipple and Campbell kept their mouths closed, concerning the klan, and the klan did not nullify its agreement.' He said he would notify us any time the klan sought to break the truce."

Mayor Dade Recalled.

Mayor Dade, of Mer Rouge, was recalled this morning. Under sharp questioning he admitted he was a member of the black hooded band, which took guns away from W. C. Andrews, Harry Neelis and Watt Daniel.

"I was a klansman then," he explained. "Kelly Harp and Ed Ivey, Dr. McKoin and Capt. Skipwith were in the party. Some of the men wanted to flog the boys, but I wouldn't stand for it, and pleaded with the captain."

"What did this band call itself?" he was asked.

"Why, it was the Ku Klux Klan, Capt. Skipwith was in charge. They gave me my black hood from the car. I quit the klan after that."

Kelley Harp, the next witness, admitted being in the party, but refused to reveal names of other members, saying his oath as a klansman prevented him from disclosing any of the klan's activities, despite the fact that he was no longer a member.

"Ever ordered to carry out any work of the klan?" Harp was asked.

"Yes, ordered to deport Ada Mae Hamilton. I wouldnt' do it, and quit the klan afterwards. I don't believe in the mask. It leads to confusion and order."

Black Hood of the Klan.

"What regalia of the klan did you wear when on raiding parties?"

"Black hood and robe; they gave it to me."

"They were furnished by officials and members of the klan, acting for the klan, and giving you regalia recognized by the klan?"

"Yes, sir; by members of the klan at least."

Early in the afternoon Judge Odom conducted his inquisition into the story published by a New Orleans newspaper to the effect that W. C. Andrews, important witness in the case, had been shot at from ambush. Mr. Andrews testified that there was a dent in his flivver that looked as though it had been made by a bullet, but he had heard no shots; was not afraid.

Judge Odom shortened the quiz, without giving the newspaper correspondent opportunity to be heard, and closed the incident by lecturing the big staff of correspondents.

"You are not a necessary adjunct of this case," he said. "You are here by sufferance. I will not permit garbled stories, or stories which may intimidate witnesses, and I will hold you personally responsible to this court for any stories appearing. No stories can be published which might scare witnesses." There was an outburst of applause from the galleries.

KLANSMEN ARMED TO FIGHT OFF RAID AFTER KIDNAPING

Witnesses at Probe Declare They Feared Men Of Mer Rouge

1-10-23

BASTROP SHERIFF TAKES THE STAND

Houston Post

Associated Press Report.

BASTROP, La., Jan. 15.—New ground was opened today by State attorneys in their task of unraveling the mystery surrounding the kidnaping and slaying of Watt Daniel and Thomas Richards, victims of black-hooded kidnappers. Two members of the Ku Klux Klan put into the record a recital of an assembling of klansmen in a store held in anticipation that Mer Rouge citizens might swoop down on Bastrop in retaliation.

James F. Harpand and "Jap" Jones, farmers of Bonita, a village in the southern part of Morehouse parish, both members of the parish klan organization, testified that after the kidnaping of Daniel, Richards and three other men on the Mer Rouge-Bastrop pike August 24 last, a dozen or more klansmen gathered in a hardware store here, armed themselves and prepared for eventualities.

Both insisted that the klan had no part in the kidnaping but that the gathering was deemed advisable as a precautionary measure in view of the intense feeling prevailing in the parish.

"Knew Tey Were Mad."

"Why did you klansmen wait up that night?" was asked of Harp.

"It takes a long time to tell that story," Harp said.

"We heard the people of Mer Rouge had a regular arsenal and we thought they might come over and blame the kidnaping on the klan. We knew they were mad and up in arms about the kidnaping of Richards a week before and we were afraid it would be laid at our feet."

Jones testified along much the same lines as Harp as to the gathering in the Bastrop store. He told of making the rounds with his friends in Bastrop stores, trying to learn who might be responsible for the kidnaping, but without result. At no place, he declared, could he find information as to who was in the party of men who took part.

"Did you hear of any preparation made to kidnap Daniel and Richards?" Jones was asked.

"No—none."

"Did you attend any meeting in which the conduct of Richards and Daniel was discussed?" was another question.

"Would Leave Them Alone."

"Yes, about six weeks prior to the kidnaping we met in the courthouse and Daniel and Richards were discussed, but we decided to let them and other citizens alone. Then we had another meeting—an impromptu affair—at which Dr. B. M. McKoin, Captain J. K. Skipwith and others were present. We talked over the attempted assassination of Dr. McKoin. Watt Daniel and others were blamed but particularly Watt Daniel."

Skipwith is the parish leader of the klan. Dr. McKoin formerly was mayor of Mer Rouge and is now charged in an affidavit with murder in connection with the deaths of Daniel and Richards.

Harp and Jones were the principal witnesses at the afternoon session of the hearing. They were preceded on the witness stand by F. L. Carpenter, parish sheriff, Gus Boyd, Collinston storekeeper, from whom the black-hooded band purchased gasoline while holding the two kidnaped men prisoners, and a half a dozen other witnesses.

Carpenter's testimony related to the seizure of Alonzo Braddock, a Morehouse farmer, by a band of unmasked men said to have been headed by Captain Skipwith.

"Get the Stills."

Carpenter denied that the men who participated in the arrest of Braddock were commissioned as sheriff's deputies but asserted that he had told Skipwith, when the klan leader informed him that he had located some "stills" and asked to be deputized, to "go out and get the stills."

Carpenter said at the time no warrant had been issued for Braddock. J. F. Dalton, district clerk, testified that a search warrant to enter Braddock's home had been issued and also a bond for Braddock's appearance on a charge of illicit distilling.

Boyd, a member of the present parish grand jury said that the purchase of the gasoline was arranged by a man who kept his features hidden by a black hood. He declared he did not recognize this man or any of his companions who were seated in a touring car and in the automobile truck in which the two captives were held, blindfolded.

"Wasn't it unusual to see parties of men with black hoods on?" Boyd was asked.

"No, I have seen one or two parties dressed like that on the streets of Collinston before," he answered.

F. C. Eason of Monroe, another witness, repeated a conversation he said he had had with Captain Skipwith after the kidnaping of Daniel and Richards.

"Needed Attention."

"Captain Skipwith asked me if I knew anything of Daniel and Richards. I said it was a sorry come-off. He said, 'You probably do not know why it was done but the community thought they were bad characters and needed attention.'"

Hugh Davenport, father of "Tot" Davenport, one of the men kidnaped but not harmed at the same time Daniel and Richards were captured, said he had been notified that he was to be "exiled" because of alleged anti-klan activities. The matter was adjusted and he remained in Mer Rouge where he operates a mercantile establishment.

W. L. Pugh, a klansman, told of vouching for Walter Campbell, marshal of Mer Rouge, who was said to have been listed among those to be sent away because of reports that he was involved in a plot to assassinate Dr. McKoin.

"Jap" Jones was the last witness of the day.

"Why did you join the klan?" was one of the questions asked.

"Because they were making an effort to uphold law and order," he answered.

"Instead of waiting in Bastrop on the night the men had been kidnaped, why didn't you and the other klansmen get out on the trail of the kidnapers?"

Had Two Hours' Start.

"We couldn't—they had two hours' start on us."

Jones named Captain Skipwith, R. L. Thomas, owner of the store, John Carter, John Morris, James Harp, Smith Stephenson, Tom Stephenson, Dr. F. L. Bellinger and Ray Carpenter as among those who remained at the Thomas store.

"Did you ever hear Captain Skipwith denounce the governor?" Jones was asked.

"No, except I read a warm denunciation by Captain Skipwith in the newspapers. I saw Captain Skipwith a few days later and he told me that he had been grossly misquoted."

Harp said conversation in his section of the parish centered on the attempt to kill Dr. McKoin.

"It was generally discussed, and Watt Daniel, Tom Milner, A. C. Whipple and Walter Campbell were being accused as having had part in the plot," said Harp.

Questioning of Harp centered largely around the gathering in the Thomas store.

Regrets Daniel's Death.

"As a member of the klan, you regret the death of Daniel?" he was asked later.

"Yes."

Harp had described Daniel as an "enemy of the klan." He said that at noon on August 24, several hours before the kidnaping, he talked with Daniel.

"And you knew then, as a klansman, that he was an enemy of the klan?" he was asked.

"Yes."

Harp concluded his testimony by explaining that one of the chief reasons he remained in Bastrop was to satisfy his own curiosity as to who kidnaped the two men.

Captain Skipwith paid his first visit to the courtroom today since the hearing began 10 days ago. He came to the room during the noon recess, exchanged salutations with the newspaper correspondents and left before the court reconvened. He explained that, he was hunting for his brother, who arrived in Bastrop to visit him this morning.

Machine Guns Remain.

Two detachments of State troops—a machine gun detail from New Orleans and a cavalry detachment from Jennings—remain on duty here and at Mer Rouge. Their activities thus far, however, have been confined to camp routine. It has been explained that the soldiers are now being held only as bystanders at this time, but are in readiness to step in any time their services may be needed to aid civil officials.

Jeff Burnett, the only man being detained thus far in connection with the slaying of Daniel and Richards, remains in the hospital at Shreveport, where he was taken some days ago suffering with pleurisy. He is said to be rapidly recovering and probably will be returned to the jail here shortly.

No intimation has thus far been given as to when additional arrests might be expected.

KLAN ACTIVITIES IS CAUSE OF SHOOTING, EVIDENCE INDICATES

Montgomery Advertiser 1-21-23

Discussion of Testimony in Open Hearing Leads to Killing

Montgomery Ala. 1-21-23

SHOT FIRED IN FIGHT

Former Sheriff and World War Veteran Victim of Klansman's Bullet

(Associated Press)

MONROE, LA., Jan. 20.—Ku Klux Klan activities in Morehouse parish was the cause of the killing last night of John P. Parker, Jr., of this town, by Carey Calhoun, of Bastrop, his cousin, according to evidence adduced at a coroner's inquest held here late today. The jury's verdict holds that Parker came to his death by a gunshot wound inflicted in a scuffle with Calhoun. There were no recommendations.

Parker was a former sheriff of Ouachita parish and a captain in the Rainbow Division in the World War. The body of Parker will be interred tomorrow afternoon with full military honors.

Calhoun, who is under arrest, is being held here pending action by the district attorney, who is now in Bastrop.

In a voluntary statement to the coroner's jury, Calhoun declared the argument resulting in the killing arose out of a discussion of the Ku Klux Klan activities and particularly as to the testimony given at the Bastrop open hearing by Jim Norsworthy.

Calhoun said the shot was fired accidentally at the time both he and Parker were scuffling to secure possession of a gun following an argument.

"We had been drinking all day, Wess Saunders, Jack, and myself, and in the evening went to Bessie Jones' house for supper before going to Jack's plantation," Calhoun said.

"We took one drink after another and then commenced talking about the Mer Rouge affair. We discussed Norsworthy's testimony and one word led to another until he slapped me and I slapped him back.

"Then he hit me and I hit him back, and both of us, seeing a pistol, made a grab for it. During the scuffle the gun went off."

Saunders testified he was asleep at the time the shooting occurred and never heard the pistol fired.

Bessie Jones is a negress. She has fled. Parker was killed with a .45 calibre revolver that belonged to the woman.

Calhoun, who has admitted he was a klansman, was a witness at Bastrop at the open hearing investigating black-hooded mob activities, and he testified as having escorted William Norsworthy to the home of Captain J. K. Skipwith, exalted cyclops of the Morehouse klan, and arranged a conference between Norsworthy and Skipwith.

Montgomery

Norsworthy and Skipwith conferred over a report that the former had been hired by certain citizens of Mer Rouge to kill Dr. B. M. McKoin, former mayor of Mer Rouge, for the price of $1,500.

Norsworthy testified he made a satisfactory explanation as to his whereabouts on the night of the attempted assassination and Skipwith told him he would be protected.

Montgomery Ala.

Jim Norsworthy was the first witness at the open hearing to connect the klan with having black hoods as part of its regalia. He said that he once was captain in the Morehouse klan, but resigned when he was ordered to take several men to the Arkansas line, flog and deport them.

1-21-23

Calhoun is a brother of Gus and Laurie Calhoun, both of whom have been mentioned repeatedly in connection with hooded activities. Laurie was the special deputy who brought Dr. McKoin, charged with murder in the case, back to Louisiana from Baltimore. He also arrested T. J. Burnett, a former deputy sheriff, likewise charged with murder.

Calhoun was released from custody tonight by Sheriff Grant of Ouachita, following receipt of an order signed by the district attorney.

"There are no charges pending against Calhoun," the sheriff said. "However, the matter is subject to a grand jury investigation."

(Associated Press)

BASTROP, LA., Jan. 20.—Efforts of the state of Louisiana through an open hearing to fix responsibility for the kidnapping August 24 of Watt Daniel and T. F. Richard, whose mutilated bodies were discovered December 22 in the waters of Lake Lafourche, twenty five miles from Bastrop, moved forward today with unexpected rapidity. Three more names were added to the alleged roster of the masked band which made captives of Daniel and Richard and the Ford truck in which they were whisked away, was identified.

Smith Stevenson and Oliver Skipwith, the latter the youngest son of Captain J. K. Skipwith, admitted leader of the Ku Klux Klan in Morehouse parish, and a third man identified only as "Blacksmith" Smith, were declared by the witnesses today to have been members of the kidnapping band and the state put in evidence a telegram from the state bureau of motor vehicles at Baton Rouge giving the name of the man registered as the owner of the truck.

The name of Captain Skipwith also was connected with the stirring events of the evening when one witness testified that he saw the klan leader at the fork of the Monroe-Collinston highway in conversation with a hooded man. The captors and their prisoners were last seen at Collinston.

H. B. Blankenship, of Bastrop, was the witness whose identification of young Skipwith, Stevenson and the truck created one of the greatest sensations since the hearing got under way. Blankenship testified that in the late afternoon the hooded band in several automobiles and with Daniel, Richard and three other prisoners, all blindfolded, and with their hands tied behind their backs, went by his home. The caravan, he said, passed within fifteen feet of him. The prisoners were aboard the truck. He did not see the license numbers of the truck or cars but having been for some time familiar with cars of the kind he observed the truck closely in order that he might recognize it if he saw it again. Asked if he searched for it later, he replied that he had, and that because of various distinguishing marks, he had recognized it. He said it bore 1922 Louisiana license tag No. 74657. It was at this juncture that Attorney General Coco introduced in evidence the telegram from Baton Rouge declaring that car No. 74657 was registered in the name of Smith Stevenson.

Blankenship was then asked if he had recognized any of the hooded men.

"Yes, I am positive; Oliver Skipwith and Smith Stevenson."

The witness explained that he had identified Skipwith by the manner in which he was attired, and added that he was on the running board of one of the cars "close to me." Stevenson, he said, was driving the machine. "It was his car and from his appearance, I am sure it was him."

Stevenson was on the stand early this week and testified that he was in Bastrop the night of August 24, adding that he had been deputized as a marshal during the day to assist in preserving order at the barbecue and baseball games. He testified that he owned a Ford truck; that it had been used during the day to haul water to the baseball park, but that it was at his home that night. He said if it was used during the night it was without his knowledge and without his permission.

JUDGE ARRAIGNS NEWS REPORTERS.

Atlanta Ga. Constitution

Bastrop, La., January 12.—Today's proceedings in the open hearing investigation of masked band activities in Morehouse parish was enlivened by a statement from the bench by Judge Fred L. Odom after an investigation of an item published in several papers yesterday with reference to the finding of what was alleged to have been an indentation made by a bullet in the door of an automobile owned by W. C. Andrews, one of the state's witnesses. 1-13-23

Judge Odom took exception especially to newspaper headlines which asserted that an attempt had been made to assassinate Andrews.

Andrews had testified that he could not say when the mark was made, but that it was called to his attention Wednesday. He declared that the automobile had not been in use except at intervals for a week or more.

"I want to say with reference to the matter that the only interest I have in it is to find out definitely whether or not our witnesses have been interfered with," Judge Odom said.

Court's Business.

"It is the court's business to find out and it is everybody's business to notify the court when an attempted interference is made with our witnesses. If there is any interference, any intimidation or any threats of any kind made against any witness by anybody, I am going to exert every power that the state of Louisiana permits in not only detecting but punishing the party who attempts to interfere with a witness.

"I think there has been too much talking and too much writing about this little matter, and I want to say to you, gentlemen of the press, that I do not think you are necessary adjuncts to this investigation. You are here by courtesy, gentlemen. I welcome you. I have no objection to your being here. But I am going to expect a different course from you in the future.

"I regard any attempt to color this testimony or to color the statements of anybody with reference to matters of this kind as an interference with the witnesses who come to this court. I have said that we are not going to have any interference. Now, you gentlemen can go so far, but I would suggest that you be cautious about coloring these matters.

Lays Responsibility.

"You say you don't control the headlines. You are responsible for what goes in your papers, gentlemen, and any report that goes out through the newspapers or otherwise that witnesses have been fired upon from ambush or otherwise tampered with or interferred with—I say any report that goes out, any talk of that kind, is, in itself, an interference with the witnesses, in that witnesses will not want to come to court if they are going to be assassinated.

"I am going to deal with anybody who circulates such reports, or causes the circulation of them, as I will with anybody else who interferes with the witnesses in any other way. I don't want the witnesses interferred with."

At the conclusion of Judge Odom's remarks, spectators occupying seats in the court room and in the galleries broke out with loud handclapping and other manners of applauding. The court had to rap for order.

When court recessed for the day a conference was held between Judge Odom and the 20 or more newspaper men in attendance at the hearing. The matter was thoroughly discussed and a satisfactory settlement was reached.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

SKIPWITH CANCELS KLAN DISCUSSION WITH OFFICIAL

Declares Attorney-General Can Get His Evidence From Witnesses in Open Hearing.

Constitution

WITNESS ON STAND IMPLICATES BROTHER

1/14/23

Declares He Was Told His Own Kinsman Was Member of First Kidnaping Party.

Bastrop, La., January 13.—The conference between Attorney General A. V. Coco and Captain J. K. Skipwith, exalted cyclops of the Morehouse parish Ku Klux Klan, has been called off indefinitely, according to an announcement made by Captain Skipwith early this afternoon.

"There will be no conference between myself and Mr. Coco," the klan leader said. "I could not see where any good could come out of it, and therefore decided to call it off."

"Have you informed Mr. Coco to this effect?" Captain Skipwith was asked.

"No, not yet. It hasn't been officially called off, but you can say that a conference between the attorney general and myself will never be held. The state's attorneys seem to be satisfied in digging into the affairs of the klan by placing witnesses on the stand at the open hearing, and therefore it is best for them to get their information from that source."

Attorney General Coco, when informed by The Associated Press that Captain Skipwith had decided to call off the interview which Mr. Coco in an official statement yesterday said had been arranged but no date set, appeared surprised at Captain Skipwith's action.

"I have not been informed either by Captain Skipwith or his attorney about this, and I will say that the calling off of the arranged interview was not the result of any steps taken by myself or any members of my staff."

Captain Skipwith requested a conference with Mr. Coco yesterday in order to lay before him the operations of the Morehouse Ku Klux Klan in an effort to show that it had not taken part in any of the alleged "black hood" outrages which resulted in the deaths of Watt Daniel and T. F. Richard.

Implicates Brother.

Bastrop, La., January 13.—Walter Campbell, marshal of the town of Mer Rouge, testified in the open Campbell—as members of a black-hooded band which kidnaped him from Bastrop a week before Richard and Daniel disappeared.

"Is Campbell any relative of yours?" he was asked.

"Yes, my brother," the witness replied.

Campbell was one of several Mer-Rouge citizens said to have been designated by Captain J. K. Skipwith, leader of the Morehouse parish branch of the Ku Klux Klan, as undesirable. Campbell said he was vouched for by another citizen, offered to put up $1,000 to prove that he was innocent of any charges that might be preferred against him, and he was allowed to remain.

Campbell said he had learned that he had been charged with plotting to kill Dr. B. M. McKoin, former mayor of Mer Rouge.

Cheer Klansman.

Preceding Campbell, Bradlock and Cobb on the stand was A. L. Smith, whose declaration that "I am a klansman and am proud of it," brought forth a round of vigorous applause from the spectators who were subsequently warned by the court to refrain from any further outbursts.

Mr. Smith, a stately old Louisianian, said he was president of the board of education of Cauchita parish and was willing to render any assistance toward the state's investigation.

The witness told of the kidnaping of Daniel, Richard, Harry Neelis, J. L. Daniel, W. C. Andrews and "Tot" Davenport having been reported to him, together with a report that Hugo Davenport, a member of one of the oldest Morehouse parish families, was "the brains behind the plot" to assassinate Dr. B. M. McKoin, former mayor of Mer Rouge, now under bond on an affidavit charging murder of Daniel and Richard.

Mr. Smith said that if the reports were true he believed the Davenport family would be involved in a feud. To avoid this he hurriedly informed the Davenports and a conference was arranged between citizens of Mer Rouge, Bastrop, Monroe and the leaders of the Morehouse chapter of the klan.

He said the conference was for the purpose of restoring peace and harmony in Morehouse and to clear the

Louisiana.

Davenports' family name. The witness said Hugo Davenport was exonerated by the klan. He told of the various discussions during the conference and laid emphasis on what Dr. McKoin, who was present, had to say.

After having said Dr. McKoin had decided to "leave Mer Rouge and burn his bridges behind him," the witness was asked whether any of the anonymous letters alleged to have been received by Dr. McKoin was discussed.

"They were not given any credence," said the witness, "because a man can write an anonymous letter to himself. It was reported that the letters were written on a typewriter in Dr. McKoin's office."

Given Lecture.

Cobb, the Texan, told in detail of having been kidnaped by five men and taken into a woods and lectured in which he was threatened with death if he did not change his method of living.

The witness said his captors wore hoods covering the upper parts of their bodies over overalls and union-alls. He said he thought the proceedings were "funny" and that he recognized one of the men as being Laury Calhoun.

He said that at the scene of the lecture he had left a pair of shoes. Several days later, he said, he wrote a note to Calhoun and the shoes were left at a store where his son was employed.

Leon Braddock, the farmer, gripped the courtroom as he drawled out how happiness had been expelled from his humble home because his family believed he was a "marked" man. He dramatically described a raid made on his home at 1:30 o'clock in the morning, the raiding party breaking the lock on a door to gain admittance under the roof where his wife and four children were asleep.

The witness named those in the party who entered his home, declaring that Captain Skipwith was the leader and Marvin Pickett, "Cud" Pickett, Bert Pratt, Sam Cox, Sam Eldridge, and a man who he said was named McIntosh. Several of them were armed and Captain Skipwith, he said, informed him they wanted him for "making liquor."

Band Was Unmasked.

The witness said the band was unmasked and that he was taken to Bastrop and turned over to the sheriff. Sheriff Carpenter, he said, allowed him to spend the rest of the night in his home, but that another white man and four negroes seized by the band before it reached his home were placed in jail.

Braddock said the affair had unnerved his wife, that she was no longer happy with her surroundings and believed that an attempt would be made to kill him. He said that he himself felt unsafe and had decided if he could get a reasonable price for his farm he would sell out and leave.

Walter Campbell in his testimony startled the court by naming his brother and Jim Tisdale, who, Richard had informed him, were members of the black-hooded band who kidnaped him on the streets of Bastrop in daylight on August 17, one week before his final disappearance.

Campbell was one of the three men said to have been named by Captain Skipwith as having interfered with the operations of the klan in Mer Rouge and was ordered exiled. Campbell said that after W. L.

MOB'S MASK LIFTS

Investigation of Mer Rouge Slayings Pushing Towards Success

MORE NAMES MENTIONED

1-20-23

Morning Star

Witness Declares Jeff Burnett Was One of Hooded Party

Associated Press Report.

BASTROP, La., Jan. 19.—John P. Parker, Jr., prominent citizen of Monroe was shot and probably fatally founded at Monroe tonight by Carey Calhoun, of Bastrop, brother of Laurie Calhoun, acting deputy sheriff of Morehouse parish, according to reports received here

Associated Press Report.

BASTROP, La., Jan. 19.—States Attorney General A. V. Coco, conducting the investigation here into the operations of masked bands in Morehouse parish, sprang a surprise today when at the opening of the afternoon session of the open hearing he placed R. A. "Berry" Whetstone on the stand. Whetstone, regarded as the state's most important witness in its effort to identify the kidnapers and slayers of Watt Daniel and T. F. Richards, almost at the beginning of his testimony named T. Jeff Burnett, former deputy sheriff, now under arrest on a charge of murder, as one of the members of the masked band that had Daniel and Richards in charge the evening of August 24 at a point on the Bastrop-Mer Rouge highway two miles from Bastrop.

Whetstone, since stating several weeks ago that he had identified one or more of the masked men, has been in charge of the authorities at an unannounced place, and when he unexpectedly appeared in the courtroom he was escorted by Detective Chief Glynn of the New Orleans police department.

Gray Is Named Again.

Newt Gray, declared yesterday by Fred Tubanks to have been a member of the band which kidnaped Daniel and Richards, was named again today as one of the party. Mrs. J. H. Inabnet of Mer Rouge testified that after attending the barbecue and baseball games in Bastrop on August 24 she started for home in an automobile driven by Thelma Dade, granddaughter of J. L. Daniel and niece of Watt Daniel. The car, she said, was held up by the masked band, and when it was ascertained no men were aboard it was ordered to proceed. Mrs. Iuabnet said the mask of one of the hooded men was torn; that she recognized him, and, upon being pressed for his identity, declared it was Newt Gray.

Whetstone testified that he left the celebration at Bastrop afoot with the expectation that he would be given a lift by a passing motorist, and that while waiting he saw an automobile parked near the highway. He assumed it was a party of picnickers, but on approaching discovered the persons about the fire were black-hooded men.

He almost reached them before he was noticed, he said, and when 50 feet away one of the men called him by name. They forced him to approach, gave him a bucket and told him to get some water.

Whetstone said upon his return he sat upon a log for 30 minutes in the midst of the party.

"Pretty soon," he continued, "the crowd came from Bastrop and all of them got up. Then, about 20 minutes later, some one told me that they had Watt Daniel, J. L. Daniel, W. C. Andrews and those other fellows. Then I got loose from them and caught a car and rode home."

Asked if he recognized any of the masked men, Whetstone replied:

"Yes, T. J. Burnett."

"Are you positive?"

"Yes, he had his mask up."

Burnett soon after his arrest and incarceration in the parish jail here developed pleurisy and was removed to a hospital in Shreveport. He virtually recovered and left that city late today under guard to be returned here.

To Clean Out Family.

Other testimony regarded by the State's forces as of vital importance to its case was offered at the forenoon session by William J. McDonald, brother-in-law of J. L. Daniel. Mr. McDonald declared that "Jap" Jones, mentioned frequently in previous testimony, had told him that the "whole d—— family" would be "cleaned out" before the alleged attempt to assassinate Dr. B. M. McKoin, former mayor of Mer Rouge was settled.

McDonald said Jones did not know he was related to the Daniel family, and when he learned of it asked him to forget the conversation.

An alleged attempt to assassinate the physician has been declared by some authorities to be at the bottom of the wholesale kidnaping. The three men kidnaped with Daniel and Richards and flogged reported that all were questioned by their captors concerning the reported firing upon Dr. McKoin from ambush. McDonald stated that had McKoin been fired upon

the physician would have gathered his friends and instituted a search for the assailant. This did not occur, he said, and he was emphatic in asserting that he did not believe McKoin had been attacked.

Several witnesses from the Spyker neighborhood were questioned at length regarding the disappearance December 29 of Harold Teegerstrom, timekeeper at the plant of the Southern Carbon company at that place.

Other witnesses described the wholesale holdup of August 24, and much of the testimony was a repetition of that brought out previously.

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Mer Rouge Mob Resumes Operations

Associated Press Report.

BASTROP, La., Jan. 19.—A black-hooded band still is operating in Morehouse parish, according to a statement made to Judge Fred M. Odom, presiding at the open hearing investigating masked band activities here, late today by department of justice agents.

Judge Odom, in a statement, said that it had been officially reported a holdup similar to the one which is alleged to have occurred on the Bastrop-Mer Rouge highway August 24, resulting in the kidnaping of Watt Daniel and T. F. Richards, had occurred near Mer Rouge Thursday night

The department of justice report names Sidney Rogers, a youth, residing near Mer Rouge, as the victim. Rogers, according to the report, claimed that while driving a team of horses attached to a light wagon he was stopped by six or eight black-hooded men, one of them holding him up with a pistol. He said they demanded to know if he was "Mr. Knight." When he identified himself he was told to move on.

The federal officers' report said that the man wanted was J. M. Knight, a grocer of Mer Rouge.

Neither J. M. Knight nor SidneyRogers has been called as a witness at the open hearing.

Judge Odom announced that he has ordered a full investigation.

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Jeff Burnett Taken Back to Bastrop

Associated Press Report.

SHREVEPORT, La., Jan. 19.—T. Jeff Burnett, held in connection with the kidnapings of F. Watt Daniel and T. F. Richards, left at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Bastrop, La., where he will be confined in the Morehouse parish jail.

Burnett was guarded by the two deputy sheriffs who have been with him through the 13 days which he spent at a local sanitarium. He developed pleurisy while at the jail in Bastrop shortly after his arrest in connection with the Mer Rouge case. Pugh consented to vouch for him in order that he may remain in Mer Rouge he sent word to Captain Skipwith he was willing to put up $1,000 to pay for an investigation to prove his innocence of the charge that he plotted with others to kill Dr. McKoin. The proposition, he said, was not accepted by Skipwith, who sent word to him that he could remain unmolested.

SKIPWITH ASKS HEARING IN ORDER TO VINDICATE KLAN

Declares He Will Convince Attorney-General That Organization Never Donned Black Masks.

11/13/23.

HEARING MAY BE SET FOR TODAY

Atlanta Georgia.

Exalted Cyclops Will Bare Operations of Ku Klux in Louisiana During Past Year.

Atlanta Constitution

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Bastrop, La., January 12.—State's attorneys announced today that Captain J. K. Skipwith, exalted cyclops of the Morehouse parish Ku Klux Klan, has requested a conference with Attorney General A. V. Coco and his assistants in connection with the hooded band atrocities in this parish.

At an early hour tonight the attorney general's staff had fixed no date for the conference. It is probable that it will be held tomorrow.

Reports were current here early today that Skipwith had made an open threat against the attorney general. Mr. Coco, in a statement to the Associated Press, absolutely denied that the report was true.

The conference requested by Skipwith is to allow him to lay before the attorney-general the various operations of the klan during the last year, he says in order that the organization could prove no black masks were ever worn by its members.

The following statement regarding the conference was issued by Attorney-General Coco:

"The information was conveyed to me this morning (Friday) through members of my staff that Captain J. K. Skipwith would be glad to have a conference with me. Not having had an opportunity of seeing him during the day, due to my presence in court, I made known to Judge Barnett tonight during the supper hour that I knew of no reason why I should not grant the request of Captain Skipwith.

"Judge Barnett suggested that the conference take place tomorrow (Saturday) and I told him it would be perfectly agreeable to me."

Judge Barnett is counsel for T. J. Burnett, the first man arrested in connection with the deaths of Daniel and Richard. Burnett is in a hospital in Shreveport recovering from an attack of pleurisy.

Bastrop, La., January 12.—Will R. Norsworthy, Morehouse parish planter, testifying today in the open hearing investigation of masked band depredations in Morehouse and the slaying of Watt Daniel and Thomas Richard, victims of a black-hooded mob, credited Captain J. K. Skipwith, leader of the parish organization of the Ku Klux Klan, with having said Richard and Daniel "knew too much."

Norsworthy was testifying as to a conference he said was held with Skipwith in the latter's home at Vaughn, La. The discussion led up to the disappearance of Daniel and Richard.

"He made the remark that all of this trouble had occurred from two very sorry boys, very sorry characters, or something to that effect," Norseworthy testified, "and he says 'if the boys hadn't been so smart we intended to give them a trial in the courts for shooting at Dr. McKoin,' but he said 'they got so smart and had too much to say at the ball game and there at Jim Norseworthy's barbecue a the Bonibee,' that, he says 'the boys'—he didn't say 'we' that time—he said 'the boys decided they knew too much.' I believe those were the words he used—the best I can remember."

Norsworthy is a brother of J. T. Norsworthy, who testified that he was a former klansman and "captain" of the Morehouse chapter of the klan.

Was Not Klansman.

Will Norsworthy declared he was not a klansman. He explained that his conference was to ascertain the authenticity of a report that he had been accused of agreeing to accept $1,500 to kill Skipwith and Dr. McKoin.

"Skipwith told me it was lucky for me that I had friends in this country," Norsworthy said.

"I asked him about the kidnaping report. He said he had a letter that I had been hired by citizens of Mer Rouge to kill him and Dr. McKoin.

"Captain Skipwith said he had investigated and found the report untrue. He said that the time there were six men in Arkansas spotting me. I had just returned from a trip to Arkansas before the conference."

The witness continued that he had been informed by friends at Spencer, La., that "Dr. McKoin with guns and two friends were there looking for me."

"Did Skipwith say that the boys had killed themselves?" Howard Warren, special assistant attorney general, asked.

"No, he didn't," Norsworthy answered.

Declares Masks Used.

The testimony of Norsworthy with statement of Robert L. Dade and Kelly Dade that black masks were used by a klan band on a march to the village of Stampley early last summer and the testimony of Joseph Davenport, Mer Rouge merchant, were high lights of the day's proceedings.

Dade said he wore a black mask furnished him by Edward Ivy, a fellow kansman, when he was picked up in Mer Rouge and asked to accompany the band on a trip to Stamplev to investigate a report that a negro was operating a gambling house there where both white men and negroes gambled.

Dade said Dr. McKoin also was a member of the raiding party. McKoin, Dade said, was garbed in white.

Harp declared he wore a black mask also on the raid.

It was on this march that the party met Watt Daniel, W. C. Andrews and Harry Neelis who testified yesterday as to being "held up" by the klan band.

"Did they favor whipping the boys," Harp was asked with reference to Daniel, Andrews and Neelis.

"Dade, I and others did not favor it," said Harp, "but the majority did."

The three men were not whipped, but were lectured, according to previous testimony.

"Was Captain Skipwith there?" was the next question.

"I positively refuse to answer," said Harp.

Harp declined to name who appointed him on a committee made up of klansmen to deport Addie May Hamilton, but, he said, "the man who appointed me told me he would take the matter up with the proper authorities of the klan."

Davenport testified at the afternoon session of the hearing.

"My family has resided in the Mer Rouge district of Morehouse dating back for 117 years," Davenport asserted. "It lived in peace until the advent of the klan. We then had to get permission from high authorities of the klan to continue our residence in our old home town."

Davenport was called to testify because of conferences held by citizens of Mer Rouge, Bastrop and officials of the Ku Klux Klan relative to his brother, Hugo Davenport, having been accused of being an "anti-klan" leader.

Agreed to "Lay Off."

After a lengthy conference, Davenport said, Captain Skipwith had agreed to "lay off" the Davenport family, but insisted that three other citizens, A. C. Whipple, Tom Milner and Walter Campbell, of Mer Rouge, would have to get out of the state because of their anti-klan activities.

"Milner left before we could vouch for him," said the witness. "I vouched for Whipple and W. L. Pugh vouched for Campbell. We were held personally responsible by Captain Skipwith for these men."

Davenport said a series of conferences were held in an effort to restore peace and harmony in Morehouse.

"The conditions at the time were bordering on chaos," he said.

"We did not think our courts were functioning properly and we discussed because our children's lives were in danger whether to request Governor Parker to declare martial law."

Leon Davenport, brother of Joseph and Hugo Davenport, testified largely in corroboration of statements made by his brother.

Saw Auto Truck.

Conrad McDuffy, the last witness of the day, told of having seen a light automobile truck at 11:30 o'clock on the night of August 24—the date of the kidnaping of Daniel and Richard—returning from Lake La Fourche from which the headless and mutilated bodies of the two men recently were taken.

McDuffy, and Marshal Mott, who also has been summoned as a witness, was returning from Monroe at the time, according to McDuffy's testimony, and were within two miles of the lake when the truck, being driven by a man apparently wearing a black hood, passed them. Another automobile was following the truck, he said. McDuffy testified its occupants also were masked.

McDuffy said Mott, the following day, rode in his automobile with a man and his wife whose automobile had broken down on the Lake La Fourche road to Rayville.

"The automobilists asked Mott," the witness said, "what did they do with those men they had bound and gagged in the truck last night. Mott told them he did not know anything about it."

No announcement was made tonight as to what witnesses would be called tomorrow. It is anticipated that the hearing will continue for at least two weeks.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

FORMER MAYOR OF MER ROUGE READY TO FACE HEARING

Governor Ritchie Refuses to Honor Requisition For Dr. M. B. McKoin

MORE TROOPS CALLED

Cavalry Outfit Ordered to Join Guardsmen Already at Bastrop

Montgomery Advertiser 1/8/23

(Associated Press)

BALTIMORE, MD., Jan. 2.—Governor Albert Ritchie today refused to recognize the requisition for Dr. B. M. McKoin, former mayor of Mer Rouge, Louisiana, arrested here last Tuesday in connection with the Morehouse parish murders and kidnapping on the grounds that the affidavits were not made on actual knowledge of the alleged crimes.

The executive sent a telegram to Gov. Parker of Louisiana late today outlining his decision in the case. His message stated Dr. McKoin was now willing to return to Louisiana voluntarily, but could not do so until released by the court. Dr. McKoin was arrested for the murder of two men at the request of Gov. Parker and was remanded to jail pending extradition proceedings.

As soon as the Louisiana governor relases Dr. McKoin from the mured charge he will return to that state. The physician insisted however, that he return with Special Deputy Calhoun and Chief Detective James P. Glynn of New Orleans who arrived here Sunday with the extradition papers. Dr. McKoin stated he was ready to go back tomorrow.

The text of Gov. Ritchie's telegram to Gov. Parker follows:

State's Attorney Robert F. Leach who is representing Attorney General Coco, telegraphed the latter to urge Gov. Parker to release Dr. McKoin. It was learned tonight that Attorney Leach had advised Attorney General Coco a few days ago that unless the extradition papers were filed in proper form there was a possibility . Gov Ritchie would refuse to recognize them.

Up to a late hour tonight no word had been received from Gov. Parker in answer to Gov. Ritchie's message.

"After examining the requisition papers in the McKoin case, I do not think that they are sufficient for the season that the affidavits are made on information and belief and not by any one who has any personal knowledge of the alleged crime. Both the law and practice are clear in requiring this.

"If the case comes to trial before me my decision will accordingly be not to grant requisition at this time, but I will hold McKoin for a reasonable time in order to give Louisiana authorities the opportunity to submit competent affidavit. Dr. McKoin, while insisting on his extradition rights nevertheless advises me through his counsel that he is quite willing to return to Louisiana voluntarily, but he cannot do so until he is released by the court.

"He would like your deputy officers to accompany him back to Louisiana. Will you consent to his release so that

Louisiana.

BASTROP, LA., Jan. 2.—Louisiana's crack cavalry of Jennings will reach here tomorrow morning to reinforce the three companies of state troops now on duty here and at Mer Rouge in connection with the state's investigations into the death of two men, victims of a robed and masked mob.

While the order to entrain came suddenly, the movement was not a surprise, as it had been known since early last week that orders had been prepared for the calling out of two additional units. However, their identity was not known.

At this time there is a company of infantry at Mer Rouge detailed to maintain order where most of the folks are armed and many divided into hostile clans.

A machine gun and an infantry company are encamped here at the courthouse square, guarding the court house and the parish jail where one man is being held on a charge of murder.

The cavalry unit, which saw service overseas with the Rainbow division, may be used in rounding up those persons whom the state will charge with complicity in the August kidnaping and butchery of Watt Daniels and Thomas Richards, Mer Rouge citizens. The roads at this time are almost impassable in many places because of the seasonal rains and cavalry would afford the most satisfactory means of communication.

The movement was not regarded here as being influenced by the kidnaping of Harold Teegerstrom, 19-year-old timekeeper of a carbon plant at Spyker, who was spirited away by unidentified men in the dead of the night Friday. Federal agents today were continuing their investigation of the incident, but officials felt the youth was safe and out of the state, having fled from the woods where he was held a captive. His importance as a witness at the hearing has not been disclosed either by the state or defense.

Persons interested in the open hearing set for Friday began to arrive in the city tonight. Two of the state's assistant attorney generals are expected to reach here tomorrow morning from New Orleans while the attorney general and others on his staff will be here Thursday.

The number of witnesses who will testify is not known, not even to the state. Those wishing to testify are privileged to make this known after the hearing starts. Some will be subpoenaed. It is believed here there will be several hundred witnesses. All incidents relating to the kidnaping of August as well as other mob action in the parish will be gone into, it has been stated. There was nothing to indicate that Governor Parker, who has been the controlling power behind the state's movements in the case, would come here during the hearing.

Ku Klux Klan investigators were secretly continuing their investigations to be in a position to make an early report to their chiefs regarding the merit of the charges that have been made that klansmen were responsible for the August outrage. The Morehouse klan has disclaimed all complicity in the affair and has announced it would welcome investigators.

(Associated Press)

MONROE, LA., Jan. 2.—Harold Teegerstrom, 19 years old, son of Victor Teegerstrom, of Monroe, was kidnaped by a party of men whose identity has not been established and made his escape and is now in hiding, according to a statement by Charles V. Teegerstrom, a brother, who is employed by a carbon manufacturing concern at Lamkin, Ouachita parish.

The young man said he was expecting to get in touch with his brother at any time, as he had received a message from him after the disappearance last Friday night at Spyker, saying that he was safe and that he would communicate with him later. The message was sent by a friend, according to Teegerstrom, who saw the young man last Sunday.

Teegerstrom said he was unable to substantiate a report that his brother had returned to Erie, Pennsylvania, the former home of the Teegerstroms, but expressed the belief that he had left Louisiana.

"I know that Harold was taken out by a number of men," said Teegerstrom, "because he sent word to me to that effect.

"He slipped away from them after he had been brow-beaten and bulldozed, scantily clad and nearly frozen by the cold, and he spent all of Friday night in an old shack. The next morning he secured a pair of shoes from a countryman and got his breakfast at a farm house. He continued in hiding all that day and slept at a farm house Saturday night and on Sunday he got in touch with Henry Jones, saw mill man of Morehouse parish, an old friend, and was made comfortable.

"He left some time Sunday and I have since not been able to locate him."

(Associated Press)

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Jan. 2.—Statements that Watt Daniels and Thomas Richards were tortured before being put to death following their kidnapping by a masked band near Mer Rouge on August 24, were borne out in official reports of Dr. John A. Lanford and Dr. George W. Duvalle, New Orleans pathologists, who examined the bodies of the two men after they had been blown from the bottom of Lake Lafourche in Morehouse parish by a heavy dynamite charge, according to a statement by Attorney General A. V. Coco, to whom the reports of the surgeon's were submitted today.

The attorney general declared the reports "greatly strengthened" the case of the state in the proposed prosecution of persons responsible for the deaths of Daniels and Richards and perhaps other outrages in Morehouse parish.

"The reports certainly strengthened our case against persons we will accuse of the deaths, in a material way," the attorney general said. "I cannot discuss the details of the reports, but they are gruesome to say the least."

Mr. Coco will take his entire staff of three assistants with him to the open hearing in Bastrop which begins Friday, it was stated.

Adjutant General Toombs today refused to discuss the military situation in Morehouse parish, further tha nto in Morehouse parish further than to say that the troops of cavalry stationed and should arrive there tomorrow morning.

ATTORNEYS DELVE INTO KLAN SECRETS IN MER ROUGE CASE

Produce Testimony of Resigned Klansman to Show Whippings Took Place in Louisiana.

Atlanta Ga.

TRY TO FIX BLAME FOR TWO KILLINGS

The Atlanta

Murder Hearing Is Sidetracked to Hear Witness Tell of Expeditions of Ku Klux.

1/10/23

Constitution

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Bastrop, La., January 9.—Delving into the secrets of the Morehouse parish branch of the Ku Klux Klan in an effort to fix responsibility for the kidnaping and slaying of Watt Daniel and Thomas Richards, victims of black-hooded raiders, state's attorneys today produced testimony to show that floggings and deportations had been carried out under the direction of the leader of the parish klan and that black hoods were part of the regalia used by bands of klansmen on marauding expeditions.

Captain J. K. Skipwith, recognized leader of the klan organization in Morehouse. was named by J. F. Norseworthy, who described himself as a resigned klansman, as the order giver of the parish organization.

"White hoods and robes were for ceremony—to be worn inside the lodge room and on parades—but the black hood was for raiding parties," Norseworthy declared.

Norseworthy's testimony reached a climax when he identified a black hood with low hanging apron under the chin produced by A. V. Coco, state attorney-general, as the headgear worn by klansmen on raids.

The day's testimony carried the narratives for a time beyond the incidents of the actual kidnaping of the two men to expeditions on which Norseworthy said he was sent to lash and drive several men from Louisiana.

Was Klan "Captain."

Norseworthy declared himself rated as a former "captain" in the klan organization.

Following testimony by Norseworthy that the sheriff and other officials of the parish and even members of a former grand jury were members of the klan, the attorney-general remarked:

"I think this investigation has the support of the better element of the Ku Klux Klan. I would not hesitate to try this case by a jury composed of this class of klan members."

Half a dozen witnesses testified today—men who were taken prisoner or were present at the time Daniel and Richards were kidnaped.

All agreed that the kidnaping was at the hands of a black-hooded mob, armed with rifles, pistols and shotguns. None, however, could identify members of the band.

During the examination of two witnesses, C. C. "Tot" Davenport and Sidney White, attorneys for the state set up the question as to whether there had been any intimidation.

Dovenport admitted that during the noon recess of court he had been approached and spoken to by a man he knew in a "surly" manner. At the time Davenport was on his way to lunch in company wih the attorney-general and his assistants.

Davenport walked away with the man and did not keep his luncheon appointment.

Four Witnesses Heard.

In addition to Noresworthy, White and Davenport, four witnesses were heard today. The testimony of all of them with the exception of Norse worthy, related to incidents in connection with the holdup of the party of Mer Rouge citizens and the kidnaping of Daniel and Richards and three other men.

White, the last witness of the day, remembered only dimly incidents of the fateful August 24 last—when Daniel and Richards disappeared and three other men of a party of Mer Rouge citizens en route to their homes after attending a barbecue and baseball game here were kidnaped.

"Wasn't it a strange thing to see hooded men, well armed take away your companions and you not to feel alarmed," White was asked.

"Well, I had heard of the klan taking out fellows and whipping 'em; then letting them go."

"Therefore, you had no occasion to feel alarmed, you believed they were going to whip him and then turn him loose and there was nothing for you to worry about?"

"That's right."

Saw Truckload of Men.

White told of a conversation he had with Marshall Mott, a resident of the same community in which he lived, Oak Ridge, in which Mott told him he had seen a truck similar to the ones in which the men had been put into after they were kidnaped pass about 11:30 o'clock at night. The truck contained what appeared to be hooded men and the forms of two men lying on the floor.

"The truck was traveling in the direction of Lake La Fourche in which the mutilated and headless bodies of Daniel and Richards later were found.

"With your companion having been kidnaped and your conversation with Mott as to practically seeing the forms of two men being carted toward La Fourche why did you not report the matter to the authorities?" was asked of White.

"I don't know—I didn't think about it," he replied.

Development of other than the testimony at the open court hearing was an announcement that an anonymous telephone message had been received warning federal investigators conducting an inquiry in conjunction with state adjutants that a plot was forming to kidnap Addie May Hamilton, a young woman said to have been forced to leave Morehouse parish by men described as klansmen and now at her home near Mer Rouge waiting to be called as a witness in the present hearing.

A soldier guard was placed at the Hamilton home when intimation of the plotted kidnaping was received, but the troopers were removed today under orders of Adjutant-General L. A. Toombs, of the state national guard, civilian guards being substituted. General Toombs, in a formal statement, explained that authority for the posting of the soldiers had not been authorized.

General Toombs has taken the position that the task of policing the parish rested with the civil authorities and that the soldiers could not act in that capacity under present conditions.

DRAMA IN BASTROP

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn 1-6-23

BY ROBERT LEE.

(By Chicago Tribune-Commercial Appeal Leased Wire.)

BASTROP, La., Jan. 5.—Old "Cap Skipwith approaches the courthouse he doesn't enter the courtroom; stay downstairs. The courtroom is filling now. Enters Attorney General Adolphe Vernon Coco. Fine big figure is Adolphe. Strange name Coco. It causes wonder.

His grandfather's name was Baldinado. He sold coconuts down the Mississippi to the ships that came. Baldinado was too long for the brusque sailors. "Coco" is good enough, said they. And so Coco it remains.

The attorney general wears it with pride. It smacks of tradition. Tradition lives and obeys the laws. The blustering newcomer ignores laws Andrews, Davenport and Daniel are names of tradition here. They fell into a masked crew of executioners who had no pride.

With the attorney general came his staff, Seth Guion and Semmes Walmsley and former Senator Howard B. Warren. Now the judge takes his place. Frederick M. Odom is his name. Morehouse Parish approves him. In Mer Rouge as well as Bastrop he is regarded as a man of fairness. He is not frightened by talk and whispers. There is a rap of the sheriff's gavel. The great public hearing to investigate the Louisiana klan murders is under way.

Not Many Women Present.

In the front room sit Daniel, Davenport and Andrews. Only a few women press in. Up north women break all the usages to hear salacious and shocking recitations. In the south women adhere to quaint, old-fashioned conventions.

Now the hearing is on. The judge begins to speak. He addresses his remarks to Sheriff Carpenter as if he is unaware of the crowded courtroom. But it is significant that all in the room hear him. He has not prepared his remarks. This is apparent from the lack of arrangement. He speaks of the presence of the troops, goes to another subject, returns to the troops, disposes of another matter and comes back to the troops.

"You will see to it that no one stands in the courtroom," run his remarks to Sheriff Carpenter. "I think there is no cause to apprehend danger. But we are going to avoid any appearance of trouble by making everybody feel safe. Hereafter, Mr. Sheriff, I want you to see that every man who enters this room is disarmed. Have help with you in the lower corridor and see that no one enters with a weapon.

"I do not believe there is the slightest occasion for excitement. But to avoid the appearance of excitement I want you to arrest the first person found intoxicated.

Subject to the Orders.

"Inasmuch as the troops are here I want to make it plain that they are subject to the orders of this court; they are a branch of the civil authority. There has been no occasion to use troops, but I shall not hesitate to use them if the occasion does arise.

"There must be no tampering with witnesses. Every possible aid will be extended the state in the prosecution of this investigation of the alleged murders.

"I will not say that there will not be martial law in this parish, but I am sure that no such step will be taken so long as law and order prevail."

And then the judge says that "on the request of Attorney-General Coco, there will be an adjournment taken until 2 o'clock."

At 2 o'clock the courtroom is packed. Apparently some of the good Morehouse folk feel more at ease knowing that deputy sheriffs are searching for six shooters in the clothing of all who enter. Men are vigorously fanned as is the police phrase. When a deputy fans one he briskly claps his hands over the person, paying attention to places suited to the concealment of man killers.

Old Mr. Daniel returns. He gazes mildly about him but finds no chair. He is in slight embarrassment when Sheriff Carpenter fetches him inside the space reserved for lawyers, gives him a chair and makes him comfortable.

Buzz of Excitement.

Comes a buzz of excitement. Two New Orleans detectives arrived in Bastrop, with parts of the bodies of Watt Daniels and Thomas Richards to be shown in evidence. This was not to be uncovered until later. It causes a concentration of thoughts on the grim business of the hearing.

The evidence concerning the post-mortem examination is to be given by Dr. Charles Duval and Dr. John Lanford. They have just entered and with them comes the news that they and their grisly box of evidence entered Bastrop from Mer Rouge their car drove within five feet of Capt. Skipwith. Old Skip looked up, glanced to the right as his custom, and then resumed his solemn composure.

J. C. Nettles is sworn, a court reporter, who is hard of hearing, uses a sound catching device at the witness box. Attorney-General Coco questions Mr. Nettles, who is a fisherman on Lake Fisherman. It was he who found the bodies of Daniel and Richards on Dec. 22, and by this discovery set klannishness by the ears.

"I had a line out in Lake La-Fourche," says Mr. Nettles, "with 9,000 hooks on it."

"Nine thousand," says Coco, in surprice. Nettles nods. Some fish line Mr. Nettles tells how he found the bank of Lake LaFourche blown away by dynamite, and how he found floating on the surface the bodies of the murdered men.

Recognized the Bodies.

"You say," says the attorney general, "that you recognized the bodies as those of Daniels and Richards."

"Yes, sir. I knew Daniels perfectly by the remnants of the clothing I saw him wear on the day of the murder. I knew Richards by the shape of the body. I knew Richards because I often had work done by him in the garage in Mer Rouge."

Mr. Nettles recites answer by answer, how he reported his ghastly discovery to Mayor Robert Dade of Mer Rouge and how the military officers came to take charge of the bodies.

"And the bank of the lake kept on caving in. The force of dynamite was so great that a lot of fish were killed. And the diver who came to look for evidence on the bottom of the lake was scared to go down because the bank might cave in."

La Fourche is from 60 to 90 feet straight down, say those who claim to know. Not much wonder a diver didn't want to go down.

Some one left a hack saw and a bunch of keys on the bank of La Fourche on the night of the dynamiting. Nettles tells how he found these articles.

Tell-Tale Hacksaw.

Under questioning by Mr. Guion he explains that a hacksaw is used by a mechanic. In this case it was used, says Mr. Nettles, to cut the chain that held a boat to its moorings. The mooring chain was cut on two nights, Mr. Nettles explains. The boat was used to float the dynamiters to the middle of the lake. Some questioning now on the method pursued by Mr. Nettles in baiting his 9 000 hooks; to make clear the record of the day on which the bodies were found. Nettles simpers a little and says if the gentlemen don't mind he'd rather not expose the secret of his bait. The point is not pressed

And the remainder of Mr. Nettles' testimony is devoted to the technicalities of his craft. Isaac Walton with 9,000 hooks.

One of the grins on the bait episode came from Adjutant General Toombs, military head of the state. His grin instantly disappears and the normal seriousness is resumed.

Mr. Nettles steps down and becomes the object of a dozen cameras. Capt. William Cooper of Monroe, commander of the troops in Mer Rouge, takes the stand.

Recovery of the Bodies.

Young fellow—pep—good looking, overseas man. He makes friends easily and brings troops into a civilian vicinity without arousing rancor. He speaks in a distinct and pleasing tone. It was Captain Cooper who directed the recovery of the bodies of Daniel and Richards.

"I bought coffin boxes from Mr. Davenport's store. I telephoned bottling houses in Monroe and borrowed a truck, and I had the coroner from Monroe come to Mer Rouge," says the captain. "Then I had the bodies placed in the Masonic Temple at Mer Rougue."

Thus the state sets about to establish the identities of the bodies found in wooded LaFourche. Old Captain Skipwith scoffs at the idea of such identification. Mr. Nettles has said he is sure of the identity. Captain Cooper now carries the story forward.

The state proposes to let nothing slip in the progress of the bodies from La Fourche to the grave, then it will go back and show the trip from the kidnaping on the Bastrop-Mer Rouge Road to the the depths of La Fourche.

ney general takes the stand. He carries a small package which he unwraps as he begins to answer questions.

He says he was present when the body of Daniel was examined. The he says, is a watch bearing the name J. L. Daniel.

It was taken from the small pocket of the vicitm's trousers.

He holds up the watch. All eyes are strained.

Old man Daniel gazes dully at the rusty, broken watch taken from the dead man.

Now comes a bit of descriptive that snaps everybody up with a jerk:

"The watch is badly broken," says Mr. Walmsley. "It appears to have been crushed flat. The hands indicate 10 o'clock."

Ten o'clock! Crushed—that seems to mean that death came to Daniel after five hours of slow torture. This suggestion seems to prick into the nerve centers of the spectators.

Mr. Walmsley holds up the pitiful remnants of a five dollar bill and a belt upon which is a buckle with the initials "F. W. D."

Another stare of curiosity.

"Old Man" Daniel.

"J. L. Daniel"—the clerk has called a name that invokes drama. The tired and sad-faced old man moves wearily to the witness stand.

"I gave Watt that watch," he says in a dry voice that jerks in a kind of abrupt protest against the burden he bears. "I bought it when Watt went to war. I said, 'Wat, here, take it; some day you might want it!'"

He saw he was rambling into something personal between him and Watt. He stopped short. Then to a question:

"He always wore it in the little pocket of his trousers. He never would wear it on his wrist. He always said it was too conspicuous."

Several men in the room nodded solemnly. Too conspicuous! The identifications are piling up. The doubt raised by Captain Skipwith that the identifications are a deliberate conspiracy of the state is being attacked through a chain of witnesses.

A. E. Farland, head of the squad of department of justice agents, which has worked up the evidence in the case, exhibits a piece of cloth taken from the body of Thomas Richards. He says John R. McIlwain, a Mer Rougue merchant, identified the cloth as that bought from him by Richards.

Now Mr. McIlwain looks at the faded bit of cloth and says it is the same he sold Richards. There is a good deal of coughing and clearing of the throats as this evidence is concluded. Court adjourns.

BASTROP'S CELEBRATED CASE.

New York Times 1-6-23

After months of investigation an open court hearing began yesterday at the little town of Bastrop, La., to determine whether indictments should be found for the murder of WATT DANIELS and T. F. RICHARDS. They were kidnapped last August by a band of hooded men in broad daylight and in the presence of many people. The procedure of the Louisiana code is not that of our Grand Jury, whose deliberations are secret. Judge ODOM, who presides in the court at Bastrop, has said that this remarkable hearing may last a month. A great many witnesses were summoned, but their testimony will be given in the shadow of an opinion of the vicinage that is strongly Ku Klux Klan. Governor PARKER has been quoted as saying that the deaths of DANIELS and RICHARDS were compassed by the Klan. Hence the belief that the organization is on trial. That most of the men of Bastrop and a minority of the men of Mer Rouge are members of the Klan has not been denied. If non-Klansmen were the murderers there was a very extraordinary state of affairs in Morehouse Parish, for the Klan was numerically strong enough to deal with a lawless minority and keep the peace.

Bastrop, with cavalry, infantry and machine gun units on guard by order of the Governor, is still under civil control. It is significant that the presiding Judge has issued a warning that witnesses must not be intimidated. All persons entering the court are searched for firearms. Adjt. Gen. TOOMBS has authority to declare martial law. The situation, then, is this: the troops are ready to police the community, and the Ku Klux Klan is interested in seeing that order is maintained, for the Sheriff himself is a member of the order, and the two suspect prisoners are also said to be Klansmen.

If there should be indictments the influence of the Klan will be used in behalf of the defendants. It will maintain that the masks and cowls of the Ku Klux Klan were used in the spiriting away and the murder of DANIELS and RICHARDS by criminals for whom the order is not responsible. A conviction of any defendants as Klansmen would be a damaging blow to this secret society. Hence the proceedings at Bastrop will have the people of the whole country as observers.

Ku Klux Klan – 1923

Washington.

KILL ANTI-KLAN BILL

Montgomery Advertiser

Filibuster Defeats Anti-Cigarette Bill Also

Montgomery, Ala. 3/6/23

(Associated Press)

OLYMPIA, WASH., March 5.—The anti-Ku Klux Klan bill which would have prohibited masking except by permission in authorized buildings, parades or initiation ceremonies, was killed by filibustering in the house of the Washington legislature today, without a vote. An anti-cigarette bill met a like fate.

Ku Klux Klan Kleagles Convene in Walla Walla

Associated Press Report.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., April 2.—One hundred and eight Kleagles of the Ku Klux Klan, opened a Northwest district convention here today. L. E. Powell of Seattle, king kleagle of the Northwest, presided and Fred L. Gifford of Portland, grand dragon of Oregon, was present. The kleagles came from Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Hawaii. It was announced that a parade in full regalia would be held on the city strets if permission could be obtained from city authorities.

Spokesman Review 4/3/23

KLAN DISTURBS COLLEGE.

George Washington University Divided Into Two Hostile Factions.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Klan and anti-klan today had divided George Washington University into two hostile groups among the student body.

The Free Lance Club appealed to President Howard L. Hodgkins and demanded the exclusion of a college branch of the invisible empire."

President Hodgkins issued an edict that the klan could not be tolerated, and started an investigation to ascertain the names of members. He said that he was unable to find any student that would admit that he is a klansman.

But the Free Lance Club persists that the klan is well entrenched and active in college life. This charge follows a meeting of the club last night, at which it was announced that the klan would be discussed. A chairman for the meeting failed to show up. As some 30 students gathered the lights

Memphis Commercial Appeal 4/5/23

egram from Governor Morrow of the Panama Canal showing that toll receipts of the Panama Canal for March aggregated $1,827,733, a message which inspired Secretary Weeks to remark that he was glad at least one institution of the government was making money.

Governor Morrow's telegram stated:

"Four hundred 15 commercial transits, of which six were small launches, during March for $1,827,733 tolls. In addition, 106 government transits, including fleet totaling 521 transits, all new records."

With the telegram the War Department submitted figures to show that taolls collected for canal transits in the last six months ending March 31 had aggregated $8,589,505 as compared with $5,645,343 in the same six months period a year ago. This is an increase of $2,944,162.

KLAN ASKS TROOPS TO GUARD MEETING

Kleagle of Pacific Domain Says Convention Is Masquerade and Peaceful

SEATTLE, WASH., July 12.—Luther I. Powell, king kleague of the Ku Klux Klan for the Pacific northwest domain, announced tonight that he had requested Governor Louis F. Hart to send national guard troops to protect a convention of the Washington state branch of the klan to be held at Renton Junction, near here, Saturday night.

Newspaper

The telegram followed an announcement by Sheriff Matt Starwick of King county, that he would not permit the holding of the convention if the participants were masked or otherwise disguised. He said he would insist upon "strict observance" of the statute which prohibits assemblages of three of more persons having their faces concealed except at masquerades or fancy dress balls.

Mr. Powell in his telegram made public here tonight, declared that the klan convention "is a peaceful assemblage, a masquerade and a patriotic religious ceremonial."

Seattle Post 7/13/23

KLAN ASKS TROOPS.

Washington State Kleagle Asks Protection for Convention.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 12.—Luther I. Powell, king kleagle of the Ku Klux Klan for the Pacific northwest domain, announced tonight that he had requested Governor Louis F. Hart to send national guard troops to protect a convention of the Washington state branch of the Klan to be held at Renton Junction, near here, Saturday night.

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Oregonian

Ku Klux Klan—1923

West Virginia.

Told Klan Secrets; Found Shot Dead

Evidence Fails to Support Theory That Wealthy Man Killed Self.

CLARKEBURG, W. Va., April 7.—Secrets of the Ku Klux Klan, which he is said to have divulged, are held responsible for the death of Kent W. Ogden, wealthy oil producer of Wallace, an oil town twelve miles north of here, and a sweeping investigation of the activities of the Klan in this section is to be made by Prosecuting Attorney Morris of Harrison County. 4-11-23

Notes in the possession of the District Attorney, the contents of which have not been divulged, will form the basis of the inquiry.

Ogden was found shot to death on the floor of one of his derricks late last Tuesday. A bullet had passed through his body and a revolver lay at his side.

The suicide theory was at once adopted by authorities, but developments, including the failure of the authorities to find the bullet, which, passing through the man's body, must have imbedded itself in the flooring of the derrick, has led to the theory that the oil operator was murdered and some point distant from the derrick and the body carried there by the killers.

Officials of the Wallace Klan in statements to local newspapers have denied emphatically that any activities planned by the Klan were of a criminal nature, but a notebook found in the dead man's clothing contained notations which contradict these assertions. The notebook was turned over to Prosecuting Attorney Morris, who says he will make public the contents after thoroughly investigating. A special Grand Jury may be empanel.

The father has maintained that his son committed suicide as the result of worry over what the consequences of his revealing secrets of the Klan might be, but other members of the family are inclined to the theory that he was murdered.

Prominent Klansmen have also voiced the theory that Ogden was murdered, but scoff at the idea that he was a victim of Klan vengeance.

Ku Kluxism in the Schools

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Through the influence of the Ku Klux, Catholic teachers in the Clarksburg (West Virginia) Independent School District and the adjacent Coal District schools are being refused positions for next year. Among those dismissed is a Miss ——, an efficient principal at Tiessing. She has been in the service of the district for a number of years, but the board of directors of Coal District suddenly finds her religion is a barrier. Another to be dismissed is Miss ——, librarian of Victory high school, Coal District. A third whose position is in danger (I do not yet know whether she was reappointed) is Miss ——, teacher of French in Victory high school. These splendid women, and others as well, are slated for dismissal. They are Catholics and the Ku Klux is in the saddle.

Akron, Ohio, June 4 DAVID H. PIERCE

Ku Klux Klan Active Against Union Miners

By EMIL E. HOLMES
Secretary World War Veterans
(For The Federated Press)

FAIRMONT, W. Va.—At Hutchinson, W. Va. a coal camp, the Ku Klux Klan is threatening all colored and foreign born miners that if they cease work they will be immediately deported. The klan's action follows effort on the part of the operators to crush the miners' protest over unsanitary conditions of the town and the difficulty of securing medical attention though the union pays a large monthly fee for such care.

At Middleton, W. Va., and at Shinnston, men recently have been taken out and beaten by masked men. Investigation proves that the victims had spoken in favor of unions. In some cases people in receipt of Klan threats, who live in towns where there is no post of the World War Veterans, dare not reveal their names. The renewed activity of the klan is inspired by Hopkins, national lecturer of the klan, who is now touring this state.

The World War Veterans' organization in the coal fields was almost put out of existence during the big strike last year. Today old posts are getting back in line and new ones are being formed. Every post looks forward to the day when the state will act against the klan menace, and persons guilty of crimes committed under the cover of its hood will be dealt with by the courts.

KLAN THREATENS JOHNSON.

Proposes to Prevent Negro From Boxing at Mingo, W. Va.

Special to The New York Times.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 23.—The Ku Klux Klan at a meeting held at Brilliant a few days ago decided to "run Jack Johnson into the river" if he came to Mingo to box on Labor Day. Mingo is a short distance from Steubenville, Ohio, where the recent anti-Klan riots occurred.

John Byers declares the negro will be in Mingo on Labor Day to fulfill his contract. The authorities have been making preparations to protect him.

Klan Threatens to Stop Former Champ

Pittsburgh Courier

Jack Johnson Warned to Stay Out of West Virginia on Labor Day

Pittsburg, Pa.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 30.—If Jack Johnson comes to Mingo on Labor Day to participate in the boxing match for which he has been engaged by a local athletic club he "will be run into the river" by the Ku Klux Klan, the authorities were informed today. 9-1-23

The latter are now quietly making preparations to give Jack all the protection possible within their means, which is considered sufficiently strong to prevent the Klansmen from carrying out their thraet.

KLAN BOAST DERIDED.

Officials Call Claim of Initiation In White House "Ridiculous."

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 22.—That the Ku Klux Klan held an initiation in the dining room of the White House was the statement of the Rev. Basil E. Newton of Oklahoma, representing the Klan imperial council, in an address to a large audience of klansmen and others at Hurricane last night during a Klan celebration of the opening of the Charleston-Huntington road.

"We have 227 in the House of Representatives and 27 in the United States Senate," the speaker said, "and we held one initiation in the dining room of the White House. You know what that means." 9-23-23

"He forgot to mention five members of the Harding Cabinet," Dr. V. T. Churchman of Charleston, head of the Klan organization in this section, whispered to a newspaper man beside him.

Klansmen from Charleston, Huntington and other West Virginia and Kentucky communities affected by the opening of the road made up the greater part of the audience.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The statembent of the Rev. Basil E. Newton at Charleston, W. Va., that an initiation of Klansmen had been held in the White House was declared today by White House officials to be "to ridiculous to discuss."

Ku Klux Initiation in White House—Newton

CHARLESTON, WEST VA., Sept. 22.—That the Ku Klux Klan held an initiation in the dining room of the White House was the statement of the Rev. Basil E. Newton, of Oklahoma, representing the klan imperial council, in an address to a large audience of klansmen and others at Hurricane last night. "We have 227 in the house of representatives and 27 in the United States senate," the speaker said, "and we held one initiation in the dining room of the White House. You know what that means."

"He forgot to mention five members of the Harding cabinet." Dr. V. T. Churchman of Charleston, head of the klan organization in this section, whispered to a newspaper man next to him.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Wisconsin.

Klan Gift Is Returned With Thanks

Chicago Herald

Madison, Wis., Jan. 5.—Organizations in this city are having a grand old time accepting and rejecting gifts from the Ku Klux Klan. The Salvation Army recently accepted a gift of $50 from the notorious secret order. At almost the same time Bascom B. Clarke, treasurer of the Volunteers of America returned two gifts totaling $75 that the Klan had sent to the Volunteers.

The Klan, in a letter to Mr. Clarke, declared that the public would some day come to realize what a fine thing an organization like theirs was for the community. The letter read that the Klan meant nothing but what was good for the city, state and nation. Work of the Volunteers of America was complimented.

When he returned the money, Mr. Clarke also wrote a letter. He sent it to the organization through the medium of the Wisconsin State Jorunal. In his letter Mr. Clarke regretted that because of the failure of Klan officials to make heir identity or whereabouts known he was unable to get in touch with them. He said that he did not want any money from anybody that was afraid to come out in the open, or who made their gifts so that they might be advertised before the public.

"The pharisaical way in which you do your alms, to be published in the press for advertising, prohibits me as treasurer of the Volunteers of America from accepting your donation," he wrote.

Ku Klux Threat in Wisconsin Over Lax Dry Enforcement

New York Times

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 3.—Warning was received by the State Prohibition Department today that unless it takes immediate action against certain officials of a Wisconsin city where illicit liquor traffic is said to be carried on flagrantly the Ku Klux Klan of that city will handle the situation in its own way to bring a clean-up.

Prohibition officers refused to make known the name of the city.

AIMED AT KU KLUX.

Wisconsin Governor Signs Bill Giving Masked Offenders Extra Penalty.

MADISON, Wis., June 20.—Gov. Blaine today signed the police bill which places an additional penalty on persons who commit crimes while masked or concealed their identity. The author of the measure explains that it is indirectly aimed at the Ku Klux Klan.

15,000 KLANSMEN HEAR ADDRESS BY COL. SIMMONS

Atlanta

Racine, Wis., July 29.—More than 15,000 persons yesterday and last night assembled at Klan Park, near here, for the annual midwest reunion of the Ku Klux Klan. Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin were the states represented, with some klansmen coming from as far as Indianapolis and Kokomo, Ind. Constitution

During the day the crowd was entertained with a program of sports, but the principal features came with sunset when the American flag was lowered to the strains of "America." This was followed by a display of fireworks, which preceded the address of Colonel William J. Simmons, of Atlanta, founder of the order. 30/23

"Three years ago we had 5,000 members," he declared. "Then they launched a campaign to drive us out of existence, and today we have five million members."

The address was followed by a parade of the robed klansmen and the initiation of hundreds of novitiates.

Ku Klux Klan – 1923 Virginia.

VIRGINIA KU KLUX THREATENS PASTOR

Home of White Minister Fired, Colored Pastor Told To Leave At Once

Md; Afro American 3/23/23.

Upperville, Va., March 23.—Local branch of the Ku Klux Klan alleged to have fired the parsonage of Rev. Harry U. Marsh, white, M. E. pastor, and attempted to assassinate him, also sent a letter to Rev. George Holland, also a colored M. E. minister telling him to leave at once.

Rev. Holland left town Saturday, and it is not known whether he is gone for good or only to attend the conference now in session at Lynchburg.

The letter, mailed at Middleburg postoffice, read:

"Nigger preacher Holland, I was told that you said Sunday night that white folks take off their hats to you. You ugly black ignorant jackleg preacher, the idea of you thinking such a thing. We will take your head off instead of taking our hats off to you. You and that white Methodist preacher has too much mouth. You always slurring somebody in your pulpit. We are going to shoot you just like we shot up him and his car. If you don't leave Upperville soon we are going to kill you. You had better not come to Middleburg any more. If you do we will shoot you. You long-mouthed ignorant black nigger Jackleg preacher. We saw you at the revival. You acted like a monkey and a baboon when you were shouting. We will kill you the next time we see you.

"KU KLUX KLAN"

KU KLUX PLACES WARNING IN FRONT OF CHURCH

The Norfolk Journal & Guide 7/30/23

NORFOLK, Va.—"Gamblers, beware—all unlawfulness must cease."

This sign, in blazing letters, five feet high, surmounted by a fiery cross seven feet in height with the letters "K. K. K." at the bottom, was placed in front of the West Norfolk Baptist Church while the Civil League was in session last night, and as members emerged, four men in an automobile dashed away. The sign quickly burned itself out and the cross was removed by colored residents of the neighborhood, who were greatly agitated and soon made for their homes.

ACTION AGAINST KLAN DISMISSED

Richmond, Va., June 7.—Settlement of the controversy between the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, members of the local organization and the state was effected today by a compromise which resulted in the dissolution of an injunction granted by Judge Ernest H. Wells, of Hustings court, last October restraining the Klan from holding meetings or otherwise operating in Virginia. The injunction was based on the failure of the klan to comply with the state corporation laws.

The alleged refusal of the local chapter to turn over to the national organization certain funds and properties precipitated the court fight and the national body entered suit against the local organization. The Richmond klan countered with the declaration that the parent body had not complied with the state law requiring registration with the state corporation commission. The state intervened at this point and the klan was fined $50 for its failure to register.

At the hearing today it developed that the klan had complied with the state corporation laws and the injunction was dissolved. The suit against the local klan for prosecution of its funds and paraphernalia was dismissed by Judge Wells when the contesting factions reached an agreement that members of the local chapter may withdraw from the klan, exchanging their robes and other paraphernalia for the refund of assessments levied by the national organization.

Virginia Commission Puts Nominal Fine On Ku Klux Chapter

The Courier 4/14/23

Richmond, Va., April 13.—Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, incorporated under the laws of Georgia, was fined $50 by the Virginia corporation commission today for doing business in this state without authority of the commission. The fine was made nominal, it was stated, because the violation was "technical and unintentional." The commission acted on complaint of former local members of the klan after the Richmond chapter withdrew from the parent organization.

Atlanta Ga.

For a Structure of Racial Peace

The Norfolk Journal & Guide 8-11-23

From Greensboro (N. C.) Daily News.

Kluckerism, feud, murders, lynchings and all sorts of fantastic villainies are so frequent and so spectacular in the south that too often they conceal from view the fact that the forces of order and decency also are quietly marshaling. Little attention has been paid by the public to the meeting in Asheville of the Commission on Inter-Racial Co-operation; yet the work that was reported at that meeting offers the most promising road to escape from the horrors that pessimists foresee.

The meeting of this commission is the standing negation of the assumption that every point of contact between the races holds the menace of friction. It is proof of the possibility of calm and reasonable consideration of their joint problems by intelligent southern white men and intelligent souther Negroes.

KLAN RAIDS CABARET

The Pittsburgh Pa. 8/25/23

WINCHESTER, Va., Aug. 23.—A sudden and unexpected visit last Friday night of between 25 and 30 white-robed men, believed to be members of the local branch of the Ku Klux Klan, broke up half a doze or more groups of men and wo at a restaurant conducted by Ranson.

COLORED MAN ROUTS KU KLUX WITH BULLETS

St. Louis Argus

Hooded Figures Attempt To Assault Prosperous Old Farmer In Virginia. Son Comes To Rescue.

St. Louis, Mo. 9/21/23

Associated Negro Press.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 12.—Hearing his father's screams at 10:30 o'clock at night and rushing to the front door of his home with gun in hand and firing six shots at a group of hooded figures stalking around his father's home, W. F. Trent, son of W. B. Trent, 60 years old, a prominent and prosperous Colored farmer of Portsmouth, saved the elder Trent from assault and probable murder last Tuesday night. 9-14-23

The son with his family lives next door to his father who resides about two miles from the city near the Seaboard Air Line Railroad crossing on a valuable and fertile truck farm owned by him. He is also owner of a fine stock farm of horses and pigs.

According to a story told by the elder Trent he heard rappings on his door about 10:30 o'clock after he had gone to bed. When he went to the door three white men wearing masks partly covering their faces seized him and dragged him towards three automobiles parked in his yard. He screamed and one of the band hollered, "kill him." About forty more men wearing the regalia of the invisible empire were stalking around the yard and watching the scuffle. His son heard the commotion; keeping a cool head, he seized the shot gun, went to the door and let'er go six times. He stated that he saw one of the men limping out of the yard.

The nigh riders scurried for safety when the gun belched a hail of hot pellets. They dropepd their victim fled from the yard and returned the fire with revolvers as they sped down the dirt road. A short distance from the scene, one of the cars was ditched, but the occupants took no time to get it out, abandoning the car and fleeing with the others.

County officers arrived upon a telephone call. The gang had gotten completely out of sight and neighbors who had become aroused thru the excitement were shooting promiscously about the scene. The police confiscated the abandoned car and upon a search of it, found two long white robes and two hood caps. The following morning a white man called at the jail for the car and reported that it had been stolen. The police failed to put him under arrest for questioning, simpy holding the machine for further investigation.

Farmer Trent said he recognized one of the men as a man whom he has known since the kidnapper was a little boy. He refused to divulge the name of the member of the party, stating that the had put the matters in the hands of his attorney. Mr. Trent professed ignorance of any reason why any one should attack him.

Home of Rich Virginia Man Is Attacked

Pittsburgh Courier

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 11—Mystery surrounds the happenings in and around the home of W. B. Trant, wealthy colored man here, whose home was threatened by attackers last Thursday night.

Several shots were fired into Trant's home shortly before 12 o'clock and about an hour later, a cottage nearby was discovered in flames and was burned to the ground, police were told.

Kidnapping Attempt Fails

About a month ago, an attempt was made by visitors who called at Trant's home about 11:30 o'clock at night, to take him away, but they were repulsed in their efforts by Trant's son, who opened fire with a shotgun when he went to his father's assistance on hearing his cries for aid. His assailants escaped.

The shooting last week, according to the county authorities was done with an automatic revolver. It is believed that jealousy over Trant's wealth caused the dastardly attack. After several bullets had been fired into the home, things quieted down. About an hour later, however Trant and his son said they heard what seemed to them to be an explosion close by. They crouched on the floor of their home, as more bullets were pumped at the house. Suddenly, they saw the neighborhood light up, and discovered that a cottage nearby was ablaze. 10-13-23

Trant Refuses to Talk

The county authorities are not hopeful of being able to do much toward tracing those responsible for the shooting up of Trant's home. Trant, himself, showed little disposition to talk, they said, when the first attack was made on him.

BLACK KU KLUX KLAN APPEARS IN ROANOKE

St. Louis Clarion 10-4-23

ROANOKE, Va., Oct. 6— What police declare resemble a black Ku Klux Klan has appeared in Roanoke One night last week, says Capt. Dan Horgan of the sanitary department, about twenty-five persons wearing regalia resembling that of the Klan appeared before him and protested against certain rulings he had made with regard to sanitary conditions affecting colored people. Horgan became panic-stricken at the sight and turned in a police alarm. He said the "Klansmen" fled before the police arrived.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

Texas.

75,000 KLANSMEN GATHER IN DALLAS TO IMPRESS NATION

But the Kloncilium Gets Only a Third of the Huge Number Summoned.

OBSERVERS SEE IT LOSING

Disintegration Has Already Set In, and Klan's Sway Is Lost, They Say.

EVANS READS ANATHEMAS

He Declares the Negro, Jew and Catholic Dangerous, and Would Bar Immigrants.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 24.—This, the second city of Texas, witnessed today the culmination of the long planned effort of the Ku Klux Klan to demonstrate that so far the Southwestern part of the United States is concerned the Klan is supreme. The hooded organization had published far and wide that between 200,000 and 250,000 masked men from Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and other States of the West and Southwest would invade Dallas, and that when the sun had set the absolute dominance of the Ku Klux Klan in this great section of the country could no longer be denied.

Hiram W. Evans, Imperial Wizard of all the Klans, accompanied by his staff of Grand Dragons, Kokards, Klabees, and others, arrived in state last night, and dawn found this Klan-dominated city ready to receive the masked thousands from near and far.

But a cog had slipped somewhere, and tonight it is admitted even by the Kloncilium that if the Klansmen now in Dallas were counted the total would not exceed 75,000. Leading citizens, not members of the Klan, say it is a sure sign that the crest of the Klan flood has passed and that Texas, where its control is undisputed, is at last ready to challenge the rule of the hooded knights.

"The spasm is passing and today proves it," said a Texan whose name is a household word, to THE TIMES correspondent tonight.

However, the day has been one Dallas will not soon forget. While the vast horde which the rulers of the Klan had boasted would concentrate in the city did not materialize, the fact remains that more Klansmen than ever before assembled at one time in any part of the South are tonight in Dallas. They are everywhere. There are thousands in hood and robe, and other thousands in ordinary civilian garb, their membership in the Klan disclosed by the little red "100 per cent. American" buttons and red ribbons with the number of the particular Klan to which they owe allegiance.

The Dragons, Klabees, Cyclopses and other high dignitaries of the organization are conspicuous in hotel lobbies, resplendant in robes of gold, royal purple or scarlet, the gorgeousness of the costume being in keeping with the rank of the wearer.

Blasts Catholics, Jews and Negroes.

The big feature of the day was the appearance at the State Fair Grounds this afternoon of the Imperial Wizard, who delivered a speech, the preparation of which is said to have taken five months. It was the official blast of the Klan, the first detailed statement by the Kloncilium of the things the masked horde stands for, a pronouncement in which Jews, Roman Catholics and negroes were grouped together as men and women incapable of attaining the "100 per cent. American standard" —people, the Wizard declared, who can never measure up to what he described as the Anglo-Saxon standard of patriotism.

Evans spoke to about 10,000 people, most of whom were members of the Klan. A loud-speaking apparatus had been installed to carry his words to all parts of the fair grounds.

Ku Klux brass bands were on hand to generate enthusiasm and "Onward, Christian Soldiers," the old hymn which the Klan has appropriated, was dinned into the ears of the thousands. The Wizard appeared on schedule time, which was 1 o'clock. He is a big man, with a rotund, clean shaven face. His mouth is large and he is always smiling. Incidentally he has a habit of waving his hand at the crowds in a kingly sort of fashion. On the stand with him were the chief officials of the Kloncilium. They were silent and undemonstrative, as benefitted their positions as subordinates to the Imperial Wizard.

George K. Butcher, the Cyclops of Dallas, introduced the Wizard. He lauded Evans as about the most 100 per cent. American of all the 100 per cent. Americans in the United States. Incidentally, Butcher referred to the impeachment of Governor Walton of Oklahoma, which he said was a great Klan victory. Then, with a deep bow, he presented the Imperial Wizard.

Very slowly, and with a broad smile, the Wizard advanced to the front of the stand. In his hand was a morrocco bound case containing the manuscript of his speech. Before his elevation to the "throne" in Atlanta Evans was a dentist in Dallas. It was to be expected, therefore, that he would be accorded a great demonstration. But again something went wrong—a moment or two of cheering and handclapping. That was all. When he read that part of his speech in which he referred to the negroes there was a real outburst. But his references to the Jews and Catholics received only scattering applause.

The Wizard's Speech.

"Without being unkind or unjust," he said, "we can say that there are in New York City about two and one-tenth times as many unassimilable foreigners as native Americans, while the better inferior aliens, added together, reach a total almost three and one-half times that of the American stock.

"If this nation is to continue its charted course, and attain its destiny, there will have to be a harmonious assimilation of each and every alien element in complete accordance with these essential standards I have laid down. Such assimilation implies a common merging, which, to be successful, must bring about true social and political equality.

"It means intermarriage upon a basis of physical, mental and moral equality, with no menacing threat of uneugenic consequences to succeeding generations.

"It must mean, in a culminating sense, a spiritual wedding with the State, a kind and character of citizenship in which no higher temporal loyalty shall exist, or be permitted to exist.

"With respect to present and future immigration, this problem of the melting pot is made many times more difficult by reason of the fact that we already have at least three powerful and numerous elements that do now, and forever will, defy every fundamental requirement of assimilation. They cannot be merged because of insurmountable social, racial and religious barriers, they will always stand apart from our own people.

"First, there is the negro, ten and a half million in number, about a tenth of the whole population. Tehy have not, they cannot, attain the Anglo-Saxon level. Both biology and anthropology prove it, and the experience of centuries confirms that conclusion. The low mentality of savage ancestors, of jungle environment, is inherent in the blood stream of the colored race in America. No new environment can more than superficially overcome this age-old hereditary handicap.

"In fact, with the present ever-increasing exodus from country to city, it is an undoubted fact that another generation will be marked by retrogression. The records, authoritative and unemotionally scientific, show the negro to be specially susceptible to tuberculosis and alarmingly itiavted by enereal infections. Even though these eugenic considerations did not forbid such bodily merging, there could never be intermarriage between whites and blacks without God's curse upon our civilization.

The Jew "Unblendable."

"Another absolutely unbelndable element is the Jew. For ages, ever since his ejection from Judea, he has been a wanderer upon the face of the earth. In speaking of him there is never a reference to the country whence he came, because, throughout the centuries, there has been no country he would or could call his home. Into his life has come no national attachment. oT him patriotism, as the Anglo-Saxon feels it, is impossible.

"Persecution has been his lot. With America, I am happy to say, the most tolerant of all the lands in which he has lived, an attitude reflected in the fact that already a fifth of the Jewish race is in this country. I would prefer to believe that all of this unceasing persecution has been unmerited, but whether or not the Jew himself is largely to blame, its indelible impress is there, marked by generation after generation of unchanging and unchangeable racial characteristics.

"They are a people apart from all other peoples. They always will be. On the one side are their religious ceremonies, their social customs, their aversion to the Gentile, all as inflexible as fate; on the other, a racial and religious antipathy, unrelenting and unabating since the cross of Calvary. This should not be; it is.

"Would you have your daughter marry a Jew, were we willing? That could not solve the problem of assimilation, because the Jew would stand out against it. A merging through intermarriage can never be brought abour. Were the melting pot to burn hundreds and hundreds of years, Jew and Gentile would each emerge as he is today. Only the Gentile would have been affected by many other elements and the Jew would not.

"As a race, the Jews are law abiding. They are of physically wholesome stock, for the most ppart untainted by immoralities among t hemselves. They are mentally alert. They are a family people, reverently and eugenically responsive to God's laws in the home. But their homes are not American, but Jewish homes, into which we cannot go and from which they will never emerge for a real intermingling with America.

"Not only because of the forbidden intermarriage, but also in an actual sense, is the Jew unmergable. By every patriotic test, he is an alien and unassimilable. Not in a thousand years of continuous residence would he form basic attachments comparable to those the older type of immigrant would form within a year. The evil influence of persecutions is upon him. It is as though he was here today and might be forced to flee tomorrow. He does not tie himself to the land. Jews owning farms are almost negligible; and it is largely only the Hebrew bankers and long established merchants that have their own homes.

"Rarely do you find him engaged even in the binding ties of constructive labor. Although charitable with each other, as a class the Jews are mercenary minded, money mad. To get, to have and to hold,' is their materialistic motto, and always, always do you find them seeking some tangible, quickly convertible, easily movable, kind of wealth which is in no vital way related to and dependent upon social and national values.

"The Catholic a Oanger."

"I must speak now of a third element among our people whose assimilation is impossible without the gravest danger to our institutions.

"No nation can long endure that permits a higher temporal allegiance than to its own Government. Throughout all history, medieval and modern, every churchly encroachment upon school and State, every attempt at temporal power by a religious organization, has been attended by sinister results both to church and State. A divided allegiance is the deadliest, most menacing, of national dangers.

"The hierachies of Roman and Greek Catholicism violate that principle. They demand, and increasingly seek to exercise, dominion outside the spiritual. To them the presidence at Washington is subordinate to the priesthood in Rome. The parochial school alone is sufficient proof of a divided allegiance, a separatist instinct. They demand that our future citizens be trained, not in public schools, but under the control and influence of a priesthood that teaches supreme loyalty to a religious oligarchy that is not even of American domicile.

"I make no attempt to show cause and effect. In this connection you may make your own deductions, but do you realize, my friends, that the illiteracy of Europe is practically confined to Catholic countries?

"In Italy, 37 per cent. of the population over ten years of age are without education and 38.7 per cent. of all marriages are by illiterates. Spain has 58.7 per cent. of illiterates; Portugal, 68.9 per cent.

"Consider the Greek Catholic countries and the comparison with our own standards is even more alarming. Greek illiteracy is 57.2 per cent.; that of Serbia, 78.9; while in Bulgaria and Rumania more than 60 in every hundred are illiterate.

"Is it unfair to suggest that catholicism, if not acually desiring that condition, thrives upon ignorance?

"Since 1900 millions of Catholics from such sources have poured into America. They are coming now, under the quota law, in predominating numbers."

Tonight the Klan is holding a public initiation at the race track. It is announced that about 5,000 men will take the oath while 2,000 women are to be initiated into the women's branch of the order.

At 11 P. M. the klansmen parade through the city. During the parade all traffic stops by order of the authorities.

PRESS WHIPPING CASE

Officials Of Dallas Investigating Case Of Westbrook.

DALLAS, TEXAS, Nov. 2.—City and county officials pressed investigation this evening into the whipping of Joe Westbrook in the Trinity river bottom and kidnapping of Lon Johnson last night.

The Dallas county grand jury today called in special session, was charged by Judge Felix Robertson to bring the floggers to trial.

The Dallas chapter of the Ku Klux Klan this evening posted a reward of $500 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the whipping party who kidnapped the two men, D. Van Winkle, cyclops, announced.

AFTER THE FLOGGERS.

Disabled Veterans Will Spend $20,000 To Punish Them.

BRYAN, Texas., Sept. 1.—The disabled veterans of the World War will spend $20,000 if necessary to see that justice is brought to those guilty of flogging Manuel M. Moon near here Tuesday night, according to L. B. Bailey, state commander of the organization. Moon is a disabled veteran and was at home on a furlough from a government hospital when attacked. Eight men are under bond in connection with the flogging.

New York Times 10-25-23

Montgomery Advertiser 11-3-23

Commercial Appeal 9-2-23 Memphis, Tenn.

FLOGGINGS STOPPED BY TEXAS VIGILANTES

The Daily News 10-4-23

Threaten to Go Unmasked and Retaliate on Leaders of Klan, Is Story

Chicago, Ill.

BY PAUL R. LEACH.

[Special Dispatch from a Staff Correspondent.]

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 4.—There have been no masked floggings or other outrages by masked men in Dallas county for a year. There were several such affairs before the beginning of this year. There is a reason, according to a story that was told to me to-day by a prominent Dallas county attorney, and the events surrounding that reason are leading, he said, to the formation of a state-wide "vigilante" society to oppose the Ku-Klux klan. The idea may spread beyond the wide expanses of Texas.

Along about Jan. 1 of this year a party of half a dozen men of Dallas every one of them prominent here every one of them Texans by birth and tradition, and every one of them around the 6-foot, 200-pound gauge, called on the head officers of the knights of the Ku-Klux klan in Dallas.

"You Know Us" Opens Parley

"You know us" the spokesman opened the parley, "and you know our reputations, and you know that we stick to our word, do what we say we will do?"

The klan officer admitted that he did.

"Very well, then," the spokesman of the visiting party went on, "we are white men with the hearts and souls of white men. We believe that when it comes time for law to be taken in the hands of individuals that Anglo-Saxon men go in the broad of the day, with their faces known to the world, and do that which they believe necessary to be done. There have been numerous outrages committed in this county against individuals by masked men.

"The accusation has been made to the effect that members of the Ku-Klux klan are responsible for those outrages, and that the persons whipped or otherwise punished had it coming to them.

"Now, we are not capable of judging that side of the case. We do not say that the Ku-Klux klan was responsible, or that klansmen were responsible. We are not informed well enough as to that. As to whether the persons punished by mobs of masked men had it coming to them, that is another question.

Threat Ends Texas Whippings.

"This is an organized community, with constituted law officers and courts for the punishment of law violators. We believe that such agencies are legally constituted by the laws of this country of ours, and this state of Texas to apprehend and punish law-breakers.

"If"—the air became tense and ominous—"there are any more such parties at night by masked men, we are coming to you in broad daylight without masks, and do unto you likewise! Good day, sir!"

There have been no whippings by masked mobs in Dallas county since that day.

There is another story that is told down here, somewhat similar in vein. A young man, not a klan member, was courting a Texas girl of good family. A rival was said to be a klansman, and he was running second in the race for the girl's hand.

One day a warning was received by the young man who seemed uppermost in the girl's affections. It directed that he stay away from the young woman her home and her presence, on the pain of severe penalty. It was signed with the dread triple "K."

Father Puts Quietus on Klan.

Whether the warning was sent by an organization or by an individual on his own account, was not reasoned fully by the young man, who took the warning note to his father. This father was an old Texan, who ranged cattle in the days when men stood on their own feet or sat their own saddles and told the world where it could go if it didn't like what those particular men were doing and the way they were doing it.

The father hesitated not a bit. He took the warning note to the head officer of the klan in Dallas and gave a similar warning to that delivered by the committee of promineht citizens.

"If anything happens to my boy," said the Texan father, "I'm coming after you. And, sir, by the Gods, I'll get you."

A few months later the young man was married, and it is presumed that they will live happily ever after.

TEXAS JURY FINDS KLANSMAN GUILTY IN FLOGGING CASE

The Times-Picayune

Alleged Leader of Band to Serve Sentence of Two Years.

New Orleans, La. 10-13-23

Amarillo, Tex., Oct. 12.—T. W. Sanford, alleged Ku Klux Klansman, was found guilty in district court of a charge of white capping in connection with the recent flogging of E. T. McDonald here and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. Defense counsel immediately filed a motion for a new trial.

The state charged that Stanford was the leader of a band of masked men who ordered McDonald to leave Amarillo before flogging him.

The verdict of guilty was based on the third count of the indictment against Stanford, the jury reported. This count involved the wearing of alleged Ku Klux Klan robes by the men, which the jury held constituted a threat within itself. The men wore klan robes the night they ordered him to leave the city, McDonald testified.

Judge Bishop had instructed the jury to return a verdict of guilty if, in their opinion, the wearing of such regalia constituted a threat.

EVANS GIVES OUTLINE OF KU KLUX POLICIES

Atlanta Constitution

Dallas, Texas, October 24.—The Ku Klux Klan's attitude against negroes, Jews and Catholics was explained by Dr. H. W. Evans, imperial wizard, in a speech here otday, announced as outlining "fully for the first time the policies of the Ku Klux Klan regarding restriction of immigration and its program in this respect." 23-23

Dr. Evans recommended that the United States make its own selection of the class of immigrants wanted.

"Our cause is true Americanism," Dr. Evans declared. "Our destiny is the common welfare, upon a plane high above any mankind has ever known. I recognize fully the problems of this generation. But the time has come to look far beyond to the greater American problem of our composite people. That is the bedrock of every national danger, and hope.

"The streams of population that have been and are pouring in upon us are ages old in racial character and capacity. We are the melting pot. Into it has been poured almost promiscuously every dross ingredient that the earth produces, the good and the bad. Out of it must come, in the end, our success or failure as a republic. The immigration stream is monthly more and more inferior, as I shall show by indisputable facts. Within the year congress must enact a new immigration law.

Anglo-Saxon Stock.

"The present population is much less than half, perhaps little more than a third, of native Anglo-Saxon stock. You have in this country today illiterates to the almost unbelievable number of 4,931,905 and mentally and physically diseased persons totalling more than 5,000,000. We have not more than 35,000,000 100 per cent Americans.

"There is no hatred in my heart for any individual, nationality or race. In the beginning of the national life, our policy was rightly that of the open door. Out of that grew the America of the last generation—prosperous and proud, pure and patriotic. Then suddenly the character of our immigration changed.

The problem of assimilation can not be measured by the 58,000,000 of native whites as against the 47,000,000 of alien and colored stock. The south is almost untouched by immigration. It is the east, the north and west that have received the inundation.

"The south, with its negro problem, and the east, with its hordes of inferior immigrants, are largely responsible for much of the political prostitution that is now a curse to our country.

"We already have at least three powerful and numerous elements that do not, and forever will, defy every fundamental requirement of assimilation.

"First there is the negro—10,500,000. They have not, they can not attain the Anglo-Saxon level. Both biology and anthropology prove it. The low mentality of savage ancestors is inherent in the blood stream of the colored race in America. No new environment can more than superficially overcome this age-old hereditary handicap. With the ever-increasing exodus from country to city it is an undoubted fact that another generation will be marked by retrograde session.

Attack on Jew.

Another absolutely unblendable element is the jew. To him, patriotism as the Anglo-Saxon fels it, is impossible. Already a fifth of the Jewish race is in this country. They are people apart from all other peoples. Were the melting pot to burn hundreds of years, Jew and Gentile would each emerge as he is today, only the Gentile would have been affected by many other elements and the Jew would not. As a race, the Jews are law abiding. They are of physically wholesome stock. They are mentally alert. They are a family people, but their homes are not American, but Jewish homes, into which we cannot go and from which they will never emerge for a real intermingling with America.

"No nation can long endure that permits a higher temporal allegiance than to its own government. The hierarchies of Roman and Greek catholicism isolate that principle. To them the presidency at Washington is subordinate to the priesthood at Rome. The parochial school alone is sufficient proof of a divided allegiance, a separatist institute.

"Do you realize that the illiteracy of Europe is practically confined to catholic countries?

"Congress should at the earliest moment enact two emergency measures.

"Stop all immigration with exceptions applying only to separated families and while the gates are closed, institute a thorough governmental investigation into every phase of alienism, upon which to base a permanent immigration policy."

EVANS SUED BY EX-GOBLIN.

Houston, Texas, October 24.—George B. Kimbro, Jr., a former grand goblin in this territory for the Ku Klux Klan, today filed in state district court an action for $100,000 alleged libel against Dr. Hiram Wesley Evans, imperial wizard of the Klan.

KLAN DAY DRAWS 300,000 PERSONS AT TEXAS FAIR

Thirty Thousand of Order Hear Evans Discuss Principles.

The Times-Picayune

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 24.—Klan Day at the state fair of Texas today drew more than 300,000 persons, according to Secretary Stratton and tonight more visitors were pouring through the gates to the vast grounds where a public initiation was planned.

Upward of 30,000 klansmen from all parts of the Southwest and some from almost every realm, arrived on special trains this morning, George K. Butcher, Dallas Klan No. 66, general chairman, reported.

Twenty-one special trains of klansmen arrived before noon. The klansmen swarmed around the band shell shortly after noon to hear Dr. H. W. Evans of Atlanta, imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan speak on the klan policies on immigration.

Immigration is the outstanding problem confronting the United States today besides which all other national difficulties were trivial, Dr. Evans declared. To determine and apply a just and lasting remedy is the supreme task of all true Americans and the ultimate objective of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, he said. 10-25-23

Preceding Dr. Evans' speech the only formal event on the program was the dedication of Hope Cottage, home for foundlings.

"So far as I know this is the only institution of its kind erected solely for the purpose of caring for the helpless babies that have come into the world unbidden," J. D. Van Winkle, exalted cyclops of the Dallas klan, presiding over the dedication, declared.

"Instead of indulging in tar and feather parties, as our enemies have accused us of doing, we have said nothing and built Hope Cottage," he said, "and by a little attention of the election precincts a short time ago, we gave Dallas the best city and county administration we have ever had."

Klansmen of Oklahoma were given a hearty hand when they arrived at the band shell. Wearers of the uniform of the klan with masks rolled back, were interspersed through the crowds.

Following Dr. Evans' address, athletic events were held in the stadium and in the evening before the grandstand fireworks, and a parade of klansmen and klan women in uniform was arranged with the public initiation ceremony taking place at 9 o'clock at night.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923. Texas.

FORBIDS MASKED PARADES

San Antonio Passes Ordinance Directed at Ku Klux Klan.

(By Universal Service.)

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 11.—Declaring that an emergency existed which required action "necessary for the immediate preservation of public safety," Mayor John W. Tobin this morning summoned the city commissioners in extraordinary session and passed an ordinance prohibiting masked parades in San Antonio.

The ordinance is aimed at the Ku Klux Klan, following the public announcement by the local organization that a public "naturalization" ceremony will be held at the Speedway Sept. 21. The announcement declared that 25,000 klansmen would be present from all over the "realm of Texas."

Various rumors have been circulated indicating that the klan intended to march, under hoods and robes, through the city streets. Mayor Tobin, elected on an anti-klan platform, has frequently declared that if the klan ever parades in San Antonio it will be over his dead body.

The advertised "naturalization" ceremony is scheduled to be held outside the city limits. The literature of the klan represents that 2,500 "aliens" will be initiated in the "invisible empire."

Mayor Tobin, for 20 years sheriff of Bexar County, of which San Antonio is the metropolis, has been one of the most vigorous opponents of the klan in Texas. In may of this year Tobin and the entire anti-klan ticket was elected on the pledge that there would "never be a klan parade in San Antonio."

The ordinance passed by the city commission this morning is the opening gun of the administration in its fight on the invisible empire."

SAN ANTOINIO FORBIDS MASKED PARADE

San Antoinio, Tex., Sept. 21—(Preston News Service)—Declaring that an emergency existed which required action necessary for the immediate preservation of public safety Mayor Tobin last Tuesday morning called the city commisioners in extra session and passed and ordinance prohibiting masked parades in San Antonio.

The ordinance is aimed at the Ku Klux Klan, following the public announcement that a "naturalization" ceremony will be held on Friday. The announcement stated that 25,000 klans men will be present. Rumors are current that the klan intends to march under hoods and robes through the streets of this city.

Mayor Tobin was elected on an anti-klan platform and has often said that if the klan ever parades in San Antonio it will be over his dead body. Mayor Tobin was for 20 years sheriff of Bexar county, and has been one of the most vigorous opponents of the klan in Texas.

SAN ANTONIO BARS MASKING IN PARADES

(Preston News Service)

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 20.—Declaring that an emergency exists which required action necessary for the immediate preservation of public safety Mayor Tobin last Tuesday morning called the city commissioners in extra session and passed an ordinance prohibiting masked parades in San Antonio.

The ordinance is aimed at the Ku Klux Klan, following the public announcement that a "naturalization" ceremony would be held on Friday. The announcement stated that 25,000 klansmen would be present. Rumors are current that the klan intends to march under hoods and robes through the streets of this city.

Mayor Tobin was elected on an anti-klan platform and has often said that if the klan ever parades in San Antonio it will be over his dead body. Mayor Tobin was for 20 years sheriff of Bexar county and has been one of the most vigorous opponents of the klan in Texas.

Confederate Fund Now $155.85; Klan Donates

Friday's contributions to the Confederate veteran reunion fund totaled $155.85, the largest amount received in any single day since the fund was started. The treasury now holds $625.85 of the $1000, which is needed to enable Houston veterans to make the trip to San Antonio. 9-22-23

The largest contribution was from Sam Houston chapter of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, which donated $113.35. The Spencer & Sauer Lumber company gave $10, R. H. Spencer $5, Robert McKay of Navasota $2.50, Raymond Pearson $5, the Alaskan Fur company $5, the Crain Lumber company $10, and Dissen & Schneider $5.

TO GUARD TEXAS INITIATION

Hundreds of Officers to Isolate San Antonio Klan Ceremony.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 21.—As a precaution against masked members of the Ku Klux Klan appearing on the streets of San Antonio, 500 special policemen were sworn in by city authorities on the eve of a big initiation ceremony by the Klan tonight at the San Antonio Speedway, just outside the city limits. 9-22-23

Sheriff James Stevens of Bexar County announced he had sworn in several hundred deputy sheriffs. The officers have given orders that no one within the inclosure is to be molested, but that if any person goes upon the highway he will be ordered to unmask.

KLAN PARSON HOME AFTER 'FAKE' SUICIDE

Four Texans Indicted for Flogging Farmer.

Hooded Band Forces Butcher to Marry Girl—Klansmen Interrupt a Funeral.

The Rev. J. T. Renfro, Baptist minister and Klansman who disappeared under rather sensational circumstances a few weeks ago, has returned to his home here much like the Scriptural prodigal. 9-29-23

During the summer he had been making speeches for funds for a memorial hospital to be erected at Corpus Christi, Texas, and named for the late Fred Robertson, a Klansman. On Aug. 25 three pieces of luggage belonging to Renfro were found on the banks of the San Antonio River in the heart of this city. A typewritten note, signed "Sic Semper Ku Klux" and containing a statement that "your little Ku Klux preacher will not go around the country denouncing the Catholics and Jews any longer" was the only hint as to what had become of Renfro. Immediately State, city and National agencies were set in motion to find the "body."

A few days after the disappearance, however, Texas rangers learned that a telegram from Renfro had been received by a manicurist in a San Antonio barber shop. It stated that Renfro was in Philadelphia, Pa. Detectives then located the missing minister and his return to Texas followed. It is said by Renfro's friends that he was pressed by so many obligations he just decided to let the world think he had been slain.

Four Indicted for Flogging.

Four residents of Canton, Texas, have been indicted for alleged complicity in the flogging of Frank Martin, a young farmer near there. Sim West, W. C. Hollifield, a man by the name of Springer and a man who has not yet been arrested are named.

At Ft. Worth, Texas, Mark Livesay, a butcher, has brought suit for divorce, alleging that he was forced to marry Miss Ina Cartwright on a public road near Birdville on the night of Nov. 8, 1922, by a band of hooded men. His attorneys contend the masked men were Klansmen.

The local cemetery at Sinton, Texas, was the scene of an animated clash when members of the Klan, ignoring the protests of Mrs. A. A. Jenkins, appeared in a body at the funeral of Mr. Jenkins. Grabbing a fiery cross held by the leader, she tossed it aside and tore the robes off another Klansman while her father, J. D. Caddle, disrobed two others. He then routed the party with the sexton's shovel.

Deputy sheriffs invaded a secret meeting of the Ku Klux Klan barbecue and initiation at San Antonio, Texas, to serve injunction writs, issued upon application of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, a corporation of Atlanta, Ga., restraining the San Antonio Klan from conferring degrees.

Three indictments charging aggravated assault have been returned by the grand jury at Eastland, Texas, in connection with the recent flogging of W. F. Jones by Masked men.

Three men are being held at Shawnee Ogla., as a result of disclosures made at a court of inquiry investigating the activities of floggers.

White House Initiation.

A statement of the Rev. Basil E. Newman at Charleston, W. Va., that Klansmen held an initiation meeting in the dining-room at the White House in Washington has been branded by White House officials as "too ridiculous to discuss."

By a plurality of 2,347 votes the Ku Klux Klan won its fight to take control of the city government of Portland, Maine. A new city charter, providing for the city manager form of government, was chosen to go into effect in January. A city manager may be chosen from any part of the State. A commission of five will take the place of the old city council.

Undismayed at the acquittal of Dr. C. A. Yarborough, known as the Ku Klux "whipping boss" at Macon, Ga., the State is proceeding with kindred flogging cases and will press other charges against the doctor. At his recent trial he was positively identified by four State witnesses as a member of bands of men who flogged them and six charges remain against him.

In a raid on an elleged gambling resort at Montpelier, Ohio, by men wearing Ku Klux regalia, Harold Britton was shot and seriously wounded. A former policeman, said to be an organizer for the Klan, and another citizen are charged with the shooting.

Losses N. Y. Charter.

Thru default the Ku Klux Klan has lost its fight to save its charter in New York State. Justice Staley granted an injunction against the order, but allowed a twenty-day respite for the Klan to file its exceptions. This time limit has now expired and leaves the Klan subject to the provisions of the Walker law, forcing all orders to unmask and reveal their memberships.

Application of the order for a charter in Pennsylvania has been held up pending the result of a fight being waged in the courts by the State against the Klan. The State contends that the very name of the Klan "is significant of a reign of terror, mob rule, lynch law, riot, disorder and unlawful killings, is associated with race and religious hatred and has been assumed to inspire fear and terror."

And ordinance prohibiting any person appearing in public in San Antonio, Texas, in disguise has been adopted by the city commission in anticipation that the Klan proposes to stage a big parade there.

Twelve hundred negroes fled from their homes in and around South Bend, Ind., recently when a warning signed "K. K. K." announced that the negro settlement would be "cleaned up," but they have nearly all returned and normal conditions again prevail.

KLANSMAN GETS 2 YEAR TERM IN FLOGGING TRIAL

Amarilla, Tex., Oct. 12.—T. W. Stanford, alleged Ku Klux klansman, was found guilty in District court of whitecapping at the recent flogging of E. T. McDonald here. He was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. Defense moved for a new trial. 10-13-23

The verdict was based on the third count of the indictment, the jury reported. This involved the wearing of alleged Ku Klux Klan robes, which the jury held constituted a threat.

Judge Bishop had instructed the jury to return a verdict of guilty if, in their opinion, the wearing of such regalia constituted a threat.

REGALIA OF KLAN IS THREAT, JURY HOLDS IN VERDICT

Amarillo, Texas, October 12.—T. W. Sanford, alleged Ku-Klux Klansman, was found guilty in district court of a charge of whitecapping in connection with the recent flogging of E. T. McDonald here and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. Defense counsel immediately filed a motion for a new trial. 10-14-23

The state charged that Stanford was the leader of the band of masked men who ordered McDonald to leave Amarillo before flogging him. 10-18-23

The verdict of guilty was based on the third count of the indictment against Stanford, the jury reported. This count involved the wearing of alleged Ku-Klux Klan robes by the men, which the jury held constituted a threat within itself. The men wore klan robes on the night they ordered him to leave the city, McDonald testified.

Judge Bishop had instructed the jury to return a verdict of guilty if, in their opinion, the wearing of such regalia constituted a threat.—Atlanta Constitution.

RECORDS ORDERED BY COURT

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, September 29.—A demand that a correct roster of the members of the Ku Klux Klan in San Antonio as well as of the entire state of Texas be produced in the Seventy-third district court is contained in an answer filed today by the defendants in the injunction suit brought September 21, against a local klansman by the klan headquarters at Atlanta. 9-30-23

The original injunction restrained the local klan from conferring the second or Knights of Kamelia degree.

TEXAS TO BRING KLAN ISSUE UP TO SENATE

Chicago Daily News

Challenge of Mayfield, Elected Last Fall, Expected to Bring Inquiry.

10-2-23.

BY PAUL R. LEACH.

[Special Dispatch from a Staff Correspondent.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 2.—The fulcrum upon which the lever of federal action is expected to heave the invisible empire, Knights of the Ku-Klux klan, into both houses of congress this winter and both national political campaigns next year, is being welded in Texas. It is the effort to prevent the seating of Senator-elect Earle B. Mayfield of Austin, who is charged with perjury (six counts), poll fraud and conspiracy with the Ku-Klux klan, to make him senator.

Chicago Ill.

A 100-page petition setting forth the case has been filed with the United States senate upon behalf of George E. B. Peddy of Houston, the defeated candidate who ran on the republican ticket, though himself nominally a democrat.

It is expected that on the first day's session of the senate in December the Mayfield case will be turned over to the committee on privileges and elections. A subcommittee then probably will be sent to Texas to examine important witnesses, and upon that body's return to Washington the klan as an issue will have been thrown into the senate, according to Luther Nickels, Dallas attorney, who has prepared the Peddy petition and who probably will conduct the petitioner's case through the senate hearings.

Promise Astounding Evidence.

Interested parties here assert that nothing this time can keep the klan issue from both senate and house, and attorneys associated with Nickels say that not only will their evidence in the Mayfield case be astounding, but evidence also will be brought out concerning the abortive attempt to investigate the klan two years ago by a house committee—when the invisible empire was dropped like a hot potato—which may be fully as startling.

Mayfield in these parts is called, by antiklan men, "ambassador of the invisible empire to Washington!"

In the petition seeking to prevent his taking seat in the senate it is charged that Mayfield and his campaign managers spent more than $200,000 in their campaign, and falsified reports to the secretary of state, reports that were necessary under the corrupt practices act, limiting candiates to $10,000 a campaign.

Charge Violation of Writ.

Fraud in conduct of the election is laid to the klan, not only in the polls where it is charged klan officials substituted their own ballots bearing Mayfield's name and not Peddy's, after an injunction restraining election officials from placing Mayfield's name on the election ballot had been issued. In 200 of the 245 counties of the state where elections were held this was done, according to the Peddy petition, so that Mayfield received a majority in the election by illegal ballots. Two injunctions were issued following the primaries restraining the placing of the name of Mayfield on the official ballots.

The petitioners contend that this practice gave the Mayfield supporters an undue advantage over Peddy because the people who caused Mayfield's name to be printed on substitute ballots, refused to print Peddy's name on the same sheets. Many thousands of votes for Peddy were written in, the petition states, but in many instances it alleges not half of such legally written ballots were counted for Peddy.

Mayfield is charged with personal unfitness to hold the office of United States senator, because of the charges of perjury and suborning of witnesses. The Peddy group says he testified in injunction cases that he was a member of the Ku-Klux klan up to January, 1922, but that he resigned then.

Specify Allegiance to Klan.

However, according to Mr. Nickels, it has been proved that Mayfield attended meetings of the klan, that instructions were issued to klansmen to vote and work for his election as a klansman, that meetings of the klan subsequent to this date were held for the purpose of raising campaign funds to help Mayfield, and that semi-official ballots were sent through the mails by the klansmen electioneering for Mayfield.

He is charged with unfitness to hold office also, because of allegations of using his office of railroad commissioner—similar to a member of the commerce commission of Illinois—where he was said to have wielded a powerful influence over oil and transportation companies and other utilities, public and private, compelling support in votes and in contributions.

Mayfield has claimed three counties as his residence, but he lives now in Travis county, of which Austin, the state capital, is the seat. He is about 42 years old, married, a graduate of Southwestern college and the state university, has a license to practice law, but has devoted little time to actual practice. He was a member of the state senate for two terms, and was elected railroad commissioner in 1912, which position he held until March of this year, when he resigned.

Peddy, who is in his early thirties, was born and reared in Texas. He lives now in Houston, Harris county. He is a college graduate. He attended training camp in 1917 and went overseas as a captain of infantry, being then a member of the state legislature. He has been practicing law since his return. Both men are protestants, and both are prohibitionists.

SEEK "HIGHER UPS" IN MACON FLOGGING RING

The Commercial Appeal 8-21-23

Brothers Say They Were Hired "by an Organization."

CONFESSION IS EXPECTED

Names of Those Who Have Financed Wholesale Whippings Are Expected to Be Made Public Shortly.

Memphis, Tenn.

PORT ARTHUR, Texas, Aug. 20.—Judge A. W. Dicus of the corporation court and F. A. McBride, proprietor of a printing establishment, were today indicted by the Jefferson County grand jury for the alleged whipping of two I. W. W.'s. The whipping is alleged to have occurred some time ago when Port Arthur was "invaded" by members of the I. W. W.

(By the Associated Press.)

MACON, Ga., Aug. 20.—From information obtained from the three Hudson brothers, arrested last night in the act of flogging two negroes, the police tonight were preparing to round up an organized flogging band which has been terrorizing Macon for several weeks, according to the police.

During the last fortnight several men have been whipped and ordered to leave town within 48 hours, and at intervals during the last six months scores of men have been flogged. The climax in the disorders was reached early Saturday when the police engaged in a running pistol battle with alleged floggers after they had kidnaped a man from in front of the railroad station. Gov. Walker threatened to place the city under martial law.

The police also announced tonight that the Hudsons and other members of the flogging band were paid men, and that through the Hudsons they had learned they were being financed by an organization. A confession from one of the Hudsons, the police said, was expected during the night, and names of those who have been financing the floggers would be made public.

"We expect to make other arrests within 48 hours," said Sheriff J. B. Hicks, Jr. The county official would not tell what had been disclosed in his examination of the three brothers.

Wholesale Whippings.

The police admitted that they were at work on the theory that the three men, who were caught by officers last night in the act of flogging, one with a mask still covering his face, are part of a gang that has been conducting wholesale whippings in the city.

"We are trying to bring out of these men the names of those whom we believe financed their operations," the sheriff declared. "It seems almost certain that others supplied the money and issued orders for the operations of the gang," he added.

The federal government entered the case today when postoffice inspectors joined forces with the city authorities to apprehend gangsters who held up a mail motor truck Saturday and attempted to remove Charley Mike, negro, from the vehicle for the purpose of whipping him. The driver today was unable to identify the automobile used by the three Hudsons when they were caught last night.

R. A. Hartley, World War veetran, the last man to report he had been flogged, was committed to jail during the day on a writ of lunacy. His brother is also being held on an insanity charge. Hartley has declared his brother's condition was due to a fright because of a threat of the floggers when he was taken out three weeks ago and lectured.

Hartley was taken into custody while attempting to obtain a warrant for the men who whipped him, he said. He did not disclose the names of the floggers.

FOUR CITY OFFICIALS OF PORT ARTHUR HELD

Chicago Tribune

Consolidation

Port Arthur, Texas, September 8.—Eight arrests and two warrants for arrest of men, four of them city officials, today made up the tally so far scored by Texas rangers into their investigation into recent flogging parties. 9-9-23

Three of the Port Arthur officials indicted by the grand jury have been arrested and made bond. They are Fred White, assistant city attorney, M. E. Bailey, assistant chief of police, and W. L. Pool, policeman. Chief of Police W. W. Covington, the fourth, had not been arrested early today.

The others arrested are Ernest Broadway, J. H. Davis, L. E. Byrnes, C. B. Whittington and H. E. McBride.

All men with the exception of McBride, are charged with being principals or accomplices in the flogging of Clay and Carl Dunn at Port Arthur, near here on August 17. McBride is under indictment in connection with the flogging of A. A. King on August 9. McBride was required to make $3,000 bond, while all the others made bonds in the sum of $500.

The flogging of the Dunn brothers had become widely known since its occurrence but the first public report of the King flogging was not made public until last evening when McBride was arrested. King declared a party of unmasked men had taken him into the woods, lashed his body, sandpapered him and poured iodine over the wounds.

The Dunn brothers flogging resulted in both men being laid up for several days. Clay had been detained at Port Arthur city jail following the killing of Detective Bass Harris. It was thought that he might give some evidence valuable to the state. Carl Dunn came to his brother's rescue and when he appeared at the jail Clay Dunn was released on his own recognizance. As they stepped from the jail door, they were seized and taken to the country and beaten.

K. K. K. WIZARD ANSWERS SUIT IN COURT HERE

Houston Post

Houston, Tex.

Motion to quash proceedings in a libel and damage suit brought by George Kimbro Jr., against S. W. Evans, imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, was filed in federal district court Monday morning by attorneys representing Mr. Evans.

The Kimbro suit was filed for record August 2. It alleges that the imperial wizard has declared in oral and written communications that Mr Kimbro owes the klan large sums of money, and it mentions various utterances alleged to be of a defamatory nature. Mr. Kimbro, in his petition, sets up the claim that instead of being indebted to the klan, the organization owes him large sums of money which he can not collect. He asks $100,000 damages. 9-25-23

The motion filed by Mr. Evans seeking dismissal pleads that he is a non-resident. He gives his residence as Atlanta, Ga.

ALLSTORM ASSAILS MASK; QUITS KLAN

Houston Post

Houston, Tex.

Denouncing the mask of the Ku Klux Klan as unmanly, un-American and Un-Christian, Oliver Allstorm, Houston poet and lecturer, publicly resigned his membership in the invisible empire. In a letter to the newspapers, he characterized the klan's leadership as composed almost entirely of "small calibre men."

Allstorm's letter stated that H. C. McCall, Houston leader, is ambitious to become imperial wizard of the secret order. He said he had been initiated into the order by George Kimbro, but that upon representations by McCall he consented to being initiated a second time. Referring to a "partnership" which he said he and McCall entered into during his early membership in the klan, Allstorm said this did not concern the public at present. 9-25-23

His advice to "the boys" out over the State, Allstorm adds, is to call a "full house" meeting and put the question to a vote: "Resolved, that the mask of the Ku Klux Klan is ungodly, unmanly and cowardly, and the members of this Klavern from this night on, and forever, refuse to use it in any way whatsoever, so help us God."

Ku Klux Klan - 1923.

Texas

To the Clearly Enunciated and Unmistakable Principles of Americanism Advocated by the Ku Klux Klan

American Forum - San Antonio, Texas 2-24-23

There is something very remarkable, and decidedly suspicious, about the sudden outburst of condemnation and opposition, on the part of that very excitable element, now opposing the Ku Kuux Klan, in America. No sooner was the announcement made that there had been a reorganization of the Klan in this country, than there came a yell of opposition.

From the very beginning, the Klan had cheerfully and openly published its motives, its aims, and aspirations—and if these were true, it seems passing strange, that any person loyal to this government would be found opposing the order.

The fundamental principles, as have been openly avowed and published all over the world, would apparently strangle all opposition except those who do not believe they are just, patriotic, and for the betterment of America. Condensed, they are as follows:

First—To protect the weak, the innocent, and the defenseless, from the indignities, wrongs and outrages of the lawless, the violent and the brutal; to relieve the injured and oppressed; to succor the suffering and unfortunate, especially worthy w.dows and orphans.

Second—To protect and defend the Constitution of the United States of America, and all laws passed in conformity thereto, and to protect the States and the people thereof from all invasion of their rights thereunder from any source whatsoever.

Third—To aid and assist in the execution of all constitutional laws, and to preserve the honor and dignity of the State by opposing tyranny, in any and every degree attempted from any and every source whatsoever, by a fearless and faithful administration of justice; to promptly and properly meet every behest of duty "without fear and without reproach."

The above clear, and unequivocal statements regarding the aim, and ideals, to be followed by Klan members, are not the imaginary conclusions of the writer. They come frmo the heart and lips of the patriotic man, who is responsible for the reorganization of this great American order, and he is a fool who doubts this sincerity, and a traitor to America, who does not endorse them.

Going further, he declares:

"The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, regardless of statements made to the contrary either through ignorance or with deliberate intent to misrepresent it, has not made, is not now making and does not intend to make any fight on the Roman Catholic church as a religious institution but it will unalterably and unequivocally oppose any move of the Catholic church or of any other church, individual or organization, which attempts to bring about a combination of church and state in the United States.

"The Ku Klux Klan does oppose the attitude of the Catholic church on our public school system, believing that the public schools as an institution should be protected from its enemies regardless of who they may be."

What fault can justly be found in the open, manly declarations of the Klan? Why these torrents of villainous abuse, that have been hurled upon 100 per cent white Protestant Americans through the columns of subsidized papers, just because they do not choose to bend the knee in obedience of the self-styled vice-gerent of God, who holds high court in Rome?

On what meat, hath this modern Caesar fed, that induces him to entertain the fatuous idea, that Imperial America cares a tinkers dam, what he may say or do concerning this government, and this people? Let the Roman bulls paw the air, and bellow forth their challenge to battle—just so these hot-air bombs are exploded along the banks of the Tiber. American people are mighty good natured, and not given to hasty and quest.onable excitement, but they are patriotic to the core, and the individual, or the nation, that imagines our Uncle Sam is too cowardly to protect his own, will be woefully deceived.

It would not look so bad, had the Klan showed the slightest disposition to try to interfere with the Roman Catholic religion. The declaration, that it would continue to uphold purely American principles, and still remain a Protestant nation, seems to have supplied the *Casus belli,* and set the Roman watch dogs to barking when no attack was contemplated. Had haughty Rome been the real friend of this nation, and this government she would certainly have hesitated, before turning loose her pack of subsidized editorial curs in this country, to gap and yelp at the heels of patriotic, Protestant Americans. From somewhere, comes a nauseating odor to the nostrils of Protestant Americans, and from the smell, it must be either hell, or garlic—probably both.

All over America, anti-Ku Klux Klan newspapers are springing up, edited by the ever-ready element of alleged writers, who would defame the good name of any man or woman, now living, for dirty dollars. This very fact, if there was no other reason, is more than enough to enlist the support of every patriotic 100 per cent white man and woman in this white man's Republic—and accentuates the truth, that America needs just such an organization as the Ku Klux Klan. She not only needs it, but she has got it—and it is here to stay, until the enemies of our great and glorious nation, are silenced forever. Keep your eyes and ears open, and your mouth closed—and remember what you see and hear. Those who are now spewing forth lies and slander, are convincing no sensible man, that the Ku Klux Klan is an enemy to this government. They have shot their bolt, and from now on, wat' them fizzle out.

The Klan Bestows Donations on a Few Institutions

American Forum San Antonio, Texas 2-24-23

DONATE TO TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH

San Antonio, Texas,
February 18, 1923.

Rev. H. C. Leonard,
Trinity Church.
Dear Brother Leonard:

We are pleased to inform you that we have noted the splendid service which you are rendering as a Christian minister. We know that you stand for what is best in government and in every day life, and we congratulate Trinity Church and San Antonio upon having you in our midst.

The crying need today in Church and State is:

"Strong men to stand beside the weak,
Kind men to hear what others speak,
True men to keep our count.y's laws
And guard its honor and its cause;
Men who will bravely play life's game
Nor ask rewards of gold or fame."

We feel that you embody this fine sentiment to a marked degree.

Believing in you, and in the God you serve, we are tendering you herewith ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CURRENCY to be used as you shall deem best. This is merely a small token of our esteem, and it comes from an organization which stands at all times for the Open Bible, Freedom of Conscience, the Constitution and laws of the land, Free Public Schools, and the tenets of the Christian Religion, in short, an organization composed of Protestant Christians.

May the blessings of the Heavenly Father ever be upon you is our fervent prayer.

San Antonio Klan No. 31.
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN.

COLORED CHURCH ALSO REMEMBERED

Feb. 14th, 1923.

Rev. I. H. Kelley, Pastor,
Second Baptist Church, (Colored)
Dear Sir:

It is with pleasure that we have had brought to our attention your campaign to raise the sum of Five Thousand Dollars for the Second Baptist Church. This would indicate a substantial expansion of your church activities to the extent that you are required to provide additional facilities which will be in keeping with the growth and progress of your church and its work.

To the end that we may share in this laudable undertaking we are enclosing the sum of Fifteen Dollars which we trust you will accept in the spirit in which it is sent.

Be assured that this organization stands ever ready to back up to the limit the Protestant Christian Ministry in the fight it is waging against present-day evils and in its effort to benefit humanity by appealing to the finer senses and higher ideals and inculating the witness of a purely Protestant Christian Americanism.

May your good work continue and your noble efforts be attended by an ever increasing response. This is the sincere wish of,

San Antonio Klan No. 31.
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN.

KLANSMEN ON JURY

Six Men on Inquisitorial Body Admit Membership

Montgomery Advertiser 2-27-23

HOUSTON, TEX. Feb. 26.—Federal Judge J. C. Hutcheson, Jr., empanelling a new grand jury today, asked of each member if he belongs to the Ku Klux Klan. Six men admitted membership. Judge Hutcheson said he previously had had the department of justice check up on the affiliations of the members of the panel.

Judge Hutcheson said that so much had been said about the attitude of Klansmen that he thought it advisable that all might know the affiliations of the grand jurors.

"You have, by your answers," he said "shown yourselves qualified in law to serve as grand jurors in this court. Other disqualifications, other than those fixed by law, I have no power to declare."

MAY TRICK MINORITY ON MAYFIELD BATTLE

Harding Would Make Capital Out of Ku Klux Issue,

PLAN FIGHT ON TEXAN

Commercial Appeal

Democracy, If Suporting Mayfield, Will Be Branded as "Ku Klux" in Next Campaign, Political Experts Believe.

2-21-23
Memphis, Tenn,

BY CHARLES MICHELSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—Col. Creager, Republican state chairman of Texas, is in town and has had several visits with President Harding, and out of those visits has developed a piece of political strategy reckoned by the party leaders as of vast effect and importance. In fact in some circles it is considered the biggest stroke since Mr. Harding decided to make inexorable prohibition enforcement the battle cry of the campaign of 1924.

The plan is to force the Ku Klux Klan issue on the Democrats; to compel that party in its platform to dodge the issue as they did in the 1920 prohibition straddle.

The details of the scheme have all been worked out and they are ingenius enough to cause a lot of concern to some of the Democrats even though there remains more than a year in which to do some countermanding. Col. Creager in addition to being Republican state chairman is the spokesman for the Texans who fought Senator-Elect Mayfield on the ground that he was a klansman, and bears the arraignment of Mayfield, which runs to 90 typewritten pages, and not only narrates the Ku Klux

MAY TRICK MINORITY ON MAYFIELD BATTLE

(Continued from Page One.)

connection but also the detail of the charges that the senator-elect spent a great deal more in accomplishing his nomination and election than the law allows, and a lawyers argument on the legality or illegality of the election with Mayfield's name the only one printed on the ballot for the office of senator.

Will Go to Senate.

This arraignment is to be presented to the Senate within a day or two as a petition to have Mayfield denied his seat. It will be referred to a committee and will slumber in the committee files until next December, when it will be hauled out for action. The Republicans, mindful of the terrific influence of the Newberry case on the fortunes of their party in the last election, hope to make the Mayfield case equally potent in the other direction.

They are figuring that the southern Democratic senators will be put in a deep hole when the question is up, whether Mayfield shall or shall not be seated, and they are not far wrong as to some of them.

These have constituencies in which the Ku Klux Klan is strong; possibly as strong as it was shown to be in Texas by Mayfield's election.

Regardless of their personal opinion on the subject of the usurpation of the law by secret orders none of them is particularly keen to incur the active enmity of the hooded nightriders, and thereby make possible the loss of nomination, which is equivalent to election, for the benefit of some man who is perhaps as much opposed to ku kluxism as the sitting senator, but who has been able to avoid declaring himself. They may decide that Mayfield has forfeited title to the Texas seat on one of the other grounds, but the ku kluxers are not likely to give them the benefit of such a decision.

While the Democrats are determising, each for himself, whether he will make the test of the domination of the klan in his state, arguing, perhaps, that membership in a secret society is not a legitimate cause for unseating an elected senator, the virtuous Republicans from the north, where there is no Ku Klux Klan worth political attention, will be hammering away at the menace represented by the invisible government; the affront to the dignity of the Senate involved in the presence in its membership of man, oathbound to such an organization, and all the rest of it.

FORMER IMPERIAL WIZARD OF KU KLUX KLAN DISAPPEARS; GOVERNMENT WILL CONDUCT NATION-WIDE SEARCH, IS PLAN

3-16-23

Atlanta Attorney Says Edward Y. Clarke Left Georgia Capital Thursday Morning; Federal Court Refuses to Continue Case

Montgomery Advertiser

(Associated Press)

HOUSTON, TEXAS, March 15.—A nation-wide search by federal officers for Edward Young Clarke, former Imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, probably will be the next step ordered by the government in its case against him for alleged violation of the Mann act.

This developed here today when Sidney Smith, Atlanta attorney, appeared in federal court here to ask for a continuance of Clarke's trial.

Mr. Smith said that Clarke had left Atlanta this morning, and that his whereabous were unknown, but that he was no longer within the jurisdiction of the federal court of southern Georgia.

A decline in health, due to strenuous activities in the klan, was given as the cause of Clarke's disappearance.

Though M. Holden, federal district attorney would make no definite statement, it was intimated that a bench warrant or capias, returnable in Houston would be issued.

Clarke, according to his attorney, disappeared immediately after being arrested and released under $1,000 bond by the United States commissioner there.

A few days later this bond was raised to $5,000 by Judge Hutcheson, who designated March 12 as the date on which Clarke should appear here to make a plea in answer to the charge against him. Neither Clarke nor his attorney was present. Mr. Smith today said the commissioner in Atlanta set the time for his appearance in Houston as the Septemmber term of court.

Judge Hutcheson refused Smith's plea for continuance, stating that the Atlanta official had no authority to fix the date of trials in the Houston court, and hinted that the government would use drastic measures to bring Clarke here during the present term of court.

"The government had made no request for a continuance," said Judge Hutcheson, "and in the absence of such a request, the court thinks there should be none. The court considers Clarke to be situated as any other citizen, and he should have obeyed the dictates of this court, in which he was indicted, instead of those of a commissioner in another district. Had he done that, he would not now be in the position of a fugitive.

"If the government cannot find him, that is the government's misfortune. It will make an attempt to locate Clarke, to apprehend him, and to secure an order for his removal here during this term of court."

Prior to Thursday's developments, it was believed that Clarke's trial would be held early in April.

Mr. Smith said he had no connection with the klan.

"I am not a member," he said. "I am merely Clarke's attorney."

Following the court's refusal of continuance, Mr. Smith held a conference with Mr. Holden. Both stated afterwards that no agreement had been reached.

Klan Members Present U.S. Flag At School Meet

Houston Post

Houston Post Special.

ORANGE, Texas, March 25.—A large audience was present at the West Orange school house last night for the public declamation contest for places in the Texas University Interscholastic league. 3/26/23

At the close of the program which was featured with patriotic sentiment, a party of 15 men attired in Ku Klux Klan regalia appeared with a letter which was handed to Superintendent Brown and presented a large United States flag.

The winners in the contest were as follows: junior girls, Miss Laversa Brown, first place; Emma Burns, second place.

Junior boys: Jimmie White, first place; Otto Saunders, second place.

Senior boys, Clyde Martin.

At the close of the declamation contests, short patriotic talks were made by Rev. Brown, Attorney Kinard and Dr. Nichols, O. V. Creamer and A. F. Burns, of the school board, were called on for a few remarks.

KLAN RULER WILL COME TO HOUSTON

Houston Post
Houston, Tex.
3-10-23

Dr. H. W. Evans, imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, will be in Houston Monday when the preliminary hearing of E. Y. Clarke, former acting wizard, charged with violation of the Mann act, opens in federal court. This became known here Friday. Dr. Evans was in New Orleans Friday and will return to his home in Dallas before visiting Houston, according to the same source.

United States District Attorney Holden announced Friday he was ready to proceed with the government's part of the preliminary hearing of Clarke. He added, however, he had heard nothing from either the defendant or his attorneys.

The former acting wizard, who was indicted by the federal grand jury recently, is at his home in Atlanta, Ga., under bond of $5000.

WHITE SLAVERY IS CHARGED TO CLARKE

Montgomery Advertiser

Former Acting Klan Wizard Indicted in Texas

(Associated Press)

HOUSTON, Texas, March 1.—Edward Young Clarke, of Atlanta, Ga., former acting imperial wizard of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan was indicted by the federal grand jury here yesterday on a Mann act violation charge.

The true bill was kept secret until today when department of justice agents here allowed it to become known they expected the arrest of Clarke momentarily. 3/2/23

Clarke was indicted by a federal grand jury, six of whom were Knights of the Ku Klux Klan by their own admission. In the course of a "frank talk" with Federal Judge J. C. Hutcheson, Jr., the half dozen klansmen openly acknowledged their affiliation and declared they would not hesitate to indict a fellow klansman should he be guilty of law violations.

The indictment does not show the names of the witnesses, who appeared before the investigating body.

CLARKE, EX-HEAD OF KLAN, INDICTED ON MANN CHARGE

Houston Post
Houston, Tex.

Edward Young Clarke of Atlanta, Ga., former acting imperial wizard of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, was indicted by the federal grand jury here Wednesday on a Mann act violation charge. 3-2-23

The true bill was kept secret until Thursday, when department of justice agents here allowed it to become known they expected the arrest of Clarke momentarily.

At about the same time, the former head of the klan gave out a statement from his Atlanta office denying he is guilty of the charge against him here. According to the indictment, the specific violation occurred in 1921.

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The indictment returned Wednesday does not show the names of the witnesses who appeared before the investigating body.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Texas

WHO IS DRAWING THE LINE?

American Forum

Under the above heading the following article recently appeared in the Chronicle, published at Jayton, Kent County, Texas, and was written by Mr. Walter J. Wade, editor of that spicy and interesting weekly journal. It is seldom that we read a fairer and more interesting article upon the very important subject under discussion, and for that reason we pass it along to the Forum readers, whom we know will enjoy it. Shorn of every semblance of hate, animosity or ill-will, the author shows by his fairness and candor the real spirit of open and outspoken journalism—which elevates any newspaper writer in the estimation of honest, patriotic Americans.—Editor.

San Antonio, Texas

During the past few months we have heard much discussion on the streets of Jayton of the Ku Klux Klan. It is being said now that the Klan is ruining the churches, the lodges and even dividing families, etc. It is noticeable, however, to any man who will keep his ears open and his mouth shut that it is a one-sided discussion. Those who are opposing the Klan are doing all the talking. Some of the things they say and do do not measure up to any standard of good morals or Christianity. They, the anti-Klan people, say the line is being drawn, but as a careful observer we are forced to the conclusion that they are drawing it themselves. And the mean, hateful and insulting words that have been said and the things that have been done so far as we are able to hear and see have been done by the anti-Klan people. Their insults have been heard and allowed to pass as cheerfully as possible and little if any resentment has been shown by those who are supposed to be Klansmen. We take the position that if a man thinks it is his right and privilege to indorse the Klan no man has the right to challenge or deny him that right. No man has been insulted or browbeaten or cursed for not being a Klansman and no one is going to be forced against his will into the Klan. It is said that the Klan has been in Jayton for several months. No act of violence or lawlessness has been laid at their door. They have appeared in uniform in Jayton twice. The first time they appeared in church and gave an evangelist some money. The second time they attended a funeral and put some flowers on a comrade's grave. They gave a widow a contribution to help her put her little children in school. To another family in sorrow and distress they gave substantial assistance. Further than that their activities are not known. They have cursed, abused and persecuted no one, man or woman, old or young. The abuse has all been on the other side. Conservative, sensible, peace-loving, God-fearing white American people should take note of these things and be guided in their determination accordingly. With the principles of the Klan as officially set forth by its spokesmen no white men who are law-abiding and believe in the Christianity of our fathers find any fault. Personally, we are for them every one, and don't care who knows it. They are dear to every true American who loves his country and his God. They are the things the Protestant ministry have suffered and labored for from before the discovery of America. Therefore, no minister violates his conscience when he accepts for his church donations from the organization and thanks God for an organization that pledges its membership to practice and promote the things that make for better citizenship, purer morals and a greater degree of safety for the character and reputation of the rising generation, both male and female.

A favorite target for the insults of Catholic and foreign dominated politicians who fill the daily papers with their slanderous utterances is the Protestant preachers of America. Our sincere conviction is that they are digging their political graves with their mouths, and the sooner they sink into their political oblivion toward which they are heading, the better off will the nation be. The ministry can get along without their support and does not ask their approval. It is also noticeable that the national spokesmen of the anti-Klan as a rule favor the return of whiskey or a modification of the Volstead law permitting the sale of wine and beer. They also favor the opening of the ports and admitting a tide of foreigners who are both aliens in heart and in fact to everything held dear by the white people of the nation. A class that foment all the strikes, throw all the bombs, murdering women and children, who in their own lands have, by oppression of Catholic rulers, been made to hate all law and authority, and who come now to the land of the free to make another Russia with its starving millions of our glorious country.

The readers of this article are free born American people who can do as they please, and so can this writer. If we want to join the Klan and have a reputation and character that will bear the light so that we will be accepted, it is our business, and anybody nat don't like it can, as they used to say in our boyhood days, lump it. We are white, we serve the God of our fathers, we do our own praying and thinking, and we think we have sense enough to get around without kowtowing to any priest pope, puke or political puppets who jump and squawk whenever the pope pulls the string, pin-headed editors who are trying to shape the course of public thinking according to their own narrow-minded and short-visioned policy. Granting to every man every privilege we claim for ourselves. This is with all due respect and consideration for our friends who may not agree with us, realizing that the propaganda inspired and emanating from Catholic sources has poisoned the minds of many good and patriotic citizens.

ANOTHER SLANDER LAID TO REST

American Forum

Quebec.—The series of fires that have destroyed or partially destroyed a number of Catholic churches and institutions in various parts of Canada which have been so readily laid at the feet of the Ku Klux Klan were in reality to be blamed upon the construction of the heating plants in the burned buildings according to the belief of Deputy Minister of Public Works Guyon.

San Antonio, Texas 3/31/23

As each fire has occurred, those opposed to the Klan have been quick to express their belief that the organization has gone beyond its limits in the United States and crossed the border into Canada to carry on a campaign of terror. Much has been whispered about concerning threatening letters and so on and every effort made to cast aspersions upon the Klan.

It seems to take the whole force out of the arguments of those seeking to detract from the honor due the Klan, when a public official whose work is concerned with buildings and building regulations, comes out and expresses his belief that the fires were due to faulty installation of heating plants. He scouts emphatically any suggestion that incendiarism was responsible and is so firm in his belief that failure to observe proper precautions in setting up and operating heating plants was responsible that he has issued drastic orders that in the future the regulations must be lived up to the letter of the law.

Another canard appears to have been well disposed of.

Chicago Tribune 3-4-1923

That poor old negro woman down at Waxahachie who thought to take revenge against one of her dusky neighbors by hanging a K. K. K. placard on the neighbor's gate and was arrested for the offense, was an emblem of childinsh innocence compared with some other people who have taken advantage of the K. K. K. costume and protection for the commission of crime. In some communities it's all right for a bunch of brutal men to cover themselves over with the protection of the Klan regalia and go out to commit the most heinous crimes against the persons of both men and women, but when some small prank is committed by a poor, ignorant and helpless old negro woman it's all wrong, DEAD WRONG, and she is promptly arrested for it. Fine old system of justice we have in these modern days of the modern Ku Klux under the protecting folds of Old Glory.

Women in Masks Parade Downtown Dallas Streets

Reported Women's Auxiliary to Klan Marches Clad in White Robes.

Dallas, Texas, April 7.—The downtown streets of Dallas were jammed at 8 o'clock tonight, traffic was at a standstill and police reserves were stationed at five-foot intervals while near the county criminal courts building members of the "American Women" reported as being an auxiliary of the Ku Klux Klan in Texas, assembled for parade, the first to be planned by the women's order since its organization about a year ago.

Chicago Tribune 4-8-23

The parade started at 8:15 o'clock, led by horsewomen, three abreast, carrying the American flag the Lone Star flag of the Texas republic, and the American Woman's flag, followed by a 75-piece band, playing "Onward Christian Soldiers."

The women, in long lines following the band, marched two abreast, wearing long white robes with red crosses on the right sleeves. They wore a peaked cap with a red tassle and were masked.

Women from all over the state were in line, and sheriff's deputies were on hand, following report today that rats, snakes and mice would be turned loose.

It was reported that the organization is not in any way connected with the "Kamelia," or klan auxiliary being formed by Emperor Simmons of Atlanta.

ARKANSAN IS FLOGGED AFTER HIS TESTIMONY

Paul Merritt of El Dorado Attacked at Denton, Tex.

DENTON, Tex., March 31.—Paul Merritt of El Dorado, Ark., was seized by unidentified men near here last night, carried to an isolated point and severely flogged, officers announced today. He was a defense witness in the case of Barney Cloninger, tried here on a criminal assault, in which the jury returned a verdict this morning finding Cloninger guilty. Merritt said his assailants told him if he would go before the jury, then deliberating, and tell them he had testified falsely, that they would not hang him.

Chicago Tribune 4-1-23

Merritt, in a statement today, said he had testified truthfully at the trial of Cloninger, who was sentenced to five years in prison. He said he was seized from an automobile on the Denton-Sherman Road and carried to a creek bottom. His captors first threatened to shoot him, he declared. Then he was placed on the ground. With one man holding a foot across his neck four others severely flogged him. He was left in the woods near Denton and reported the matter to officers about midnight. He was not seriously hurt.

Merritt, who is 22 years old and married, said his assaulters wore dark overalls and black hoods. Officers investigating the case today expressed the belief they were "rough necks" from outside this county.

MORE CONCERNING OATH OF THE KLAN

The American Forum - San Antonio, Texas 3/10/23

The American people have not forgotten the extraordinary excitement and consternation, into which the Catholic militant order, known as the Knights of Columbus, was thrown, when an oath, purporting to be the K. of C. obligation was published in this country.

I fancy I must have received not less than 100 copies of that very wonderful oath. While at the beginning, these alleged oaths were quite similar, they began to change materially, until finally, they became positively absurd, and too ridiculous to even interest a sensible reader.

The transformation of this alleged oath, struck me as being the work of some interested individual, or combination of individuals—and I still entertain that idea. No novice, ever composed, and wrote the first copy of this so-called Knights of Columbus oath. From the Catholic standpoint, there was nothing to deny, or detract, for it was simply a reinforced agreement by contracting parties, to do any and everything possible, to change Protestant America into a Catholic nation—to finally be ruled and controlled, politically and religiously by the Pope at Rome. All Catholics endorse these principles.

A few days ago, some one sent me an advertisement, stating that a large sum of money had been placed in a certain bank, to be paid to anyone who could prove that the much discussed K. C. oath was genuine. It was about the silliest, and most childish proposition, I have encountered. The man who "Thought it up," and printed it, should be boxed for the simples. It sounds like the small boy, who wants to bet two million billion dollars, on some ridiculous proposition—when he hasn't a copper cent in his pocket.

So far as the Knights of Columbus are concerned, it makes very little difference, what sort of an oath they pledge themselves to uphold. If the oath is loyal to America, with no mental reservations on their part, then why discuss it?

Just as soon as the news went abroad that the Ku Klux Klan had been reorganized, you began to hear the K. K. K. oath discussed. The negro population, immediately sat straight up—like penguins—and showing a disposition to take to the brush when the first bush rattled.

The American nigger is not superstitious—nor really afraid of spirits, ghosts, and strange things, often seen at night. As one of my nigger friends recently said—"No sah, boss—de niggah ain't skeered of no ghos'—he don't even 'believe in 'em—but lie jes' nachally *won't have* no truck wid 'em."

So much discussion has been indulged in over the K. of C. oath, we next hear comments on the K. K. K. obligation. The obligations usually given to the new members, in any secret order, are not supposed to be discussed on the street—but I dare say, it would make precious little difference, if most of the actual ritual of secret orders were made public. I am an ancient and antique Odd Fellow, a pious Elk, and while each have their secret work, that does not prove they dangerous to society, or good government.

Here is the Klansman's oath, word for word. What's wrong about it:?

KLANSMAN'S OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

I most solemnly assert and affirm, that to the Government of the United States of America, and any State thereof, of which I may become a resident, I sacredly swear an unqualified allegiance, above any other and every kind of government in the whole world. I here and now pledge my life, my property, my vote and my sacred honor to uphold its flag, its constitution and constitutional laws, and will protect, defend and enforce same unto death.

"I swear that I will most zealously and valiantly shield and preserve, by any and all justifiable means and methods, the sacred constitutional rights and privileges of free public schools, free speech, free press, separation of church and state, liberty, white supremacy, justice laws and the pursuit of happiness, against any encroachment, of any nature, by any person or persons, political party or parties, religious sect or people, native, naturalized or foreign, of any race, color, creed, lineage or tongue whatsoever.

"All to which I have sworn by this oath, I will seal with my blood, be Thou my Witness, Almighty God."

TEXAS OPPOSES SIMMONS.

Klan of Lone Star Will Support Dr. Evans As Imperial Wizard.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 5.—Texas is the bulwark of the Ku Klux Klan and Texas klansman will support Dr. H. W. Evans, imperial wizard, in his fight against Colonel William J. Simmons, emperor, according to George W. Keeling, kleagle of the klan in Texas, who is in San Antonio. Mr. Keeling said that the constitution of the klan confers upon the wizard, Dr. Evans of Dallas, Texas, absolute executive authority while the emperor has no authority to administer affairs of the organization.

Mr. Keeling quoted from the constitution:

"Being the supreme chief executive of this order, the imperial wizard shall have and hold supremacy and power within this organization in all administrative matters, and act in any and all matters not prescribed in this constitution, when in his judgment the best interests of the order warrant."

Mr. Keeling said that it would not be practical for the klan to recognize any women's organization at this time as there were eight or ten in existence and that anyone of them would mean friction.

He predicted that the courts would uphold Dr. Evans' contention and said that information received by him did not show that thousands of klansmen were flocking to Atlanta for a conference.

FLOGGERS MAKE BOND

Texas Officer Charged With Assault With Deadly Weapons

GEORGETOWN, TEX., April 4.—Bond of $1,000 each on charges of assault with deadly weapons and $250 each for unlawfully carrying pistols was granted Eldridge Dewlitt, of Taylor, Tex.; Sam Threadgill, Dewey Ball, Olin Gossitt, and Murray Jackson, all of Taylor, by Judge C. R. Fanson, following hearing conducted here in connection with the flogging of R. W. Burleson near Jonah last Sunday night by unmasked persons. Each of the men made bond late today.

FIVE ARE ARRESTED FOR FLOGGING MAN

Georgetown, Texas, April 5.—Five men arrested yesterday after an investigation by a court of inquiry in connection with the flogging by unmasked men of R. W. Burleson, traveling salesman, last Sunday, were out on bond today at $1,000 each on charges of assault with deadly weapons and $250 for each for unlawfully carrying pistols. Each of the men made bond late yesterday. They will be held under bond to await action of the grand jury, which will meet in May.

The men are H. A. Hewlitt, chief of police, of Taylor, Texas; Sam Threadgill, Dewey Ball, Olin Gossett and Murray Jackson, all of Taylor.

The flogging occurred on the San Gabriel river, eight miles from Georgetown. Burleson, from Weir, a town near here, was taken from an automobile, whipped and beaten on the head with pistols, then brought to Taylor and chained to a tree near the city hall, according to the police. Three buckets of creosote dip were poured on him, Burleson said.

According to Burleson's story told the police, he was notified by a preacher that an attack was to be made on him and that he was handed a card bearing the name of the "Ku Klux Klan, No. 176, Georgetown."

He was told to leave off going with a certain woman, he said.

Hooded Mob Flogs Man; Was False Witness, Claim

DENTON, Texas, April 1.—Local officers were unable to produce any tangible evidence today in connection with the severe floggings given Paul Merritt of Eldorado, Ark., in a creek bottom near here last night by a band of black hooded men wearing mechanics' clothing.

Merritt told officers today that the men said they would not harm him if he would tell the jury that found Barney Cloninger guilty of a charge of criminal assault, that he falsified when on the stand as a defense witness.

Ku Klux Klan—1923

Texas.

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME.

Houston Informer

A few days ago the Texas senate wired the governor of Louisiana commending him for his stand in the Mer Rouge horror and atrocity, but all the time these Lone Star State solons were apparently closing their eyes to the evil and menace of mob-law and gang rule within their own commonwealth. Houston, Texas

During 1922 Louisiana staged three lynching fests, excluding the Mer Rouge disclosures of mobocratic barbarism and brutality, while Texas led the lynching league and copped the pennant of the circuit with 18 lynching bees. Houston Informer

At the very time the Texas law-makers were wiring their congratulations and felicitations to Governor Parker of the Pelican State, our own Goose Creek was "strutting its stuff" and had just attained the limelight with a bold defiance of constituted authority, and Bishop, in the valley section, enacted one of the most revolting and barbaric atrocities in the history of civilization, when Dr. Smith, former Wharton County race physican, was incarcerated, tormented, dismembered and his body cremated in a "mysterious" fire that destroyed the jail at this little Texas burg.

So often we fail to see our own faults and sins, but we are ever ready to take cognizance of those of our fellow man. 1-27-23

The Informer is not condemning the Texas solons for commending the governor of another state for his stand for law and order, but in the language of the Great Teacher, we wish to admonish our representatives and governor, "Go thou and do likewise."

Charity should begin at home and then spread abroad, and if this be true, then Texas certainly needs to clean up her own premises before lauding those of other states so vociferously.

Like the ostrich, we are apparently hiding our head in the sand, all the while leaving our body exposed, yet such procedure does not remove the fact one whit or change the situation one bit.

Texas is mob-ridden, mob-controlled and mob-infested, and unless the legislature takes due cognizance of this menace and passes and enforces legislation to suppress this reign of lawlessness, outlawry and anarchy, we are in for ome perilous times.

Crimes are multiplying with painful regularity and the written law is treated as a joke in too many quarters for the safety and perpetuity of the commonwealth.

We need to get back to our first love, constitutional government, and press the machinery of the state into service to the end that all men will have the utmost respect for law and constituted authority.

Resolutions of commendations will not alter the internal conditions of our state, and if the solons are in earnest and not merely playing to the galleries, they will show more interest in lynch law at home and seek to correct and eliminate these evils.

Foreign missionary endeavor is all right, but home missionary work should and must take pre-eminence over the former, for charity begins at home and then spreads abroad.

Let Texas clean her skirts of the shame and disgrace of mob-rule and then her representatives can consistently commend officials of other states for their stand and action to remove the scourge of mobocracy from the confines of their commonwealths.

GOOSE CREEK MASKERS WHIP MAN AND WOMAN

Memphis Scim.

No Statement Given as to the Cause of Flogging.

1-13-23

Commercial Appeal

HOUSTON, Tex., Jan. 12.—After many monts of apparent inactivity the masked band at Goose Creek, an oil field near Houston, has again made itself felt. The merciless flogging of Mrs. R. H. Harrison, a 30-year-old Goose Creek widow, and R. A. Armand, aged 28 years, last Friday night, is its newest exploit. Since the flogging Mrs. Harrison has been confined to bed too badly injured and too frightened to move out of the house.

No warning was issued to either Armand or Mrs. Harrison. Neither wuold the men tell their victims why they were being subjected to the flogging. Mrs. Harrison was separated from her husband several months ago.

Mrs. Harrison stated that on the night of the whipping she had been confined to her bed on order of her doctor. She and her three-year-old daughter, Bonnie Lee, were in the house alone when Armand drove in his car to bring her some fruit.

"We were all in the room together—Mr. Armand, Bonnie Lee and myself—when a knock came at the door. Bonnie Lee ran to answer it. But in a moment she ran back into the room terribly frightened. "Oh, mamma," she said, "There's the funniest looking man at the door. He's all white."

"I told her to tell the man to come in," Mrs. Harrison stated, "and a man, his face whitened with grease paint, with red paint marks under his eyes and a wild-haired wig powdered white—walked into the room. I asked him what he wanted, and in answer he pulled two revolvers out and shouted, 'Hands up.'

Men Dressed Like Women.

"Two other men, dressed like women, then came into the room and made us captive. Then about 12 other men entered and one of the men threw a gunny sack over Mr. Armand's head. I was clothed only in night garments, and they pulled me from the bed and threw a robe over my head. Altogether there were about 15 men in the band.

"We were then led out into the street and thrown into automobiles. Mr. Armand was thrown in one car and I was thrown into the other. Before the men started they shot the tires off of Mr. Armand's car.

"In spite of all this commotion," she said, "none of the neighbors offered us any assistance. My little girl was screaming and the white-faced man said he would blow her head off if she didn't stop.

"The cars started off and made several stops before the men finally agreed that they had reached the proper place. They took Mr. Armand off into a field, and when they began flogging him his screams and the horrible noise of it all overcame me and I fainted," she said.

"When we left the house the men told me that they were not going to whip me, but that I was to watch the flogging of Mr. Armand. After they had finished whipping him they jerked me to my feet and took me to the place where they had flogged him.

"First they cut off all my hair, leaving nothing but ragged stubbs too short to bob. The thing they hit me with must have been a large leather strap. I fainted when the first blow fell and was restored to consciousness after they had finished," she said.

"When the crowd had finished beating us they carried us within two blocks of my house and threw us out of the cars. They had rubbed crude oil into Mr. Armand's wounds."

SAYS LEGISLATURE HAS SURRENDERED TO KU KLUX KLAN

Kaufman County Man Upbraids Members For Present Stand

Houston post 1/9/23

Houston Post Special.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 8.—Representative J. Roy Hardin of Kaufman today gave out a statement in which he upbraided members of the legislature who are members of the Ku Klux Klan for the stand they are taking. Representative Hardin asserts these members stood one way at home and are now voting another in the legislature.

Representative Hardin's statement on the issue follows:

"The legislature, to all appearances, has surrendered, lock, stock and barrel, to the Ku Klux Klan. The house of representatives will be dominated by the Klan from speaker to page, regardless of which candidate for the speakership is selected.

"There are more than 50 anti-Klan members of the house and, with the ranks of the Klan broken, they could easily have named the speaker. But they threw away their opportunity and are safely stowed away in some section of the Klan camp. Men who won their election on the Klan issue seem afraid to speak of the Klan above a whisper. Members who are planning anti-Klan legislation are whooping it up for a candidate who would rather cut off his good right arm than to take an anti-Klan stand.

"It is surprising to me that a man can run on one side of an issue at home and then vote on the other side of that issue at Austin. There is absolutely no support to be had for a candidate for speaker who stands squarely and unequivocably against hooded lawlessness. It looks to me like these fellows who talk one way at home and then vote another way down here would have some explaining to their constituents when they get back home. Of course, the prospect of sharing in the swag which the speaker controls influences some. There has been much jockeying, much parleying, much caucusing here at Austin the past few weeks, and it is rumored that some huge chunks of pie are to be passed around to the faithful."

MASKED MEN FLOG WOMAN AND CALLER

Texas Town in Excitement as Details of Double Attack Are Made Public.

CHILD TELLS OF MOB'S ACTS

Says 15 Men In White Dragged Mother From Home, Cut Off Her Hair and Whipped Her.

1-14-23

New York Times

HOUSTON, Texas, Jan. 13.—Goose Creek is in a state of excitement as a result of the events of the past week following the flogging by masked men of Mrs. R. H. Harrison, 30, a widow, and R. A. Armand, a caller in her home. Mrs. Harrison is on her way to Houston today to ask protection from Judge J. C. Hutcheson. Before leaving Goose Creek she said she would appeal to the Federal authorities.

Goose Creek citizens, who did not approve of the flogging administered Friday night a week ago to Mrs. Harrison and Armand, whose home is in Middletown, Texas, attempted to hold a protest mass meeting Monday night of this week. Five hundred persons gathered in the vicinity of a filling station, blocking vehicle traffice in all directions. For more than an hour, according to witnesses, the crowd milled about, but there was apparently no one to take the lead and finally the crowd dispersed.

Aided by Mrs. Harrison's 7-year-old daughter, Bonnie Lee, who says she saw a mob of fifteen or more disguised men drag her mother from home, cut off her long hair and whip her, authorities were expected today to come out in the open with their investigation. The whipping had been kept secret until Friday, when rumors were circulated.

The child was the first to see the mob members, one of whom knocked on the door of the Harrison home at Goose Creek, an oil town thirty-five miles southeast of Houston, about 9 P. M. on Jan. 5. She told her mother that the caller was dressed "all in white." Later the victims of the mob told how

two of its members wore the garb of women, although obviously they were men, while others were dressed as circus clowns, comedians and other odd characters.

Mrs. Harrison, when interviewed by newspapermen, refused to describe the alleged assailants other than to say they were disguised. Armand also failed to throw light on the identity of the fifteen or more men.

At least one of the mob members is expected to be identified by the little girl. She told Deputy Sheriff Hamilton she would know one of them.

"Two or three members of the party kept insisting that Mr. Armand and I be killed right there," Mrs. Harrison said. "'Kill them both!' they cried, and 'throw their bodies in the bayou.'

"I heard threats to mutilate both of us. I expected death every instant. Others in the party, though, declared that the whipping was sufficient, and so they finally took us back to within a few blocks of my home and threw us out of the car.

"Dazed from our experience, almost too weak to drag ourselves along, we wandered around for a while but finally managed to reach the house, where I dressed Mr. Armand's wounds. Both of us were in frightful pain, but his was worse, as the men had rubbed tar or oil into the bleeding places on his body.

"Upon my return I found that my home had been completely ransacked. Every drawer, trunk and box in the house had been opened and the contents strewn about the floor. I don't know what they were looking for. There was nothing of special value."

Armand is confined to his bed, his back lacerated by many lashes. Armand said Mrs. Harrison had been ill several days and he had gone to her home with fruit only a few minutes before the masked mob arrived.

Sheriff T. A. Binford, who was said to have had indorsement of the Ku Klux Klan at the election last Fall, denied that the Klan had anything to do with the flogging.

Similar cases previously had been reported in which residents of Goose Creek were taken from their homes and whipped, but few of those who returned covered with bruises are willing to talk.

WOMAN TELLS OF FLOGGING GIVEN BY MASKED BAND OF MEN

Montgomery Advertiser 1-16-23

Judge Charges Jurors on Sanctity of Home; Investigation Begins

(Associated Press)

HOUSTON, TEX., Jan. 15.—Mrs. R. H. Harrison, a widow who was taken from her home in Goose Creek on the night of January 5 and flogged by masked men, appeared before the Harris county grand jury here today. At the conclusion of her testimony, she collapsed.

R. A. Armand, another victim of the hooded band, was brought to Houston late Sunday and is receiving medical treatment. He will appear before the grand jury as soon as the attending physicians advise that his strength is sufficient.

A federal agent, said to have laid the foundation for the present hearing in Bastrop, La., is in Houston. It is believed he will investigate the case, although department of justice officials deny any knowledge of his activities.

The grand jury was called into court this morning and charged by District Judge C. W. Robinson to devote its labors exclusively to investigation of the whippings of Armand and Mrs. Harrison.

The charge of Judge Robinson is said to have been the most vigorous charge against masked lawlessness that has ever emanated from any bench in the state.

In making his charge to the grand jury, Judge Robinson said:

"I have called you down this morning to impress upon you that of all of the violations of the law that you come into contact with in the discharge of your duties, they fall into insignicance compared to the invasion of the home. I have called you here this morning to tell you to waste no more of your time upon burglaries, upon thefts, or any other species of crime under the statutes of this state until you have exhausted every remedy known to the laws of this state to run down the men, the set of men that cruelly, unlawfully, wilfully, cowardly invaded the home of this woman and took her from her sick bed out into the chill night and beat her into unconsciousness. * * *

"Now, through you, I want to call upon every citizen of Harris county, whether he be Jew or Gentile, whether he be Ku Klux or anti-Ku Klux, whether he be Mason or anti-Mason, whether he be Elk or anti-Elk, I want to call on every good citizen in Harris county, whether man or woman, to help you find out who the people were that committed this dastardly deed."

INVESTIGATE ATTACK ON TEXAS COUPLE

1-15-23

Authorities Hear Vivid Story of Whipping of Man and Woman.

Constitution

Houston, Tex., January 13.—Aided by seven-year-old Bonnie Lee Harrison, said to have seen a mob of fifteen or more disguised men drag her mother from home, cut off her hair and whip her, authorities expected today to come out in the open with their investigation.

The whipping was administered to Mrs. R. H. Harrison, 30, a widow, the night of January 5, she admitted to officers, but had been kept secret until Friday, when rumors were circulated. R. A. Armand, 28, of Middletown, Tex., also was taken out by the disguised men.

The child was the first to see the mob members, one of whom knocked on the door of the Harrison home at Goose Creek, an oil town, 35 miles southeast of Houston, about 9 p. m. She told her mother that the caller was dressed "all in white." Later the victims of the mob told how two of its members wore the garb of women, although obviously they were men, while others dressed as circus clowns, comedians and other odd characters.

Refuses Information.

Mrs. Harrison, when interviewed by newspaper men, refused to describe the alleged assailants other than to say they were disguised. Armand also failed to throw light on the identity of the fifteen or more men.

At least one of the mob members is expected to be identified by the little girl. She told Deputy Sheriff Hamilton she would know one of them.

Armand is confined to his bed, his back lacerated by many lashes.

Sheriff T. A. Binford, who was said to have had the indorsement of the Ku Klux Klan at the election last fall, denied that the klan had anything to do with the affair.

Similar cases previously had been reported in which residents of Goose Creek were taken from their homes and whipped, but few of these who return covered with bruises are willing to talk.

Armand said Mrs. Harrison had been ill several days and he had gone to her home with fruit only a few minutes before the masked mob arrived.

TEXAS KLAN STARTS ROW

Attack on Dr. Paul Started Nation-Wide Investigation.

Commercial Appeal

(By Universal Service.)

BEAUMONT, Texas, Jan. 14.—Tarring, feathering and flogging of Dr. J. S. Paul, widely known physician, here the night of May 7, 1921, an attack which aroused the country and was the inception of a campaign against the Ku Klux Klan, which since has grown to nation-wide proportions, was committed by men wearing black masks. 1-15-23

The Beaumont branch of the Ku Klux Klan, in an official communication to newspapers here, admitted responsibility for the attack on Dr. Paul, a fact which substantiates testimony of witnesses called in the Louisiana probe of alleged klan activities that men wearing black masks were responsible for the kidnaping and eventual killing of Watt Daniel and Tom Richards in Morehouse parish.

J. F. Burba, formerly a reporter for a local newspaper, now engaged in newspaper work at Lima, Ohio, who witnessed the attack on Dr. Paul at the klan's invitation, minutely described the apparel of the assailants in his article the day following, and in subsequent issues of his newspaper.

TO ARREST FLOGGERS

1-21-23

(Associated Press)

Texas Grand Jury Probing Outrages, Adjourns to Monday

HOUSTON, TEXAS, Jan. 20.—Coincident with adjournment of the Harris county grand jury's investigation of the flogging of Mrs. R. H. Harrison and R. A. Armand, both of Goose creek, until Monday it was learned that warrants in the whipping case are expected momentarily.

M. P. Rogers, Goose creek man against whom a charge of assault with intent to murder was filed Friday night, now is at liberty on $500 bond. Rogers was identified by Armand, who signed the complaint.

Klan Awards $750 For Capture of Man Charged With Murder

Wichita Falls, Texas, January 19.

Chief Deputy Jack Miller has departed for Oklahoma City to bring Harry Toussaint back to Wichita Falls to face for a second time a charge of murdering his own father, following his capture last night by Deputy L. P. Barry. Toussaint, criminal of nation-wide repute, broke out of county jail here recently. 1-19-23

Miller took with him a check for $750 as the amount of reward offered by the local Ku Klux Klan. Sheriff Pat Murphy has had two telegrams from Deputy Barry affirming the capture of Toussaint.

KLAN CANDIDATE IS BEATEN.

New York Times 1-7-23

Mayor Holcombe Has Majority of 1,177 in Houston Primary.

HOUSTON, Tex., Dec. 31.—Complete returns in Saturday's city Democratic primary election give Mayor Holcombe a majority of 1,177 votes in his campaign for re-election against Judge Murray B Jones. Victory in this primary is equivalent to election.

Judge Jones admittedly had the endorsement of the Ku Klux Klan. It was charged that Mayor Holcombe also was a member of the Klan. Three City Commissioners, said to be opposed by the Klan, were returned to office, while one, said to have the endorsement of the Klan, was first man in a five-cornered race.

Anti-Ku Klux Ticket Wins El Paso Election

2-25-23 Houston Post

(Associated Press Report.)

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 24.—State Senator R. M. Dudley, heading the anti-Ku Klux Klan ticket, was nominated mayor of El Paso tonight. P. E. Gardner, who ran for office on a klan-indorsed ticket, conceded the election to Mr. Dudley. Dudley's entire aldermanic ticket, with possibly one exception, still in doubt, won. The anti-klan candidates also won out for minor places.

AMERICA'S SUPER-ATTRACTION

"MURDER WITHIN THE LAW"

New York City

Staged by: The Ku Klux Klan. Time: The Present. Place: The Land of Liberties.

Amsterdam News

FLOGGED

Houston, Tex., Jan. 13.—An informal appeal was made tonight to Judge J. C. Hutcheson of the Federal District Court here for protection for Mrs. R. H. Harrison, who, with R. A. Armand, was the victim of masked floggers at Goose Creek.

Armand is still confined to bed in Goose Creek. 1-17-23

Deputy Sheriff T. A. Hamilton of Goose Creek says both the victims have declared that at least five of their assailants wore robes similar to the Ku Klux Klan regalia.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923 I. Texas.

TEXAS FIGHTS KLAN'S DOMINATION; 125,000 MEMBERS THERE, INCLUDING MANY JUDGES AND OTHER OFFICERS

Reaction Sets In Against Rule of Hooded Bands; Police Forces of Whole Cities Are in the Klan

Mayfield's Election to U. S. Senate Opens Way for War by Antis; Many Crimes by Masked Men

NEW YORK HERALD
FEBRUARY 4, 1923

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 3.

TEXAS is the rotten borough of the Ku Klux Klan. Six of its hustling, thriving cities—Waco, Houston, Dallas, Fort Worth, Beaumont and Austin, the capital, are powerful political units of the Invisible Empire. A small coterie of Klan titans, with headquarters at Atlanta, dictate the policies of the government of those municipalities.

Dr. H. W. Evans, Imperial Wizard, is the actual ruler of the great Lone Star State. What he says has great weight at the State House at Austin. He is the political boss of Texas. He overlords the Governor, the House of Representatives, judges, mayors, boards of aldermen, sheriffs and members of the Congress of the United States. Some of his followers whip men and women when they see fit and do not fear the law.

There is suspicion that Gov. Pat Neff is a member of the Ku Klux Klan, but whether that be true or not, he has made little effort to stop the outrages committed by hooded mobs on citizens of his State.

Discussing the situation in Texas with THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent, former Gov. James E. Ferguson said: "If Gov. Neff is not a member of the Klan he is the best friend it has."

Gov. Neff has devoted much time to running down bootleggers and other minor criminals, but has not been aggressive against the mobs that flog men and women for some real or fancied infraction of the moral codes of the Klansmen.

Hundreds of persons have been beaten in Texas. A very small per cent. of the cases has reached the newspapers. These acts of violence were committed by Klansmen or persons in their garb and behind their masks.

Testifying in the kidnaping and murder inquiry at Bastrop, Fred Cobb, a husky Texan, who had been taken out and lectured for alleged immoral conduct, said he could not understand the Morehouse parish idea, as he had been used to Texas, where men, without masks, met and fought in the open. Cobb would not now recognize some counties in his native State, for the mob has become the rule.

Three Women Beaten By the Hooded Mobs

Within a year three women have been seized by hooded parties and brutally beaten. One frail creature at Fort Worth was held by a strong man, while four women of "the Invisible Eye" gave her 100 lashes. Recently at Goose Creek, a suburb of Houston, fifteen or more men kidnaped a woman, the mother of three small girls, cut off her hair and whipped her until she became unconscious.

That is the sort of protection religious fanatics and hoodlums of the hooded bands are giving women.

That is the new kind of chivalry that has sprung up in Texas.

The Texas Klan, the most powerful and radical in the country, was organized in Houston in 1920. The organizers took advantage of the Confederate veterans' reunion, held there in October, to get it going. But very few of the civil war soldiers belong to this new order.

Col. W. S. Simpkins, a Confederate veteran, now professor of law at the University of Texas, has denounced the Klan and predicted that it will soon die. He thinks it is a disgrace to the United States. Col. Simpkins helped organize the old Klan in reconstruction days.

Soon after the Invisible Empire got a foothold in Texas its members started to interfere with individuals and deprive them of their privileges and Constitutional guaranties. The knight of the black mask was busy. First, the victim was the negro, but soon it was anybody. To-day, it is the Catholic and the Jew and all non-Klansmen.

Early last year the Klan entered the political arena in Texas and brought forward Earl B. Mayfield, now waiting to enter the United States Senate March 4.

Two other Klan candidates, Robert L. Henry, former Representative, and Sterling P. Strong were double crossed by the titans. Henry went so far as to get the permission of the Imperial Wizard at Atlanta to let him announce that he was a Klansman. But it had been decreed that Mayfield was the man, and all others were eliminated. Henry and Strong quit the organization.

The secrecy observed by the leaders of the order kept them in the dark until the last few days of the primary campaign; they did not even have time to withdraw from the contest gracefully.

Say He's a Klansman And Spent Huge Sums

The nomination of Mayfield was challenged in the courts of Texas, and for a time it appeared likely that he would be barred from the ticket. Two reasons urged for throwing him out are:

First, that he is a Klansman, and, as such, his oath to that order is more binding than that to his country, his real allegiance being to the Invisible Empire. Mayfield denied, at a hearing before Judge Hawkins Scarborough at Corsicana last October, that he belonged to the Klan. Evidence will be presented before the Senate to show that he was a member up to last June or all through the primary campaign.

Second, it is alleged that he expended between $50,000 and $100,000, collected by the Klan, far in excess of the legal limit provided by the Texas laws.

One of the strangest facts in the history of the Klan in Texas is that many wealthy men have been active members. Merchants who wanted to cripple Jewish competitors were aggressive Klansmen.

In a few localities Jews have bought immunity from the Klan "boycott" by giving money for campaign funds and "voting right."

Large numbers of Catholics have been intimidated and did not vote in hotly contested elections.

Texas Democrats are preparing a vigorous protest against permitting Mayfield to serve in the Senate. Attorneys will go to Washington in a week or ten days to file papers. A Klan lobby to put him over is being maintained at the national capital.

The Klan is now fighting for life in Texas communities where it was strong six months ago. A recent election in Houston showed that a split in the organization had weakened its strength at the polls. A Statewide league to fight it is being developed and many prominent members have quit.

Recently Judge J. D. Harvey, District Court Judge at Houston, withdrew. He explained that the only reason he joined was that he feared an uprising of the negroes just after the war.

The antis are getting ready to sweep the Klansmen from high places in Texas. Lynch Davidson, who resigned as Lieutenant-Governor, has consistently fought the order. He is being groomed for the Gubernatorial nomination. This is one of the many plans on foot for a "down with the Ku Klux" movement.

An effort to convince the public and the Senate that Mayfield is not a Klansman is being made. Mayfield denied he attended Klan meetings, but when put on the stand at a Corsicana hearing to keep his name off the ballot he admitted he had taken part in secret sessions at Dallas, Gainesville and other places. Soon after this Mayfield, addressing a meeting at Dallas, boasted that the Klan almost got the judge who presided at Corsicana.

Mayfield referred to "one Hawkins Scarborough, a disgrace to the judiciary of this State, who ought to be impeached."

"Let the Klan have him! Let the Klan have him!" came cries from the crowd.

And Mayfield replied: "They came near to getting him down at Corsicana. I'd just like to have this Judge Hawkins Scarborough tell the people of Texas just what the Ku Klux said to him."

At Houston November 6, just before the election, Mayfield described the lawyers who took this matter to the courts as "dirty, lousy hirelings of the Republican party," and had more to say about the district judges who granted the injunctions in the movement to bar him from the ballot.

"They tell me that I should not speak disrespectfully of the courts of the State," he said. "I have already told what I think of Hawkins Scarborough. I am not going to say what I think of this Judge Blackman, but I am just going to repeat his name again."

Mayfield leaned forward over the edge of the platform and said: "Black man! Black man!"

Mayfield was a member of the Texas Railroad Commission before he ran for the Senate. He resided at Meridian, Bosque county, but passed much of his time at Dallas and at other Ku Klux centers. When the question of his eligibility for the Senate nomination arose his friends tried to make it appear that he got out of the order "before he entered the race." But his opponents propose to show that he was an active participant in Klan affairs and got his support financial and otherwise, from that organization.

Early in the campaign this circular ticket was printed and distributed by the Ku Klux Klan:

TAKE THIS HOME WITH YOU AS A MEMORANDUM.

The tenets of the Christian religion.

White supremacy.

Closer relationship between capital and American labor.

Protection of our pure womanhood.

Preventing the cause of mob violence and lynchings.

Preventing unwarranted strikes by foreign labor agitators.

Prevention of fires and destruction of property by lawless elements.

The limitation of foreign immigration.

Closer relationship of pure Americanism.

The upholding of the Constitution of these United States.

The sovereignty of our State rights.

The separation of church and State.

Freedom of speech and press.

The much needed local reforms.

The protection and preservation of the free public schools.

For United States Senator:
EARLE B. MAYFIELD.

For Governor:
PAT M. NEFF.

For Lieutenant-Governor:
COL. BILLIE MAYFIELD, JR.

For Chief Justice Court of Criminal Appeals:
A. J. HARPER.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction:

ED. R. BENTLEY.

For State Treasurer:

GEO. G. GARRETT.

For Comptroller Public Accounts:

WILLIAM M. WOODALL.

Testifying before the court that investigated the Mayfield matter, L. M. Ballowe threw interesting light on the situation. He had attended Dallas Klan meetings. He said that between the middle of February and the first of April of last year he had seen Mayfield at the meetings. Mayfield had sworn that he quit the January before.

"I was present at two meetings where campaign funds were solicited from the membership of the organization to carry on and effect the election of what were known as Klan candidates," Ballowe said.

Ben Richards, one of the Mayfield managers, was there to look after the money collections.

The Rev. A. C. Parker and Z. E. Marvin presided over the two meetings.

Say He Was Introduced by Evans as a Good Klansman

"Mr. Parker stated they were trying to elect those men," Ballowe testified. "It was stated that it was costing a great deal of money to get those candidates elected and that several of the men (on the ticket) had underwritten the expenses and that they had gone into the hole about $2,000, and they felt like the boys, the other members of the Klan, did not want those fellows to stand that expense so they asked for contributions. That was before the election."

The witness said the secretary of the Klan took down the names.

Mayfield addressed the meeting three times, according to Ballowe, being introduced once or twice by Dr. H. W. Evans, now Imperial Wizard, who presented him as a "good klansman and the next Senator."

"They were closed meetings, so far as I know. They made me give the pass word and exhibit my authority to get in," Ballowe said.

By way of instructions, the Klan leaders marked a ticket for the voters. This declaration was printed on the top with a rubber stamp: "Protestants, we submit the following for your consideration."

The laws of Texas prohibit the use of sample tickets, such as were used in Missouri, Indiana and other States last fall, but all the "undesirables" were scratched from the Texas ticket.

The opposition to Mayfield was so intense that for almost a month court proceedings were devoted to his case. He finally won out and was elected, running about 100,000 behind other Democratic nominees. His opponent, George Peddy of Houston, had the support of Republicans and Democrats. Mayfield called him "the Republican candidate." He is an anti-Klan leader.

Peddy denounced the order and charged Mayfield with being a member.

"One hundred and twenty thousand votes were secretly pledged to Mayfield," he added.

Mayfield, according to Judge Scarborough of the Thirteenth District Court of Texas, spent more money than the law allows for his nomination and his reports to State and Federal authorities fail to give the facts. In finding against Mayfield, when the matter was before him, Judge Scarborough said:

"Based on the undisputed and uncontradicted testimony relative to the answers made to questions instructed by the court as well as other uncontradicted testimony, and on the answers made by the jury of its own accord, judgment is rendered for the relators and against the defendant.

"The judgment is based on the uncontradicted testimony that the reports of Richards, Lyday and Mayfield do not show correctly all receipts and disbursements in the campaign, said reports not including the money spent in Dallas, Harris, Tarrant counties, or in Wichita Falls, or any money contributed by various individuals testifying here by deposition, and none of the amounts were contradicted by testimony and were made with the knowledge and consent of said Mayfield, he having discussed them with Lyday and Ben Richards.

"As to issue No. 13, the uncontradicted evidence shows that in Mayfield's campaign, despite the fact that $10,000 was spent by him and his two campaign managers, in addition the Dallas County Mayfield Club spent $2,000, Jim Straughan $1,500 or better, Wichita Falls people $3,500, Harris county $7,500 to $10,000 and the Dallas Klan not less than $12,000, and J. L. Hunter approximately $1,000, these amounts totaling $40,500.

"All these amounts, under the law, are chargeable against Mayfield, and none was denied by him and no contradiction was offered by any witness as to the expenditure of the amounts in behalf of Mayfield."

With big financial advantage, and the Ku Klux Klan behind him, Mayfield got only a small per cent. of the State vote. The normal voting strength of Texas is 1,150,000. At the last general election approximately 400,000 people voted. Between 33 and 35 per cent. of the qualified voters exercised their suffrage privilege, and but two-thirds of those voting supported Mayfield, who was nominated by 22 per cent. of those entitled to cast ballots.

The Membersip and How It Is Distributed

It is estimated that the membership of the Ku Klux Klan in the State totals 125,000, but by secret methods and Klanish tactics they hold the balance of power in the larger cities. The Klan is not strong or popular in the rural sections.

All sorts of people with axes to grind use the Klan for selfish purposes. In one place a doctor joined with the understanding that he would get the Klan practice. But, eager to get the dollars, the local Klan took in other doctors and soon there was rivalry inside the camp, and the physicians withdrew.

The Klan ridden cities of Texas in the order of their prominence as units of the Invisible Empire are: Waco, 38,500 population; Houston, 138,000; Dallas, 160,000; Fort Worth, 106,000; Beaumont, 40,000; Austin, 35,000.

San Antonio, the largest city in the State, and Galveston and El Paso, border cities, have resisted the Klan sentiment and are not organized.

Churches active in the Ku Klux movement, and the rank they hold are:

The Baptist Church; almost all of its preachers.

Methodists, 80 per cent. of the preachers.

Presbyterians, less than 50 per cent.

Christian, about 45 per cent.

Episcopal ministers, as a rule, have nothing to do with the Klan.

The Texas Legislature is divided: The Senate is anti-Klan and the House strongly pro-Klan.

The Klan has not stopped the flow of liquor, which is to be had anywhere for the effort to get it.

The Texas Citizenship League has been set up to combat the Klan and other un-American orders.

The Klan first caused Dallas people to take notice early in April, 1921, when some of its local members took Alex Johnson, negro elevator boy at the Adolphus Hotel, out and whipped him. The negro was severely flogged for "improper conduct." His assailants wore masks and branded their victim across the forehead with "K. K. K."

That performance was soon followed by a big parade. On May 22 the lights of the city were turned off and the Klan marched through the dark streets.

The first banner carried in the procession bore this inscription: "The Invisible Empire—Here yesterday, here to-day, here forever—White supremacy—One hundred per cent. American—All native born—Parasites must go."

July 18 of that year Mrs. Buelah Johnson was taken from her hotel, tarred and feathered. Hot tar was poured on the woman's head after the hair had been cut.

The same day J. W. Knight of Nacogdoches was seized at Tunson, taken to the woods and beaten. He told friends that about a week before he had received a Ku Klux Klan warning.

The same day also G. C. Benson of Dickinson was kidnaped by three masked men at 9 o'clock in the morning, escorted a half mile from town and whipped with a leather strap.

At Chandler July 20, 1921, Earl H. Peters was robbed and gagged and left helpless on the roadside. A note found by him was signed "K. K. K."

July 2 at Lufkin, Sherwood Vinson was seized by four masked men and tarred and feathered.

July 20, 1921, W. J. McKnight was taken out and tarred and feathered. The next day he shot at a man whom he took to be one of those who humiliated him. He was arrested for carrying concealed weapons.

July 20, 1921, W. M. Hoopingarner, former cashier of the Bay City Trust and Savings Bank, was tarred and feathered by a gang of masked men and ordered to leave town.

Six Pay Fines and the Victim Kills a Seventh

At Teneha July 23 Forrest Johnson, a white man, more than 50 years old, received a "K. K. K." note to leave town, and he obeyed. The same day George Lee, service car driver, was tarred and feathered. He was the third victim at Lufkin within a week.

On July 29 at Metador six members of a party of seven who called on Henry Adams to give him a flogging paid fines aggregating $82 for forming an unlawful assembly. Adams killed a seventh member of the mob.

August 1, 1921, a notice signed K. K. K. was posted on the door of the Ector State Bank, telling ten citizens of the town to go to work or leave the State.

August 8 all bellboys in Texarkana hotels quit work and left after receiving a "K. K. K." warning.

August 9 an "all law-breakers beware" notice was circulated at the Branenridge oil field.

August 18 A. W. Hodde, a lawyer and graduate of the Texas State University, was seized at Brenham, tarred and feathered and told to leave town. On the same day at the same place Joe B. Guybon, 60 years old, received similar treatment.

September 4 four automobile loads of masked men tried to seize Grover Powell of Texarkana, but gave it up when he threatened to shoot them. Later Powell was locked up for carrying a concealed weapon.

September 6 the negroes of Corsicana were warned to "go to work." On the same day hooded klansmen paraded through the negro districts of Nacogdoches.

On September 5, at Sweetwater, notices were posted in the sections of the town occupied by negroes and Mexicans, telling the residents there to leave in ten days.

Two negro bellboys, Sherman W. Kite and Theodore Feamster, were whipped at Austin September 12.

Fred J. Zeegler, a clerk at the Binkley Hotel, Sherman, was taken out on the night of September 20 and tarred and feathered.

Ballinger knew nothing of the Ku Klux Klan until September 23, when notices appeared warning two citizens to pack up and go.

Woman Is Beaten by "Ladies of Invisible Eyes"

Mrs. I. C. Tatum, who lives near Fort Worth, on the Dallas-Fort Worth highway, was severely whipped by a man and four women on September 12 last year. She was accused of failing "to correct immoral tendencies" in a fourten-year-old girl she had adopted.

The man in the party slipped handcuffs over Mrs. Tatum's wrists, drove the machine and held her while the women bared her back and lashed her with a leather strap. The party was masked, but a note to the newspapers said those in it belong to the "Ladies of the Invisible Eye."

Mrs. R. H. Harrison and R. A. Armand were taken from the home of the former January 5 and severely whipped. Mrs. Harrison was permanently injured. This crime has not been fixed on the Klan, but it is known that several of its members took part in the flogging. This is known as the "Goose Creek flogging."

Goose Creek, an oil town thirty miles from Houston, is a radical Klan community. It is controlled by the Standard Oil Company through its subsidiary, the Humble Oil and Refining Company. The Klan here has conducted thirty whippings in the last eight months. It has an official whipper and a whipping squad.

Fort Worth, near the oil region, is in the hands of Klansmen. Two out of three of the Judges that serve the community are avowed members of the Klan, and the third is non-committal. The Judge of the Criminal Court belongs to the order. The District Attorney is a member. His assistant, Robert Hanger, is a son of Exalted Cyclops Bill Hanger, a lawyer.

Ninety-five per cent. of the policemen of the city are Klansmen. All city officials except the Water Commissioner, who is a Canadian and ineligible, are active members of the Fort Worth Klan. The Sheriff of Tarrant county, of which Fort Worth is the capital, and all his deputies wear the Ku Klux brand. All school teachers, including the superintendent, either willingly joined or were coerced to do so.

Men in control of the big business enterprises at Fort Worth have allied themselves with the Klan. Some of them took this step for self-protection.

The present Mayor of Fort Worth is the Rev. Dr. E. R. Cockrell, a Baptist preacher. In the coming spring the town is to have an election, and W. D. Davis, an ex-Mayor, is running against Cockrell. It is a Klan and anti-Klan fight.

Fort Worth has a voting strength of 19,000. The Klan polled only 4,000 in a recent contest.

Conditions in Waco, Houston and Dallas are worse than in Fort Worth. McLennan county, in which Waco is located, is run by the Klan.

Dallas has five courts and Dallas county three. Six of the eight judges

Continued on Card II.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923 II
Continued from Card I.

are Klansmen, and the Sheriff and a majority of his deputies belong to the order. Ninety per cent. of the police officers of the city are active Klan members. Three of the city judges and all of the county judges have sworn allegiance to the Klan. The District Attorney and his assistants are Klansmen. All of the judges, except one, that serve Waco and McLennan county, and more than 90 per cent. of the county and city enforcement officers are Klansmen.

The Situation in Houston And Other Klan Centers

Austin is not quite so bad. Beaumont has improved in the last two years. Resistance there is effective.

Houston was in bad condition up to the recent election, when the voters reelected Mayor Holcombe, who used to be a Klansman, but withdrew and made the fight on the Klan. He won by 1,300 out of a total voting strength of 18,000.

The Klan divided on Mayor Holcombe. Many union labor members supported him.

Organized labor controls the Klan in Houston and is a powerful factor in other Texas cities.

The District Court Judges in Houston are free from Klan influence. All the County Judges are Klansmen.

Judge C. W. Robinson of the Criminal District Court of Houston, an old time Texan, is the most unrelenting foe the Klan has in his community.

The Sheriff of Harris county and his aids are Klansmen. The District Attorney and his assistants are 100 per cent. Ku Klux; he was elected on a Klan ticket.

The Houston Police Department, due to the efforts of Mayor Holcombe, is comparatively free from Klan influence. Gordon Murphy, former Chief of Police, a Klan leader, resigned some time ago.

In Dallas and Forth Worth the decks are being cleared for Klan and anti-Klan contests in the coming city elections.

The drift now is away from the order. Lawyers and others who played with it a while now see the danger in its further progress. Within the last ten days a Dallas attorney, Patrick C. Short, made public some correspondence between himself and Imperial Wizard William Joseph Simmons.

Short refused to take dictation from the Dallas Klan in political affairs and got out. Later he received a communication from the Atlanta headquarters, in part as follows:

"Official document—To all genii, grand dragons and hydras, great titans and druries, giants, kleagles of every grade and station, exalted cyclops and terrors, and to all citizens of the invisible empire, in the name of the valiant and venerated dead, I affectionately greet you:

"Whereas a certificate of guilt, duly executed and sworn to by the proper officers of Dallas Klan, No. 66, Realm of Texas, certifying to the guilt of Patrick C. Short, a member of Dallas Klan, No. 66, the specifications thereto attached being sufficient cause for banishment.

"Therefore, by virtue of authority which I hold, I do officially decree and proclaim Patrick C. Short is, from this day and date, banished from the bounds of the invisible empire and from membership in the Ku Klux Klan, and he shall not be recognized as a Klansman and is barred from any and all privileges, communions and conversations with Klansmen in any and all matters pertaining to our fellowship. After this day and date he shall not be recognized by Klansmen as being a member of the Knights of the Ku Kluxx Klan. All Klans and all Klansmen will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly under the penalty of our constitution and laws."

To that letter Short replied:

"Jan. 25—To His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of the Invisible Empire, Atlanta, Ga.; Majestic and Imperial Sire—In the name of the valiant and venerated dead and with fear and trembling I affectionately greet you.

Mr. Short's Answer to The Emperor at Atlanta

"Your imperial and terrible edict of an unknown date, but bearing your divine signet, has been delivered to me by your imperial messenger, to wit, a 2 cent stamp.

"I am overwhelmed with grief, humiliation, regret and penitence at your disfavor. Why, oh why was I ever permitted to be born into this world and to live to a time when I should invoke your royal anger. Your punishment, as indicated in your edict, is almost too great for a frail and weak mortal like myself to bear.

"It is true, your royal highness, that I sinned grievously against your imperial empire, for I did actually on the desolate day of the weeping of the terrible month of the year of the Klan LVI. in the city of Dallas, and in the county of Dallas, and in the State of Texas, being a part of your imperial domain, tell a bunch of your imperial slaves who were then and there assembled in Room 921 of the Adolphus Hotel in said city, in said county, in said State of said realm, to take a good running start and go to —— when they demanded of me a native born Texan, that I submit to their dictation as to how and for whom I should cast my ballot, and demanded that I surrender to them my rights as a citizen and support a gang of men for office whom a small clique of political ward heelers had secretly selected, and to this act I again admit that I was and am guilty.

"You also say, most high and mighty, that I can appeal from your decree to the imperial kloncileum within ninety days. Would you kindly convey for me to the said imperial kloncileum the same message that I declared personally to the political ward heelers in the Adolphus Hotel as hereinbefore set out?

"I therefore now inform your imperial and majestic highness in my capacity as a citizen of the State of Texas, for whose independence my forefathers fought under Sam Houston, that your imperial edict creates in me a feeling of supreme and limitless disgust that I can find no words suitable for mailing purposes to express both toward you and your august, imperial and invisible empire exactly how I feel toward you.

"PATRICK C. SHORT."

Texas.

CHOP BODY OF DOCTOR; DESTROY IT

Texans Throw Physician's Mutilated Frame in Cell; Set Fire to Prison

Chicago Defender

Bishop, Tex., Jan. 19.—Suffering the agonies of the machine-crushed victims of black-hooded mobs in Louisiana, Dr. John Smith, former Wharton county physician, is reported to have been burned to death in the jail here after his feet and hands had been cut off. 1-20-23.

Dr. Smith was charged with crime. His felony, so-called, consisted of having collided while driving his car with an automobile driven by whites.

The people in this section, ignorant and docile to a great extent, have been aroused to unprecedented action by the murder of this leading citizen by the Huns of Texas.

Body Torn Apart

The physician was brutally and barbarously treated, parts of his body torn while he still lived and cried in pain, and then, yet alive, put in the jail, which was set afire.

Reports gathered from scattered conversation among the whites showed that they had become angered after hearing of the collision. Dr. Smith had no trouble with the white occupants of the car. After he and they had taken stock of their damages, these being so slight, the whites refused to accept damages or to institute charges against the doctor.

Later, however, the physician accidentally injured a Mexican woman with his car and, while here, the Wharton county officers came for him, arrested him and placed him in the local jail.

The dismembered body of Dr. Smith was found in the ruins of the burned jailhouse. How and why the bastile was burned, outside of a desire to satisfy the craving of bloodthirsty Texans for murder, and just who the firebugs were, or the contributing cause, or why the fire was not discovered and extinguished, cannot be determined. It was just the usual Texas way of doing things.

Law Doesn't Care

Revolting, shameful and fiendish as was the crime, officers of the law are exercising no extra diligence, in fact none whatever, to ferret out the crime and apprehend and punish the criminals.

The murder of a white mechanic and a bootlegger in Louisiana arouses the entire nation. The atrocious torturing and burning to death of a Race physician in the wilds of Texas proves nothing, save perhaps the suggestion that he ought to have known better than to have been there.

His brothers are awakening, however, and the hordes of somber-hued laborers, dumb driven in the twilight, are seeking and finding a way up—up to the North.

WILL PROBE FLOGGING

Montgomery Advertiser 2-6-23

Texas Grand Jury Investigates Whipping of White Woman

(Associated Press)

HOUSTON, TEX., Feb. 5.—The Harris county grand jury will continue its investigation into the whipping of Mrs. R. H. Harrison and R. A. Armand, of Goose Creek, until the mob members have been indicted or until further investigation has been barred by the statute of limitations.

This was the ultimatum handed down this afternoon by Judge C. A. Robinson in criminal court to the new grand jury. The judge included the Odd Fellows, the Masons and the Ku Klux Klan in his mention of organizations which should be investigated for proof of maintaining whipping mobs for corrective purposes.

In referring to the Masons and the Odd Fellows, the judge declared that while he did not believe either were in any way responsible for the Goose Creek crime, he stated that it was his belief that the grand jury could find at least one member in each body who could throw light on the floggings and that it was also his belief that "you ought to find one truthful member of the Ku Klux Klan."

A TWADDLING TWADDLER

American Forum

Governor Silzer of New Jersey says "Publicity will wipe out the Ku Klux Klan." Continuing, this self-appointed "wiper," with the trans-Antlantic name, says: San Antonio

"The Ku Klux Klan should not exist," he said. "There is nothing worse than this sudden revival of bigotry, it is radical antagonism which is being roused against the Catholics and the Jews. 2-10-23

"What is the cause of it? Commercial bigotry.

"There is no need for immediate legislative action. Publicity will wipe it out. If not, we will have to pass a law compelling these people to show their faces, subject to severe criminal law of the state. If this bigotry does not end in the near future I shall be first to participate in this stand, not for political purposes, but for the good of others."

Why, certainly wipe 'em out—but who is going to do the wiping? If you are counting on the Catholics and Jews, you are going to be sadly disappointed—for they **can't do it**—not even with your help.

Keep your shirt on, Governor, for your noise alarms no one—especially in Texas. Thousands of 100 per cent Americans who live in this great white man's state have been along the Rio Grande most of their lives, have heard jackasses bray from early morn to dewy eve—so your noise doesn't frighten them. We presume, like the rest of your ilk, that you are well paid for your talk, and if so, you are cheating your employer. Such twaddle is not worth ten cents per twad.

Says Texas Klans Support Evans

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 4.—The Texas organization of Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is supporting H. W. Evans, imperial wizard, in a controversy between him and Colonel William Joseph Simmons, emperor, which is now being aired at Atlanta, according to George W. Keeling, kleagle of Texas, who is in San Antonio.

Mr. Keeling said he is in touch with all of the Texas organizations and has received information from every section of the State that the klansmen in Texas are a unit in supporting Evans. It was admitted by Mr. Keeling that there is an insurrection among the klansmen led by friends of Colonel Simmons, but he said that there is no split among the Texas organizations and that the split in other States is known to be slight.

"The insurrection has been caused by the injection of politics in the klan," said Mr. Keeling, "which is contrary to the teachings of the order. Texas klansmen ridicule the efforts being made by Colonel Simmons and his followers to overthrow the imperial officers. The officials of the klan have powers which are conveyed upon them under its constitution and the imperial klonvocation only can change them."

No delegates will be sent from Texas, he said.

HAS GONE LIGHT ON THE KLAN

2/4/23.

New-york Herald. New-york.

PAT M. NEFF.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT UNDERGOES RADICAL CHANGE AT WACO

American Tower
San Antonio, Texas

The reading public will remember that several months ago the sheriff of McLennan County, Texas, decided to win fame and notoriety by preventing a Ku Klux parade at Lorena—a small town near Waco—stabbed to death one of the most popular and patriotic citizens of Waco, got shot himself and played the devil generally. He is still under indictment for the murder.

This belligerent peace officer will never try to stop another peaceful parade of 100 per cent Americans in McLennan County—or any other county. He has learned that the days of "wild-and-wooly-bad-men" has played out in Texas, and it is stated that he licks salt with the herd, and has stopped kicking—while stopping is good.

2-10-23

The little village of Lorena has a law-abiding population. The citizens wanted to witness the Klan parade—but the sheriff craved notoriety—got it, accompanied with a .45-caliber bullet—and would probably have gotten more had he not been supposed to be mortally wounded.

In order to show how things quickly change in this world—despite the Devil and his angels—just read what took place in Waco recently. A newspaper reporter, who was present, sent out the following dispatch:

"Waco today settled down after a Ku Klux Klan parade last night which for a time furnished plenty of excitement, occasioned by reports of a wreck of the two special trains carrying Klansmen from Fort Worth here, but which proved to be a case of engine trouble on one of the engines.

"The trouble occurred a few miles from Maypearl on the way out of Fort Worth. The regular train pulled the two specials back to Fort Worth. The incident was the only incident out of the ordinary.

"Mayor Ben C. Richards deputized 100 citizens to aid the police in preserving order, and the parade included delegations from Fort Worth, Dallas and other cities in North Texas, while Temple and cities south of Waco also were represented.

"Four mounted policemen were at the head of the parade, followed by the American flag and the fiery cross, with about a dozen unmasked men on foot.

"Then there were two bands and two smaller illuminated crosses. Automobiles, driven two abreast, bore 'Original Members, 1886.' Then came the drill team, followed by 55 mounted men, robed and masked. There were 513 lines of four men each, or over 2,000 hooded and masked, on foot."

Only two classes of people today in America are opposing the Ku Klux Klan.

The first are those whose allegiance and loyalty is not to the Government of the United States—and they are natural enemies of any 100 per cent American organization.

The second are those whose loyalty to America cannot be questioned and who do not fully understand the basic principles of the Klan.

Two years from now the opposition to the Ku Klux Klan will be composed solely of those who prefer to obey the Roman government instead of the American government. There's the whole story.

ARKANSAN FLOGGED BY TEXAS MOBBERS

Atlanta Constitution

Denton, Texas, March 31.—Paul Merritt, of Eldorado, Ark., was seized by unidentified men near here last night, carried on an isolated point and severely flogged, officers announced today. He was a defense witness in the case of Barney Cloninger, tried this week on a charge of criminal assault, in which the jury returned a verdict this morning finding Cloninger guilty. Merritt said his assailants told him if he would go before the jury, then deliberating and tell them he had testified falsely, that they would not harm him.

SIX UNMASKED MEN WHIP AND TAR TEXAN

Klan Warning Preceded Attack—No Prosecution in Pittsburgh Church Intrusion.

The New York Times
4-3-23
New York

TAYLOR, Texas, April 2.—R. W. Burleson, a salesman, reported to police today that he had been removed from an automobile by a band of seven unmasked men near here last night and severely beaten with leather straps. Tar and feathers also were applied to his head an darms. He said he did not recognize any of the men. Burleson, whose home is said to be in Waco, reported to the police that two weeks ago he had received a warning to leave Taylor, purporting to come from the Ku Klux Klan. Burleson told officers he was driving with a friend and the latter's wife and a yong lady when the attack occurred. Afte rthe flogging he was brought to Taylor and turned loose on the lawn of the City Hall. Officers investigating today said they had no clue to Burleson's assailants, but they believed the men came from some nearby town.

Ku Klux Klan – 1923

Texas.

KU KLUX KLAN CONTROVERSY FINDS WAY INTO SENATE WHEN PROCEEDINGS ARE FILED AGAINST EARL MAYFIELD

Montgomery Advertiser

Contest Brought by George E. B. Peddy Against Texan Taking Seat; Charge Excessive Expenditures In Securing Election 2-23-23

(Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The controversy over the Ku Klux Klan was brought into the United States senate today with the filing of proceedings contesting the right of Earle B. Mayfield to become a senator from Texas.

The contest was brought by George E. B. Peddy, republican, an "independent democratic" candidate for senator in the election last November, who declared himself elected despite the majority credited by election officials to Mayfield, the regular democratic nominee. A scathing indictment of the klan, of which it was charged that Mayfield was a member, was included in the petition and was placed on file with Mayfield's credentials to be considered when the new congress meets next fall.

Klan officers already charged with "illegal and fraudulent" acts in the petition, which also alleged fraud in counting the ballots, illegal expenditures of more than $150,000 in Mayfield's behalf, and numerous other irregularities. Among the charges laid at the door of the klan were that it had attempted to erect a super government, to "seduce and defile the public conscience to gain commercial and other dominion, to accomplish "prostitution of the Christian religion", to exercise "brutal and tyrannic control and discipline" and to engage in illegal and immoral practices."

The senate was asked to preserve and recount the Texas ballots to investigate the Texas primary and election and to prohibit Mayfield from taking the oath when the next congress convenes. His credentials having been received, however, the whole matter, under the senate procedure, would be referred to the privileges and elections committee when congress reassembles, and pending the committee's investigation, the oath would be administered.

The contestant's petition declared that Mayfield's was "not honestly or lawfully elected" by virtue of the fact that Peddy's name was kept off the printed ballot, because of the alleged "conspiracy" of the klan, and for other reasons. The document comprised about 25,000 words, and was accompanied by many exhibits, including alleged copies of letters between klan officers, naming Mayfield as a klansman, and urging klansmen to support him.

In support of a charge that Mayfield abused his power as state railroad commissioner to further his campaign one of the papers accompanying the case quoted him as threatening oil and other interests, in seeking campaign contributions.

"You tell those d—— that if I am not elected to the senate, I will be railroad commissioner four years more and they had better kick in or they will be sorry," Mayfield was quoted as having informed Mike McNamara, deputy oil commissioner. It was charged also that McNamara was told to get $20,000 in contributions and did turn over some of the receipts.

18 INDICTED IN GOOSE CREEK RULE OF FEAR

Ring of Fifty Began Reign of Terror in Which 20 Adults Flogged

The Montgomery Advertiser 2-6-23

HOUSTON, TEXAS, May 5.—The Goose Creek "reign of terror"—so described in the final report of the February term grand jury—was submitted to Judge C. W. Robinson in criminal district court today with 26 indictments based on six cases of mob violence. Eighteen men are named.

The report recites that the jurors had "no idea" of the extent of the operations of the "ring" of not more than 50 men, which, it claims, was responsible for conditions threatening the ruin of the community. Witnesses however, gave testimony 20 men and women and one boy were flogged.

Twenty of the indictments charge assault with prohibited weapons, five chrage perjury and one charges aggravated assault, a misdemeanor.

Tom Staples is named in four of the perjury bills, Bill Ogden in one. Staples and M. P. "Slim" Rogers are named in three each of the weapons bills, Bill Darby in two and Bill Ogden, Ed Vial, Earl Smith, K. A. Kubley, Walter Harvey, S. B. Herbert, A. F. Grodehouse, Woodie Bonds, E. T. Arnet, George Howell and J. E. Harper, in one each. The aggravated assault indictment names C. M. Brewer, John Roberts, Jess Fowler and E. C. Slaughter.

Bond has been fixed by Judge Robinson at $2,500 in the perjury cases, $1,000 in the weapons assault cases, and $500 in the aggravated assault cases, which will be transferred to county court.

The defendants, according to announcement by John M. Mathias, attorney, will make bond tomorrow.

Excusing the jurors with regret that they could not be retained for another 30 or 60 day term, Judge Robinson said, "in all earnestness," that they had "accomplished a work equal, if not greater than that of any 12 soldiers led by Sam Houston at the battle of San Jacinto."

The Goose Creek outrage came to an end with the whipping of Mrs. R. H. Harrison, who was taken from a sick bed, and R. A. Armand. Several persons were tried for this offense and acquitted.

18 GOOSE CREEK MEN INDICTED BY GRAND JURORS

26 True Bills Returned After Probe Into Mob Violence

ACTION TERMED REIGN OF TERROR

The Houston Post 5-6-23

The Goose Creek "reign of terror"—so described in the final report of the February term grand jury—was submitted to Judge C. W. Robinson in criminal district court, Saturday with 26 indictments based on six cases of mob violence. Eighteen men are named. 5-6-23

Instructed by the court when they took the oath, the jurors recite that they had "no idea" of the extent of the operations of the "ring" of not more than 50 men, which, it claims, was responsible for conditions threatening the ruin of the community. Witnesses, however, gave testimony 20 men and women and one boy were flogged.

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Bonds Fixed.

Bond has been fixed by Judge Robinson at $2500 in the perjury cases, $1000 in the weapons assault cases and $500 in the aggravated assault cases, which will be transferred to county court. The Houston Post

The defendants, according to announcement by John M. Mathis, attorney, will make bond this morning. 5-6-23

Excusing the jurors with regret that they could not be retained for another 30 or 60 day term, Judge Robinson said, "in all earnestness" that they had "accomplished a work equal, if not greater, than that of any 12 soldiers led by Sam Houston at the Battle of San Jacinto." 5-6-23

"These soldiers established this State," the judge said. "You, by your earnestness, zeal and patriotism, have saved this State for law and order. Your work and your patriotism, with the American flag flying over your heads, without the tar bucket and the strap, has let it be known to all masked bodies that masks can be penetrated in a legal and lawful way and, when you have demonstrated that to mobs, then mobs will cease.

Judge's Praise.

"I have had grand juries ahead of you, good men who have worked on this thing. You are the only gentlemen who have accomplished the work. You have entered into an impenetrable forest of darkness and, by constant work, earnest and honest labors, have torn it down. You have taken the mask from them, and I want to say to each of you that so long as you live, so long as your children or grandchildren live, while I live they and you will have one friend."

The judge expressed the wish that he could hold the jury so that they might complete the work of "driving from Harris county and the State of Texas the people who conceive the idea that they can delegate to themselves the right or authority to punish people for any crime in any way other than that fixed by the constitution and laws of this country."

The Goose Creek outrages came to an end with the whipping of Mrs. R. H. Harrison, who was taken from a sick-bed, and R. A. Armand. M. P. "Slim" Rogers was identified January 19 by Armand, who swore to a warrant charging assault with intent to murder.

Unlawful assembly charges, growing out of a gathering alleged to have been for the purpose of flogging E. C. Slaughter, Goose Creek postmaster, were tried in county court but the four defendants were discharged.

In addition to the Goose Creek inquiry the grand jurors investigated "third degree" methods by law enforcement officers, reporting there has been a "more or less general practice among certain peace officers of maltreating persons under arrest with a view of securing confessions from them."

Jury's Report.

The full text of the grand jury report follows:

The Hon. C. W. Robinson, judge of the criminal district court of Harris county, Texas.

Sir.

Your grand jury for the February term, 1923, is compelled to adjourn because this term of court ends today.

We have worked diligently on all violations of law over the entire county and during the term we have presented to this honorable court indictments covering eight capital cases, 151 felonies and four misdemeanors.

When this grand jury was empaneled, in addition to general instructions, this honorable court directed our attention with much emphasis and much zeal to the prevalence of mob violence in certain portions of this county. At that time we had some general idea of mob violence which had prevailed in this county and over the nation, more or less, for about two years, but we had no idea of the extent of it in this county, although, so advised by the judge, until we went into our duties and began to have it revealed by many witnesses.

"Reign of Terror."

Beginning about two years ago and continuing until the 5th day of January, this year, there was in the Goose Creek vicinity a reign of terror unparalleled in this county. This was brought about, not by the whole citizenship of Goose Creek, but by a small minority, probably not more than 50 men.

During that time something like 20 persons were beaten. Among these were men, women and one boy about 16 years old. Just how this reign of mob violence started, or why it started, does not clearly appear from the testimony. In most cases, as far as we have been able to learn, the whippings were easily gotten up.

It seemed to have been sufficient to start a report on some man or woman, detrimental to his or her character, and let this circulate a little while, when it would be followed by an organized mob, generally in disguise, who would go to the home or place of business of such person, always in the night time, and by force take him, place a sack over his head and carry him hurriedly away, giving him a desperate whipping and such moral advice as they might deem proper, then release him, sometimes to walk several miles; sometimes they would carry him back to a definite point and release him. In one instance, after whipping a woman, the mob held prayer and then delivered her back close to her home, badly beaten, and in another instance left a man and woman chained together.

"Point of Murder."

If this honorable court had not many months ago commenced and continued vigorous and bold operations in fighting mob violence, it probably would not have been checked. If it had not been checked, it is perfectly plain to this grand jury that it would not have stopped, but sooner or later would have reached the point of murder itself.

While mob violence was at its zenith it seems that a majority, perhaps, of the citizenship in Goose Creek was

so terrorized and overawed that they were afraid to tell anything they knew. They felt that this band of night-time marauders would just as soon land on those who opposed them as not. No man knew when he was secure and safe in his own home.

While we have not worked out all of the whippings, we are glad to report that we have made progress, as will be observed by the indictments filed this day. If we had 30 days more, with our present facilities and understanding of the facts we believe that the whole business would be cleaned up. While we adjourn without finishing the job, we feel that your honor will direct the next grand jury's attention to this report, and stimulate it to go forward with the work.

We beg to note that conditions are changing for the better in the Goose Creek vicinity. Within the last six weeks conditions have been loosening up. We are now able to advise you that the great majority of the people in Goose Creek, perhaps nearly all of them, are radically opposed to the reign of terror heretofore prevailing there. They know and appreciate the fact that such conditions are ruining their splendid little city. In fact, some of the very men who participated in the mobs mentioned are now openly declaring that the thing went too far and must be stopped, or the town will be disgraced and ruined.

It must be remembered, and we take pleasure in saying in this report, that in Goose Creek there were many, many faithful law-abiding citizens who never indorsed, encouraged or condoned the lawlessness prevailing in that vicinity about which we are talking. We have recently had much help from the citizens, and we take very great pleasure in thanking them for such co-operation.

"Purpose of Government."

It must be borne in mind by everybody that the chief purpose of government is to secure to every man, charged with any violation of law, a fair and impartial trial in open court before a jury of his country, and our laws provide for such a trial no matter how humble the citizen may be. The court house is the place to settle disputes of every character. No mob has a right to try anybody in secret, or otherwise for that matter, and then inflict punishment.

There has been some evidence before us indicating that there has been more or less general practice among certain peace officers of maltreating persons under arrest, with a view of securing confessions from them. The grand jury has not been able to find sufficient evidence to bring indictments in such cases, but wishes to emphatically condemn such practices.

While the evidence before us indicated that the maltreatment of prisoners was done during the absence of, and without the knowledge of the chief of police, we had Mr. Goodson before us and he not only assured us that he had never countenanced such practices in the past, but that in the future he would adopt plans which would absolutely prevent such abuse of authority.

Ask Legislation."

In our investigation of certain crimes, the grand jury came to the conclusion that many public garages are being used as a rendezvous for criminals, especially those guilty of robbery and bootlegging. Unless this condition is materially changed, we would recommend appropriate remedial legislation, including perhaps the licensing of such places.

In conclusion we desire to unanimously commend this honorable court upon his courageous and fearless course in stamping out mob violence, as well as the enforcement of all other criminal laws of this State, and we thank this court for the many courtesies shown us during our service as a grand jury.

Respectfully submitted,

R. L. Blaffer, foreman; Rawle Buckner, J. W. Evans, A. C. Ford, Herbert Godwin, E. F. Gossett, Harry Kendall, Perry Mack, T. F. Maurin, Frank W. Murphy, J. W. Reynolds, and Sam Taub.

SHERIFF NOTIFIED "MASKED MOB" MEN WILL MAKE BOND

Houston, Texas, May 5.—Notification was sent this afternoon to Sheriff T. Binford that all the men named in indictments returned shortly before noon today by a grand jury which delivered a scathing arraignment of "masked mob" rule and reported on investigation of floggings at Goose Creek, Harris county, would make bond early tomorrow. 5-6-23.

Twenty-six indictments were returned. Twenty of the counts charge assault with prohibitive weapons, five charge perjury and one aggravated assault. It is understood that all of these indictments were based on testimony submitted concerning floggings at Goose Creek.

There are considerably less than 26 persons involved, as in some instances a number of indictments were returned against the same individuals.

Americanism and the Great Ku Klux Klan

Rev. C. P. Bridewell.

Considerable publicity has been given the Ku Klu Klan, and its activities have been severely criticized. The organization has been given such wide notoriety in certain places that even state officials have sought to put it under ban. Most of the probes and official investigations have been dropped, and the Klan increases in membership. The organization is strong enough to make itself felt in the political and social life of the nation.

What are the purposes of the Ku Klux Klan, and who are the enemies of this so-called "Invisible Empire?" It is said that no alien, nor citizen of foreign birth is eligible for membership. No Jew may become a member, not because the Klan is against the Jew, but because it professes "the Christian Religion." No Roman Catholic may be admitted because of Church and State," and does not believe in "Freedom of Speech and Press." In fact, these are the chief tenets of the order.

The Roman Catholic is regarded as holding alliance to a foreign power—the Vatican. Therefore, twenty millions of Roman Catholics in the United States are vigorously opposed to the Ku Klux Klan. Many representatives of the American Federation of Labor oppose the Klan as also do Socialist and radical organizations, because the Klan is committed to the upholding of the Constitution of the United States and the sovereignty of state rights. It is said that some organizations have been formed to resist the activities of the Klan and to do everything in their power to crush it. In the meantime this secret sociey is said to be adding thousands almost weekly to its membership. No doubt many activities attributed to the members of the Klan are absolutely false. All sorts of evils, for which they are not responsible, have been charged to them in order to create sentiment against the order.

The purpose of the organization, as we understand it, is to suppress crime and to uphold American ideals. The members of the Klan point to the decrease in the crime wave through their instrumentality. The society was doubtless raised up to combat certain un-American influences and evils. If it works secretly and invisibly, it is because other organization are working in the same manner. There is no basis for the charge that the Ku Klux Klan is an un-American society. Organized Catholicism is doing all in its power to gain control of this country. Look at the police force in every city and you will find is largely Roman Catholic. Our public schools have been denounced by Roman Catholic authorities, and yet Roman Catholic teachers are altogether out of proportion to their population. Roman Catholic districts have given their vote to those who promised favors to the church. There is no greater peril to American institutions than political Romanism. The Roman Catholic machine in this country is not influenced by American ideals and by fair play. The time has come for some organization to combat the work of this machine. The Ku Klux Klan has a right to exist so long as this machine exists, and so long as the Knights of Columbus are sworn to look after the interests of the papacy. There must be less domination of city halls and less of Rome in politics; less obstruction of the process of law, and less corrupting the ballot box. The Ku Klux Klan stands for Americanism, for equality and purity, for the enforcement of law, and is a terror against lawless elements.

There is no more un-American institution than political Rome. Someone cites Tammany Hall as an example of Rome's machine-clutch on our polities, for when did Tammany Hall ever have a boss who was not Roman Catholic? Rome fattens during election campaigns and is at her best in corrupt politics. The Roman Catholic church can never be depended upon to stand for American ideals. Therefore we say, that before we hurl our invectives at the Ku Klux Klan, let us have a house cleaning on the part of the Roman Catholic machine. If it is the secret, invisible activities of the Ku Klux Klan that are objected to, then why not object to the invisible methods of some other societies, namely, the Knights of Columbus. The Ku Klux Klan has been provoked into existence by the secret, underhanded methods of Romanism. When the Roman Catholic machine abandons her bad qualities and come out into the open, then the Ku Klux Klan will doubtless be ready to do the same. Let us get rid of the plotting ecclesiastic, the corrupt boss, the undesirable citizen, the bootlegger, and everything else that is undesirable. Let the Ku Klux Klan insist upon American ideals and American fairplay, and tolerate no favoritism for Rome.

From the old reliable Klan paper—The Missouri Vally **Independant,** we have clipped the above, solely on it's merits—for it is well worth reading by every 100 per cent white native born patriot, in this greatest of all countries. That the Klan has long been needed in America, is conclusively proven, by the activities of the 20 millions Catholics in the United States. Our population is over 100 million—and most of them, are 100 per cent Americans. I guess we can get along all right.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

Texas.

BIG CROWD HEARS COL. SIMMONS IN BEAUMONT SPEECH

'Emperor' Says Klan Will Live; Doesn't Mention Evans Regime

Houston Post Special.

BEAUMONT, Texas, June 29.—Declaring that the Ku Klux Klan movement will sweep onward and onward; that the organizations principles are those of righteousness, and that onslaughts directed against its membership will prove futile, Colonel William Joseph Simmons of Atlanta, emperor of the klan, spoke here tonight at the South Texas fair grounds before klansmen and others from many parts of Texas and Louisiana.

Every train arriving in the city today had attached to it special cars filled with those bound for the address and the big barbecue which preceded it.

15,000 in Crowd.

Estimates of Beaumont newspaper men placed the crowd which heard Colonel Simmons at between 15,000 and 20,000 persons. The traffic jam around the fair grounds was not unscrambled until after 11 o'clock. Local klansmen worked as unofficial traffic assistants aiding the big crowd and the hundreds of automobiles away from the fair grounds.

The founder of the klan made no reference to Imperial Wizard Evans or reports of discord at Atlanta. Nor did he mention the battle in the courts which preceded his trip to Texas, in which State he is scheduled to deliver many addresses. Instead, he devoted his talk to an exposition of the aims, the principles and the activities of the klan.

Defending the right of klansmen to keep their membership secret, Colonel Simmons asserted the robe and helmet memorialized the Ku Klux Klan of the South's reconstruction days. They saved the South untold horrors, he declared, adding that to him and all true klansmen these garments were "sacred vestments," a symbol of the South's travail and its victory over forces of destruction.

Simmon's Talks Vigorous.

Colonel Simmons' talk was vigorous. His voice a trifle husky from the strain to which he has subjected it, the speaker nevertheless strove to make those on the outskirts of his audience understand each sentence.

At one point in his discourse he referred to printed attacks on him, saying:

"I'm that old decrepit, half-drunken wretch you've read so much about. * * But I want to tell you that I'm here in all the glory of my youth, fighting the fight that Providence meant I should."

Referring to the struggle he and other pioneers made at the outset of the klan's existence, the speaker declared that he had conceived the organization to be the outward physical expression of a great movement which ultimately will cleanse America so no other agency could.

"It's a part of my soul," he exclaimed, "and I've dedicated my life to it."

Well down in his speech came reference to the Kamelia, the new order founded for women. Colonel Simmons declared that this order was to be for American women what the klan had been for its manhood. It isn't an auxiliary of the klan, the speaker added, but a full-fledged order.

U. S. Has Drifted.

"America has drifted," Colonel Simmons went on; "drifted away from the principles it was founded upon in Colonial days. Instead of a government of the people as it was intended to be it has become a government for politicians.

"What America needs just now is a movement which will enshrine in every man's heart an ideal made up of three parts," he continued. "These are home, family and country."

Turning his attention again to what he described as "newspaper talk," the speaker asserted vehemently that the klan is "anti-nothing but 'anti-wrong.'" And he urged klansmen to be "anti-wrong" regardless of criticism.

After visiting numerous cities of Texas, Colonel Simmons told his auditors, he intends to go to Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas. "I am assured that in these States more than 250,000 klansmen await my coming and to receive my instructions."

Colonel Simmons will leave Saturday morning for San Antonio, where he is scheduled to deliver another address.

Prominent Texans On List Banished By Ku Klux Klan

Houston, Texas, June 29.—Mayor Oscar F. Holcombe, Campbell Overstreet, a justice, Rev. E. P. West, pastor of the Baptist temple at Houston Heights, and A. C. Winborne, city gas inspector, were on a list of those banished from the Ku Klux Klan at the meeting held last night at the city auditorium over which Hiram Wesley Evans, imperial wizard, presided, according to The Houston Chronicle. The article goes on to say that Cyclops H. C. McCall started reading the list of those to be banished, but he stopped when he reached the fourth name, that of Rev. E. P. West, and then made a motion that the entire list be banished. The motion carried amid considerable whispering and grumbling.

McCall, The Chronicle states, said the list was of former klansmen who refused to vote the klan instructions and who had criticized the leader of the organization. He said he thought it best for the klan to kick them all out.

Dr. Evans will leave Dallas for Atlanta on Saturday night.

TEXAS KLANS BREAK WITH HEADQUARTERS

Scores of Locals Withdraw Demanding House-Cleaning.

TIRED OF FRICTION, CHAOS

Will Not Send Money to Atlanta, Where There Is Squabble as to Who Spends It, Says Kleagle. Changes in Conduct Asked.

(By the Associated Press.)

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 23.—The San Antonio Ku Klux Klan and scores of other local klan organizations in Texas have adopted resolutions breaking with the Atlanta headquarters of the klan and declining to withhold all money, reports, and other information from Atlanta officers until some order is brought out of the chaos into which the national organization has been thrown by reason of the contests for control of the klan.

Certain Concessions Demanded.

This was admitted today by George W. Keeling, kleagle for Texas, who declared that the local klansmen and representatives from other klans in the state have demanded certain concessions from headquarters and certain changes in the klan constitution. He declared that the klansmen of this state will no longer send their money to Atlanta where there is a squabble as to who will spend it, and asserted that the present leaders of the klan had brought about no constructive work on the part of the klan and in some instances had sought to make a political organization out of a religious and christian body of men.

He also said that an invitation had been sent to the imperial state and province officers to come to San Antonio Tuesday and show cause why the resolution adopted by the klansmen would not stand. Whether the klan wizard will accept the invitation, he said, he did not know.

Want Present Regime Purged.

The resolution in part provides for:

"The purging of the present regime and removal of all friction. Such changes in the constitution that will make same comply with democratic ideals and principles, namely that:

"The military character of the order be changed to comport with democratic principles; the local unit to be the basis of representation; the election of officers to graduate from the local unit to the imperial wizard; make pledges of loyalty to principles instead of titles and individuals; reduction of per capita taxes to the minimum, only $1 of which shall go to headquarters, cessation of the extortionate charges for supplies.

A copy of the resolution, the effect of which is to withdraw the Texas klansmen from the national organization, was sent to the imperial wizard along with an invitation to attend a meeting in San Antonio Tuesday next to defend "under parliamentary usage according to Roberts' Rules of Order, your position as to why the demands set forth in the enclosed resolution shall not prevail."

EVANS DISCHARGES KLAN KLEAGLE FOR DISTRICT OF TEXAS

Keeling Blamed for San Antonio Revolt by Imperial Wizard

Associated Press Report.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 26.—George W. Keeling, kleagle of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan for the fifth district of Texas, has been discharged from his post, according to announcement made late today by H. W. Evans, imperial wizard of the klan, who arrived in San Antonio early this morning and remained through the day in conference with large and small gatherings of klansmen.

With the discharge of Keeling, Evans said, he believed the talk of a break in the ranks of the klan, or any sort of revolt, would come to an end, as he ascribed to Keeling authorship of the revolt as well as of the report that too great a percentage of money paid into the klan funds was being sent to headquarters of the organization in Atlanta.

Blamed for Rumors.

Investigation in San Antonio had shown him, Evans said, that Keeling, whose home is at Aransas Pass, Texas, had started all of these rumors and had given rise to reports of the revolt.

"There will be no change in the laws or constitution of the klan," said Evans. "The klan and the mask were here yesterday, are here today, and will be here tomorrow."

He pointed out the fact that he was only a paid official of the klan and could not do anything that would have the effect of changing its constitution.

Evans said he had come to Texas for the purpose of meeting the chiefs of the klan in the State and conferring with them. Aside from the situation which he said he had found and which resulted in Keeling's discharge, the day had run smoothly.

Will Visit Houston.

His primary object in coming to Texas was to arrange for a meeting to be held in August at some place not yet chosen. He will visit Waco, Fort Worth and Houston before returning to Atlanta, he said.

Two meetings of the Ku Klux Klan representing as many factions of the order, were held in San Antonio this afternoon. One of these composed of the klansmen who have remained true to the sway of Evans, and held at Turner hall, the other composed of the so-called receding klansmen, headed by Kleagle George W. Keeling, took place in Beethoven hall.

Wizard Evans is said by followers of Keeling, to have called a meeting of klansmen of province 5, to be held at Beethoven hall and they could not understand the sudden change of front of the chief of the klan in refusing to attend a meeting which he, himself, had called.

IMPERIAL WIZARD VISITS HOUSTON; ADDRESSES KLAN

Denies All Rumor of Split in His Organization

EVANS, M'CALL GO TO DALLAS

On a swing around Texas which will take him to most of the important cities of the State, H. W. Evans of Dallas, imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, addressed several hundred members of Sam Houston Klan No. 1 at the regular meeting Thursday night. The meeting was held in the city auditorium. Immediately afterward, Dr. Evans, accompanied by H. C. McCall, cyclops of the Houston klan and grand titian of the order, left for Dallas.

The national leader of the klan arrived early Thursday and registered at the Rice. In an interview granted newspaper men in his rooms at the hotel, he denied reports which had been circulated concerning a split in klan ranks in Texas. "On the contrary, klansmen over the State never were better organized," he said.

Dr. Evans also denied there was any friction between himself and Colonel Joseph Simmons of Atlanta, who likewise is in Texas on a speech-making tour.

"There is no split between Colonel Simmons and me," he declared. "If there is a misunderstanding it is because he left the klan. I will have no break with him."

A squad of city detectives and motorcycle officers were stationed outside the city auditorium to direct the traffic during the meeting. Operators of traffic signal lights also were kept on duty until after the meeting was over. No other arrangements were made by the police department, according to Acting Superintendent Martin.

Beside Mr. McCall, the imperial wizard of the klan was accompanied by Mrs. Evans and Z. K. Marvin.

Evans Shorn of Title and Official Power by Temporary Edict

Preston Reynolds, Member of Klan, Asks Injunction and $100,000 Damages

Wizard Arrested by Federal Officer While Speaking Before Members of Ft. Worth Klan

FORT WORTH, Texas, June 29.—Injunction papers were served Friday night upon H. W. Evans, imperial wizard of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan by Deputy United States Marshal J. W. Chalke in a suit to prevent his using the title of wizard or performing any of the functions of that office and to recover $100,000 damages.

The suit was filed before Federal Judge E. R. Meeks in Dallas late Friday afternoon by Preston P. Reynolds, a life member of the organization, and the injunction was granted at 5 o'clock and the papers turned over to the deputy for serving. 6-30-23

The papers were served on the imperial wizard while he was addressing a meeting of several thousand of the members of Fort Worth klan No. 101, at the Stockdale on Evans avenue.

Reynolds was recently banished out of the organization by direct orders of the imperial wizard because Reynolds openly opposed the actions of the imperial wizard and the great titans of province No. 2 and the secretary of Dallas klan No. 66, whom Reynolds charged with acts of forming a political body out of the klan organization, which according to the charter of the klan, is a violation. Immediately after being banished from the Dallas klan Reynolds stated publicly his banishment was in direct violation of the constitution and by-laws of the national body, which grants to all the right of a trial and defense.

Tells of Suspension.

The suit filed by Reynolds in federal court Friday afternoon comprises ten typewritten pages, and contains a review of the actions of the members of the Dallas klan which brought about his attempted suspension by Z. E. Marvin, great titan, and George K. Butcher, kligrapp of Dalas klan No. 66, acting as the agents and under the instructions of Imperial Wizard Evans.

Reynolds bases his claim for an injunction to prevent Evans from using the title of imperial wizard and performing the functions of that office bacause of the fact that while W. J. Simmons, who was given the title of emperor while holding the office of imperial wizard, never resigned the imperial wizard's office.

Reynolds, in his petition, further sets forth the claim that Evans and his cohorts have expended more than $250,000 in recent elections, a large part of which, according to Reyonlds, was used in electing Senator Earle B. Mayfield.

Reyonlds, who is a Dallas attorney, bases his claim for $50,000 actual and $50,00 exemplary damages because of the alleged charges which have been made by those named in the suit and their attempt to injure his law practice in Dallas county, and by the promulgation of the fact among members of the klan that he had been banished and that he was a traitor to the klan.

The plaintiff in the suit is a relative of Governor Pat M. Neff by marriage and managed the campaign of the executive. He also published for some time a paper called "The Common Sense."

Reynolds with a newspaperman accompanied the deputy marshal from Dallas Friday afternoon and waited in Fort Worth until the papers had been served on the imperial wizard.

Evans was surrounded at the stockade by a number of deputy sheriffs as a bodyguard when the papers were served, but made no statement. He left immediately after the Fort Worth meeting for Dallas, where he was scheduled to address the members of the Dallas klan. The suit, however, prevented Evans from discussing the Reyonlds affair with members of the Dallas klan, and also prevents him from revoking or suspending any more charaters of klans in the State, or otherwise acting in the official capacity of imperial wizard.

In a statement tonight Reynolds declared that similar action as that taken by the San Antonio klan in demanding a strict accounting by the imperial officers of the klan is being made by some 1500 members of the Dallas klan. Reynolds did not attend the recent klan meeting in San Antonio, but arrangements for that meeting were perfected in his office in Dallas.

Evans Sued for Criminal Libel by George Kimbro

Houston Post Special.

BEAUMONT, Texas, June 29.—Criminal libel proceedings were instituted today against H. W. Evans, imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, by George B. Kimbro Jr., of Houston, former grand goblin of the Mississippi valley domain, as the result of an interview with Evans published in a Houston paper.

The suit was filed before Frank R. Davidson, assistant county attorney, and arrangements were being made for the issuance of process to be served on Evans while in Dallas.

KLAN IN NORTH TEXAS SUPPORTS H. W. EVANS

Keeling, Kleagle, Is Deposed by the Wizard.

FORT WORTH, Texas, June 27.—At Ku Klux Klan headquarters for north and northwest Texas in Fort Worth today, a formal statement was issued, saying that the organization in these two sections is loyal to Dr. H. W. Evans, imperial wizard.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 27.—George W. Keeling, kleagle of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan for the Fifth district of Texas, has been discharged from his post, according to announcement made late today by H. W. Evans, imperial wizard of the klan, who arrived in San Antonio early this morning and remained throughout the day in conference with large and small gatherings of klansmen.

With the discharge of Keeling, Evans said, he believed the talk of a break in the ranks of the klan, or any revolt would come to an end, as he ascribed to Keeling authorship of the revolt as well as of the report that too great a percentage of money paid into the klan funds was being sent to headquarters of the organization in Atlanta.

Beaumont Klan to Stage Barbecue for Simmons

BEAUMONT, Texas, June 16.—A mammoth barbecue and picnic for 15,000 or 20,000 people is being planned by the local branch of the Ku Klux Klan for June 28 in honor of Colonel William Joseph Simmons, emperor, who will visit Beaumont on that date and make an address. The affair is open not only to members of the klan, but to their families and friends as well, it is announced. There is no secrecy connected with the barbecue and picnic. Plans indicate that the affair will be a big family picnic and spread while the klan will provide barbecue for the crowds which is expected. 6-17-23

From klan headquarters here comes the information that 15,000 to 20,000 visitors are expected, besides the Beaumont people who will act as hosts. The local klan expects thousands of klansmen to flock to Beaumont and hear Colonel Simmons on his second visit to Texas.

Receiver Asked In Suit Against Klan Officials

Dallas, Texas, June 30.—Suit asking appointment of a receiver to "demand an accounting of the defendants which shall show the amount of funds collected and received by them as officials of the Ku Klux Klan" was filed here this afternoon in district court by E. G. Senter, as attorney for Preston P. Reynolds. The defendants were Z. E. Marvin, M. M. Hinton, J. D. Van Winkle and George K. Butcher of Dallas, and H. C. McCall, of Harris county.

The suit was filed before Judge Towne Young in special district court.

The petition also requests that the defendants show how they disbursed the money received by them as officials of the Ku Klux Klan and when the amounts are known that they be required to pay to the recevier any funds which may be shown to have been expended improperly or in ways not authorized by the charter of the klan.

In case the defendants should refuse to make payment to the receiver, the petition asks that judgment be rendered against them "in f vor of such receiver for such amount and amounts which the plaintiff avers will be found to exceed the sum of $250,000."

The plaintiff also asks judgment against the defendants for $50,000 alleging damages.

The suit states there are 2,000,000 members of the klan in the country and 150,000 in Texas. The plaintiff says that he is a member of Dallas klan No. 66, and that William J. Simmons is the supreme executive officer.

H. C. McCall is alleged to be the great titan and grand dragon of the realm of Texas; Z. E. Marvin the great titan of province No. 2, and George K. Butcher, the secretary and treasurer of Dallas klan No. 66. J. D. Van Winkle is said to be the exalted cyclops of the Dallas klan and M. M. Hinton is named as chairman of the klokan committee of the Dallas chapter.

Reynolds alleged that the defendants control the policies and plans of the Texas klan and have employed large sums of the klan's money to nominate and elect national, state, county and municipal officers.

The petition alleges that $250,000 was misapplied to carry out political purposes, and that efforts have been made to make the klan a political machine.

Reynolds says he was a life member of the organization until time of his alleged "banishment."

BEATEN BY MASKED MEN

Former Pound Keeper at Goose Creek Kidnapped and Maltreated.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, June 1[illegible]—Henry Haeker, former pound keeper at Goose Creek, was kidnapped by masked men about 8:30 last night while on his way home from the business part of Goose Creek and taken to the woods, where he was beaten over the head, according to a report made to Deputy Sheriff A. C. Hamilton.

The deputy reported to the local authorities and sheriff Binford, district attorney C. Dixie Smith and Deputy Sheriff [illegible] went to Goose Creek this morning to begin an investigation.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

Texas.

Great Principles Of The Ku Klux Klan Lauded By Initiate

An Address Delivered by a Prominent Citizen of Plainview, Texas, on the Night of His Initiation into Plainview Klan No. 260, Realm of Texas, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

Having been duly conducted into the secret mysteries of your order, I presume that I have the right to address you as brothers and fellow-klansmen. Gathered here tonight under the arched canopy of an open blue sky, which "showeth forth the handiwork of God" bound together as brothers in a common cause by that sacred, solemn and patriotic obligation to which we have voluntarily and gladly subscribed, arrayed in robes of white, like the redeemed host of heaven, emblematic of a pure life and a spotless character; in the light of this fiery cross, the symbol of heaven's richest gift and earth's greatest tragedy; under the fluttering folds of the stars and stripes the symbol of Freedom and Justice sworn to defend the right, uphold the law and oppose the wrong! we are a part of a Great Invisible Empire, like unto the Church of the Living God, during the dark ages of Roman rule.

As I speak to you of these things, there comes trooping to my memory a long chain of incidents, conditions and circumstances that have inspired me to seek admission into the Invisible Empire "that is every where spoken against." I was born in the state of Georgia, not far from the famous Stone Mountain, that stands like a lonely sentinel guarding some secret sacred treasure; lifting its majestic head heavenward, like the sphynx and Pyramids of Egypt, venerable with age and immovable, it gazes out upon the swiftly passing centuries and ever changing conditions.

A few years ago I climbed its steep and rugged side, stood upon its sublime and lofty heights, and gazed out over the valleys more than a mile below! while I contemplated its magnitude and grandeur. But little did I dream then, as I stood upon its highest peak; that a few months later there would eminate from that very spot, a mighty movement of possibly object. I am positively sure that its opponents either owe allegiance to some foreign power, religious or political; else they are grossly ignorant of the tenents of this truly American order, or they are lawless men, criminally bent, with no regard for American law, its authority or its flag.

Back to my reasons for being here tonight:

FIRST—I believe that any cause that can marshall a force of more than two million men, full-blooded, native-born, white Protestant, American citizens under its banners within a few short years against the most determined opposition and bitterest fight, since the days of Rome's persecution of the church, is entitled to the serious and friendly consideration of all-fair-minded, honest men. I do not believe that so many men of that type and character could be induced to embrace an unjust cause, or to organize with criminal intent. I do not believe that two million such men would ever endorse or approve, much less commit and conceal such crimes and lawless astrocities as have been charged to the Ku Klux Klan.

SECOND—After charging the Klan with every conceivable crime in the catalogue, and the declaration of lawyers, judges and courts, from New York to San Francisco and from Galveston to Chicago, that the Klan is a lawless mob, illegal and unconstitutional, not a single one of these sacredly constituted authorities, entrusted with the enforcement of law and the suppression of lawlessness, has ever been able to prove their baleful charges anywhere, from a justice court to the congress of the United States.

THIRD—I have watched, with no small degree of interest, at least three Federal investigations of this order, with a view of stopping its illegal activities and dispersing its membership. The Post Office Department, the Department of Justice and the Congress of the U. S. have each looked carefully into its workings. Three times the Federal government has said, as Pilate said of Christ, "We find no fault in them." But still the angry, blood thirsty, lawless, un-American mob cries, outside the Halls of Justice, Crucify them. Crucify them. If you turn these white robed, hooded monsters loose, you are no friend of the Pope."

FOURTH—I have noted the further fact that Georgia, my native state had chartered the Ku Klux Klan under her state laws. I did not believe—YEA, I KNEW, that she would not charter a secret order or band of men to practice lawlessness, override the courts, and take the reigns of government from the state and nation. I also knew that men engaged in such business do not seek a charter under any state law. Criminals and mobs do not ask for charters to do business. The very suggestion is absurd.

FIFTH—If the order stood for nothing else on earth but opposition to the political encroachments of Romanism, against our free institutions, through the treasonable, un-American oath of the Knights of Columbus, I would cast my lot with it, and be where I am tonight. For the records of history confirm the fact this baneful power that has ruthlessly destroyed all the nations of Europe seeks to lay its slimy, blood-stained murderous hands upon our free schools, our sacred marriages, our freedom of speech and thought and upon the very government itself.

SIXTH—In the next I proudly assert the glory of my race, and the pride of my American manhood. The Invisible Empire of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is the ONLY 100 per cent American organization I know of in the whole world. All other organizations, political parties, schools and colleges, churches and lodges, states and nations, admit in one way or another, all nationalities, races and religions. The Jews have their B'nai B'rith which is purely Jewish. The Germanian Society is purely German. The negroes have their separate race societies, in which they teach social equality. The Catholics have the Knights of Columbus, the most gigantic political machine in the world. In the face of these well known facts, who can deny the same rights and privileges to native-born, white American Protestants?

SEVENTH—Another feature of the Klan obligation that impresses me, is it unqualified allegiance to the constitutional government of the Union, to the laws of its several states, and its repudiation of all foreign potentates whatsoever, political, religious or otherwise. This is really the thing that excludes Catholics, because they swear allegiance to the Pope at Rome, above every government, power and authority on earth. The symbol of this undivided and unqualified allegiance to our native land, is the American flag, painted red with the life's blood of American heroes; made snowy white by the spotless character of American womanhood with a patch of blue snatched from America's unclouded skys; and bedecked with the glitter- stars of an undefeated nation. This emblem we raise above every ensign of every nation on earth and swear to defend it with our life's blood.

"Long may she wave, over the land of the free, and the home of the brave."

EIGHTH—Again I learn from this sacred obligation which I have just assumed, that this truly American order stands unequivocally for the protection and perpetuation of our free public school system, which Rome seeks to demolish; for the eternal separation of Church and State, which Rome seeks to establish; for the freedom of thought, speech, the press and worship, all of which Rome seeks to utterly destroy; We stand also for the Protestant religion, bought with the life blood of millions of martyrs, midst the flames at the stake, fired by the cohorts of an intolerant, blood thirsty Roman power. Furthermore, we stand for the protection of American womanhood, and the sacredness of Protestant marriages, which Rome denounces as adultery. We stand for the sacred rights of Protestant children, whom Rome anathematizes as illegitimate offspring. Brethern, who shall hestiate to choose sides on these great American moral issues?

NINTH—I do not believe that men will swear to uphold the Constitution of the United States; to defend her unsullied and undefeated flag; to enforce her just and equitable laws through constituted authorities; to defend the purity of her womanhood; to suppress crime in all of its hideousness; to accept the tenets and teachings of Protestant Christian religion, then go out as lawless, criminal anarchists and desperadoes, disregarding every principle of their honor-bound and sacred obligation. If so the whole fabric of civilization is wrong, and no faith or confidence can be placed in any man, under any condition.

For these reasos, and many more that I could name, I have pledged my heart and hand to this cause. In the firey language of the immortal Patric Henry, a member of the Invisible Empire of the Salons of Liberty, I feel like saying, "Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish," I cast my lot with The Invisible Empire of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, pledged to support and uphold every principle of right and constitutional law.

In the face of these indisputable facts, how can any loyal American citizen oppose the Klan? Only through ignorance and prejudice, or on account of an allegiance to some foreign power. Only those who are blinded by prejudice, enslaved by native-born, white American citizens, that would shake the very foundations of the religious and political world, and cause the enemies of this flag and its sword, of this Divine Book and its cross, to quake and tremble with fear.

I have always been of an investigating mind and open to conviction. I have tried to be fair, honest and just toward my fellowman. I have ever sought to accord to others the same rights and priveleges that I claimed for myself. I have tried to withhold judgment nor form no conclusions or opinions, until all the evidence on both sides has been considered. In this frame of mind I have not maliciously condemned the Klan; but have sought to hear both sides, in the interest of fair play; believing that every cause must stand or fall upon its own merits. Accordingly, I went to hear the address of Dr. Minor at the court house, recently, because I had heard the other side, both from the platform and the press. As every fair-minded man who heard him knows, his address was masterly, reasonable and free from abuse. His manner was genteel courteous and fair. The address was not characterized by that vindictive sarcasm, wholesale denunciation and ridicule that forms a large part of the anti-Klan propaganda. His statement of the principles of the Klan were the things for which I have always stood, and to which no true American citizen can be opposed; and I am frank to confess that I have found them to be exactly as he represented them.

I stand firm, and immovable as Gibralter itself, for the fundamental principles of American government as expressed in the Declaration of Independence, and incorporated into the Constitution and laws of the United States; that "all men are created free and equal, and are entitled to the inalienable right to life, liberty and the persuit of happiness." I believe in the freedom of speech, the freedom of the press, the liberty of conscience, separation of church and state, the right of peaceable public assembly, and self defence. I believe that every man and every cause is entitled to a fair and impartial hearing, both in the constituted courts of justice and before the bar of public opinion. And in the tenets of this faith I am more determined and confirmed than ever

before, since taking the solemn obligation of the Ku Klux Klan.

Time will not permit me now, to mention all of the things that have contributed to bring me to this decision and hour, and into the midst of this white-robed, native-born, full-blooded, Protestant American assembly of brother Klansmen; but, with your forbearance, I would like to discuss just a few of them. Permit me to say, before doing this, that having assumed your sacred, solemn, binding and patriotic obligation. I am thoroughly convinced that there is absolutely nothing in its motives or methods, purposes, principles or practices, aims or ambitions when properly understood, to which any truly loyal American citizen could lend countenance, deluded and deceived by false reports, too narrow-minded to investigate, and too intolerant to be fair can oppose the fundamental principles of the Ku Klux Klan. They are to be pitied, rather than censured. Like the principles for which we stand, We are here today, we were here yesterday, we will be here tomorrow, we are here forever. All the Satanic powers of hell cannot crush or stay the progress of an institution that stands for these principles of right and justice.

IMMONS DENIES PEACE AND QUIET IN RANKS OF KLAN

San Antonio, July 1.—William J. Simmons, emperor of the Ku Klux klan, addressing an audience in an open meeting here Saturday night, denied that all was well within the klan ranks and asserted that Imperial Wizard Evans is supported by only 20 per cent of the klan membership, while his following comprises the other 80 per cent. He pointed to the spontaneous welcome he received at Beaumont, in which he was honored at an open meeting by approximately 20,000 persons.

A scathing denunciation of the present imperial wizard was made by Dr. W. E. Thompson, of Atlanta, Ga., a member of the party. He referred to Evans as the imperial wizard "pro tem" and charged that he had been elected illegally.

THINK MASKED BAND KILLED WRONG MAN

Lange, Farmer, Had Received No "Warning Letters."

SOMERVILLE, Texas, July 3.—Officials today are continuing their investigation into the fatal shooting Monday of Otto Lange, farmer and railroad employe, who was killed in a fight which is said to have followed the efforts of masked men to take him from his home.

It was understood today that officials have uncovered the fact that 10 automobiles had been parked that night in a baseball field a short distance from the Lange home and this was taken as an indication that there had been planned a concerted effort of some kind to "get" somebody.

It is the theory today that the masked men got the "wrong man." Before he died, Lange was reported as saying that he did not recognize any of his assailants and as he had received no warning letters and there had been no indication of possible motive of masked men in spiriting him away, this interpretation has gained credence.

KLAN WANES IN TEXAS.

Publicity Is Putting It Out of Business, Says Publisher.

M. E. Foster, a newspaper publisher of Houston, Texas, declared that the Ku Klux Klan has now become disorganized and disrupted in his part of the country.

"The big thing we have had to contend with down in our section has been the Ku Klux Klan," said Mr. Foster, who has been at the Hotel Astor. "We have fought it so bitterly against every character of threat and intimidation that I now think it a passing frenzy. Many went into it through lack of knowledge—some to use the organization, and politicians seized upon it to capture votes. For a time it was well organized, but it has now become disorganized. In our town we had quite a remarkable election in which the Ku Klux Klan was the paramount issue and we defeated the Klan, but it was a very close race.

"We are now trying to forget the Ku Klux; they brought on their own downfall and are now fighting among themselves. We want to forget it and turn our minds to bigger and better things. They are not inspired with any desire to do good, but want the money—they want to get the dues. They have a very thrilling ritual, put out lights and wave a fiery cross and go through a lot of ceremonies that appeal to a lot of men who could not join any other order. We claim to be a free republic, but in reality we are a lot of hero-worshippers. The secret orders all put on robes of authority and look as if they are aping power.

"I am sure that many men went into the Klan with honest motives, but when they get up in their meetings and talk about some man who is against them, they implant the idea of assassination in the weak-minded men, and undoubtedly they are the ones who commit the crimes. Reporting all their meetings did more to put the Klan out of business than anything else. They disdained the law and all they feared was publicity—and when their names came out they were so astounded to have the world know of it they kept away—so publicity, I believe, will eventually end the Ku Klux Klan."

DALLAS MAN ASKS $100,000 OF KLAN OFFICERS IN TEXAS

Associated Press Report.

DALLAS, Texas, June 30.—Additional litigation against officials of the Ku Klux Klan in Texas by a man who says he is a member was started here this afternoon, when Preston P. Reynolds of Dallas sued for $200,000 damages and asked that the officials he named be ordered to account to a receiver for moneys they have received in their official positions.

Those sued today were: H. C. McCall of Houston, named as grand dragon of the realm of Texas; Z. E. Marvin, great titan of province No. 2; George K. Butcher, secretary-treasurer of Dallas klan No. 66; J. D. Van Winkle, exalted cyclops of the Dallas chapter, and M. M. Minton, chairman of the klokan committee of the Dallas klan.

The suit filed in the recently created special district court follows one filed by Reynolds against H. W. Evans, imperial wizard, in federal court here yesterday.

Reynolds avers he does not know the amounts the defendants may have received, but believes it to exceed $250,000. He alleges they have usurped control of the Dallas klan, and wield great influence throughout the organization in the State. He also avers that the defendants have attempted to make a political organization of the klan and have spent large sums in furtherance of their plans, which, he declares, were contrary to the purposes of the klan.

According to the petition, Reynolds held a life membership in the klan granted him by William J. Simmons. He alleges that the defendants circulated reports that he was unfaithful to the organization and issued an order attempting to suspend him. For those reasons, he declares, he has been damaged greatly. The petition declares that Simmons is the supreme head of the klan and that H. W. Evans declared himself the head without lawful authority. While Dr. Evans' name is mentioned in the petition filed today, he is not named as a defendant.

MASKED BAND KILLING WILL BE INVESTIGATED

Texas Ranger at Scene of Death of Farmer.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 5.—Ranger Captain R. W. Aldrich left Austin late today, accompanied with Clint R. Lewis, sheriff of Burleson County, for Somerville, to begin the state's investigation of the fatal shooting last Monday night of Otto Lange, farmer and railroad employe.

Aldrich, who was sent under direction of Acting Governor T. W. Davidson, will be followed by a detachment of rangers, Davidson announced.

Lange was shot to death by a band of masked men who invaded his home, demanding that he accompany them. Later it was disclosed the band had sent no "warning letters" to Lange, and it is believed that they killed "the wrong man."

Klan Mass Meeting Tonight at Auditorium

Imperial Wizard H. W. Evans of the Ku Klux Klan and H. C. McCall, cyclops of Sam Houston Klan No. 1 are expected to be the principal speakers at a mass meeting at the city auditorium tonight.

Thursday is the regular weekly meeting night of the Houston klan, and the mass meeting is expected to attract many members of the Houston chapter, as well as klansmen from surrounding branches.

KLAN OFFICIALS WILL VISIT CITY THURSDAY NIGHT

Simmons And Evans Expected Here; May Address Conclave

Houston Post Special.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 25.—Colonel William Joseph Simmons, emperor of the Ku Klux Klan, will tour the principal cities of Texas this week in the interest of his Knights Kamelia and the Kamelia, women's secret order.

Colonel Simmons' first speech is to be made at Beaumont, Wednesday night, following which he will speak in San Antonio Friday night. While it has not been definitely decided, it is understood the Klan emperor will be in Houston Thursday night and will talk before klansmen siding with him in his dispute with Imperial Wizard H. W. Evans of Dallas.

After touring Texas, Colonel Simmons will go to Kansas and Missouri.

Houston Post Special.

DALLAS, Texas, June 25.—That Imperial Wizard H. W. Evans of the Ku Klux Klan will arrive in Houston simultaneously with Colonel William Joseph Simmons became known in authentic circles here tonight. No announcement could be had, but it was reported Mr. Evans intended to meet with Houston leaders Thursday night. Leaving that city, he will visit a number of other cities of the State before returning to Dallas, it was said.

Klan Plans Meeting At Auditorium

A call has been sent out for a meeting Thursday night of the membership of Sam Houston Klan No. 1, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, it was learned Tuesday, simultaneous with the announcement that klan officials had leased the city auditorium for that night.

Klan officials who engaged the auditorium refused to comment on it. Telegraphic dispatches from Dallas, however, were to the effect that Imperial Wizard H. W. Evans would be in the city Thursday and it was presumed he would address local members.

Colonel William J. Simmons, emperor and founder of the klan, is scheduled to reach Beaumont Friday for an address there in behalf of the Knights of Kamelia, organization of which he has undertaken.

Whether he will visit Houston during his visit to Texas has not been learned.

Texas Klan Chapters Rebel.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 28.—Revolution of national Ku Klux Klan methods or secession of the Texas chapters forecast in a resolution passed by the San Antonio organization of the invisible empire, according to an announcement made by George W. Keeling, kleagle for the State.

BEAUMONT READY FOR KLAN LEADER

BEAUMONT, Texas, June 27.—"All ready" is the report of the committees of the Ku Klux Klan which have been at work preparing for the big barbecue and picnic with which the local Klan will greet Colonel William Joseph Simmons, emperor of the Invisible Empire.

Construction work on the barbecue stands and electrical displays was started Wednesday on the South Texas Fair grounds. The barbecue stand will be 150x150 feet square. Approaches will be marked off by small fences so that about 40 lines will be continually moving toward the counter where a serving committee of 150 men will be on the job. This committee will be provided with 20,000 paper plates and 40 barbecued beeves fresh from the pits.

MASKED MEN MURDER FARMER IN HIS HOME

Also Wound Baby and Escape in an Automobile.

NEW TRAGEDY IN TEXAS

Four Maskers Invade Home of Otto Lange, Murdering Him When He Scorns Orders That He Accompany Them.

(By the Associated Press.)

HOUSTON, Texas, July 3.—Otto Lange, farmer, living near Somerville, Burleson County, was shot to death during a scuffle with four masked men who came to take him from his home last night, according to word received here this afternoon.

Three of the men entered the Lange home, according to reports to officers, and attempted force Lange to leave with them. Lange and his wife resisted and in an encounter, the fatal shot was fired, passing through Lange's chest and wounding his three-year-old baby.

Escape in Automobile.

The fourth man remained in a car, the statement went on, and after the shooting, the three others joined him and fled.

Lange lived for a few minutes, but was able to tell his family that he recognized none of the assailants.

Lange's brother, arriving on the scene, fired a shot at the fleeing car, but it is not known if anyone was hit.

The baby's finger was cut off by the shot, which passed through Lange's body.

Texas.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

EVANS ENJOINED FROM FUNCTIONING IN KLAN

Banished Klansman Sues Wizard for $100,000.

INJUNCTION IS GRANTED

Numerous Texas Klansmen, Including Mayor of Houston, Banished for Lese Majesty—Evans Hints at Further Banishments.

(By the Associated Press.)

FORT WORTH, Texas June 29.—Injunction papers were served Friday night upon H. W. Evans, imperial wizard of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, by Deputy United States Marshal J. W. Clarke, in a suit to prevent his using the title of wizard or performing any of the functions of that office and to recover $100,000 damages.

The suit was filed before Federal Judge E. R. Meeks, in Dallas, late Friday afternoon, by Preston P. Reynolds, a life member of the organization, and the injunction was granted at 5 o'clock and the papers turned over to the deputy for serving.

Papers Are Served.

The papers were served on the imperial wizard while he was addressing a meeting of several thousand members of Fort Worth Klan No. 101.

Reynolds was recently banished from the organization by direct orders of the imperial wizard because Reynolds openely opposed the actions of the imperial wizard and the great titans of Province No. 2 and the secretary of Dallas Klan No. 66, whom Reynolds charged with the act of forming a political body out of the klan organization, which, according to the charter of the klan, is a violation.

Immediately after being banished from the Dallas Klan, Reynolds stated publicly his banishment was in direct violation of the constitution and by-laws of the national body, which grants to all the right of a trial and defense.

(By the Associated Press.)

HOUSTON, Texas, June 29.—Mayor Oscar F. Holcombe, Campbell Overstreet, a justice of the peace; Rev. E. P. West, pastor of the Baptist Temple at Houston Heights, and A. C. Winborne, city gas inspector, were on a list of those banished from the Ku Klux Klan at the meeting held last night at the city auditorium, over which Wesley Evans, imperial wizard, presided, according to the Houston Chronicle. The article goes on to say that Cyclops H. C. McCall started reading the list of those to be banished, but he stopped when he reached the fourth name, that of Rev. E. P. West, and then made a motion that the entire list be banished. The motion carried amid considerable whispering and grumbling.

McCall, the Chronicle states, said the list was of former Klansmen who refused to vote the Klan instructions and who had criticised the leader of the organization. He said he thought it best for the Klan to kick them all out.

"Dissension within the klan is impossible, and any who attempt to promote such dissension will face immediate severance from the Klan," Dr. H. W. Evans, imperial wizard, declared at Dallas.

The imperial wizard asserted his present trip through Texas was for the purpose of arousing more interest in the organization. Indiana now leads in membership and enthusiasm, he said.

Crifinal libel proceedings were filed today in Beaumont against H. W. Evans, Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, by George B. Kimbro, Jr., of Houston, according to a special to the Houston Chronicle this afternoon. The basis for the action is given as an article published in a Houston afternoon paper yesterday, purporting to quote Evans in a statement about Kimbro.

LARGE CR[illegible] [illegible]ARS KLAN SPEAKER AT LUFKIN, TEXAS.

The American

Lufkin, Texas.

George E. Hadley of Bryan, Texas spoke before a large and appreciative audience here Saturday night, in the interest of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. 8-18-23

The speaker was introduced by R. B. Bledsoe in a very fitting manner. He proved to be a very forceful talker, dealing in his address with the mis-informed, the un-informed and those who are prejudiced thru in-eligibility, referring to the latter in terms of sarcasm at times.

Mr. Hadley declared that the Klan is not anti-anything and he contended, forcefully for the right of protestant gentiles to organize, the same right being given to men and women of other nationalities and creeds.

His speech was very interesting and entertaining and was very much enjoyed by all present.

Flashes From The Fiery Cross

The American

A short time ago, I received a clipping from a very dear friend of mine, mailed from Taylor Texas. As will be seen, it is an interesting write-up, and was printed in the Taylor, daily Democrat, published by another **compadre** of mine— Herbert G. Wilson. It would have been printed in the last issue of the Forum, but for the lack of space.

Taylor, ranks high, in the list of good Texas towns, and has a citizenship, that would make any town good, no matter as to its location.

The writer was born in that county—Williamson—and naturally feels intensely interested in anything that tends to the welfare and prosperity of the good people therein.

In the old days, that magnificent stretch of fertile country, stretching from the Colorado river to Waco, was as "wide open',' as New Laredo, or Jauraz, is today.

At that time, the Forum editor, was a callow youth, who spent much of his time astride the slippery back of a Spanish pony, following herds of the fat cattle, that roamed at will, through that vast territory.

Only now and then, (along the water courses) were human habitations—magnificent, and artistic structures, of logs, and post-oak, hand-made boards—but in all of these premitive homes, dwelt real, 100 per cent white, American **Men**—many of whom, have left behind enviable records.

No wayfaring man ever failed to meet a hearty and sincere welcome, from these generous, and patriotic pioneers.

The word "Stranger," was enough to guarantee food and lodging, and the longer he stayed, the better they liked him—especially if he was from a distance, and was the bearer of any outside world news, regardless the vintage of the information.

Everything was "News," in those pioneer days, and the people cared very little about **when** anything occured—just so it had **happened somewhere,** and at **sometime.**

I knew every cow, and buffalo trail on that far-flung territory at that time and the broad miles of fertile lands, that are now worth from $300 and upward to infinity, could then be bought at less than $5 per acre—and pick your location.

I'm glad I didn't buy 'em—for had I done so, I would have been branded on the ribs, as a fool—and today, would have to work, or starve—raising cotton, and corn, and selling it at cost of production to pay my merchant, and taxes. So you see, I was wise.

I saw the first railway passenger rtain, that ever came thundering into Taylor—but only saw it a minute—for when the whistle turned loose, that glass-eyed Spanish bronco on which I was mounted, decided to go back to Mexico, via Austin. Before I finally got him rounded up, I had crossed Walnut Creek—and it was too late to go back.

The clipping I referred to in the beginning, will follow in a few minutes. I'm sorry I have delayed it so long—but whenever I get on the back-track, and begin to go over my early days in Texas—I am just like that Spanish broncho—and can't be stopped until I get punctured, or run down.

Here it is, a good one:—

The Klan parade, open air initiation, speaking and barbecue last night, proved to be far and away, the biggest and from many standpoints the most spectacular and impressive event ever staged in Taylor, or the whole of Williamson County, for that matter.

Nelson's race course, just outside the city limits was the site of the major portion of the program, where some twelve choice beef cattle and twenty six goats and mutton had been barbecued in a fashion to delight the palate of an Epicurean, under the ample supervision of E. C. Bond.

A total of 5,263 pounds of mutton and beef were consumed, and 320 loaves of bread used in feeding the multitude of Klansmen.

Long before dark automobiles bearing Klansmen from all over the county, and neighboring cities began rolling into Taylor and by 8:30 there was between six and seven thousand Klansmen concentrated at Nelson's pasture, and so greatly in excess of expectation was the number that, in order to carry out the full program of the evening only 4 hundred or more Klansmen paraded Main Street, hurrying back to the pasture for the main event.

Exactly 93 candidates took the oath of allegiance to that purely patriotic American order, the K. K. K.

While the secret work was being exemplied Rev. B. B. Crimm the noted Cowboy Evangelist arrived from Granger, and after a brief talk to the newly initiated Class as a Klansman, exhorting them to a greater love of Country, flag, laws and home, stated that, a due observance of their oath would make them better citizens, better husbands, fathers, sons and finally that as the Fiery Cross typied the blood of the Savior so its followers must necessarily find themselves at the feet of Jesus.

A brief but clear cut and splendid address was delivered to a portion of the monster crowd that blocked the lanes in all direction; immediately following which address that part of the crowd of Klansmen, who had not already

been served partook of the delicious barbecue.

Five thousand platters had been provided and filled by the Committee, thinking this number would certainly be adequate for the number of Klansmen expected, but the filled platters were exhausted before much over half the crowd had been served and some two thousand Klansmen had to feed themselves with Natures implements.

A conservative estimate of the number present, consisting of Klansmen and spectators, was by those competent to judge, at least twelve thousand. As the Taylor Klan has been said to be dying out fast, this event would seem to indicate considerable activity for a corpse.

A KLAN REPORTER.

DALLAS KLAN CASE RESET FOR JULY 30

DALLAS, Texas, July 16.—Hearing on the application of Preston P. Reynolds, local attorney for a temporary injunction restraining Dr. H. W. Evans, imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, from enforcing an alleged ouster decree against Reynolds, has been postponed until July 30, it was announced today when the hearing was to have started in federal court here.

The hearing was continued on application of attorneys for Dr. Evans on the grounds that principal counsel was engaged in a case elsewhere. Reynolds is seeking $100,000 for alleged damages caused by the decree ousting him from the klan.

The petition of George W. Keeling, former kleagle of the San Antonio klan, seeking to be a party to the injunction suit will be heard at the same time with Reynolds' application.

PORT ARTHUR PAIR REFUSE TO TELL WHO FLOGGED THEM

Port Arthur, Tex., Aug. 18, 1923.—Badly beaten, but both refusing to make a statement to police as to what transpired after they were spirited away from the Police Station here last night, Clay Dunn and his brother, Carl Dunn, were found in bed at their respective homes this morning.

Asked if they recognized any members of the mob that kidnapped them, both men said that they did, but declined to tell who they were.

VICTIM OF MOB IN SERIOUS CONDITION

Texan in Hospital, Following Kidnaping and Severe Clubbing.

Amarillo, Tex., Aug. 16.—E. E. McDonald, railroad laborer, kidnaped by five unmasked men last night, returned to his home early today, bearing 50 or 60 slashes on his body, telephoned the police for assistance, and was hurried to a hospital, where his condition is said to be serious. Two men are being detained, and other arrests are expected officers said.

McDonald, who was seized on a downtown street at 10 o'clock last night, gave officers a description of his kidnapers. He said he was taken several miles north of Amarillo, beaten with a club similar to a barrel stave, and turned loose on the prairie.

Officers said McDonald was warned a month ago by a secret organization to leave the city. At that time he was under bond on charges of slander and carrying a pistol. He is to be tried on these charges late this month.

Suddenly surrounded by five unmasked men, overpowered after a brief fight, hurled headlong into an automobile and spirited away late last night, McDonald had not been found late today.

No motive for the kidnaping was offered by the police. McDonald, 47 years old, is a laborer on the Fort Worth and Denver railroad bridge crew. There were but two eyewitnesses, an old woman and a small boy. According to the officers, who rushed to the scene, in the midst of this city, this was the substance of what occurred:

Five men lolled in a touring car across the street. Although the car was idle, the engine had been running for more than 15 minutes. One of the occupants got out when McDonald came by, and accosted the laborer. Three other men then jumped out and rushed McDonald off the sidewalk into the car. The car picked up speed. The victim screamed desperately: "For God's sake, help, help. Can't someone help?"

The big touring car flashed out of the scene. Following the witnesses story, the policemen found an open knife and a hat. Sheriff Whitaker with police officers took up the chase, but the trail was lost.

Today all byways and main roads were being carefully covered.

K. Lamity On Clannishness.

The man who preaches against Clannishness, is simply combatting the first law of Nature—Self Preservation. This law, or instinct, is not only possessed by every Man born of women, but the lower creations— animals, birds, fishes, and every insect that creeps, or crawls or flies in the air, obeys it instinctively.

This universal law is in fact a double law.

It not only causes a man to instantly preserve, and save himself from all harm, or danger, but it automatically couples.. him to rush to the rescue of the objects of his affection, when threatened, and if necessary, will die in their defense.

Men will defend their dogs, or other domestic animals, at the risk of their own lives—and there is no other word that so clearly defines such an action, as the word "Clannishness"— meaning, preserving, defending, and taking care of someone, or something, you love.

Therefore, when you hear a man branding Clannishness as a crime remember that he is opposing one of the Virtues, rather than a fault.

The God of heaven set the example, when He commanded the Jewish people to be a nation of Clansmen—keeping strictly to themselves, mixing up with no other nation tribe, or clan—and disobedience of God's commands, is the only reason why the Jewish people today, are not the absolute rulers of the earth.

The Jews of today, know this—and will acknowledge that I am speaking the truth—provided they will do the same thing.

For nearly 2000 years, they have been trying to regain their lost estate—but they will never add to their chances, by blaming their Gentile friends for being Clannish.

The Jews are just as Clannish as a can of fishing worms—and it always amuses me, to see a kettle, laughing at a pot—for being slightly black.

The Ku Klux Klan is based upon Clannishness--or self-preservation. You can positively guage, his degree of merit, by his daily practice of that virtue—not by his words, but by his deeds. Every thought, of a 100 per cent Klansman, is not for self—but for the welfare of others.

Oil and water will not mix—though confined in one bottle.

Selfishness, and Clannishness, is even more difficult to blend,—for they won't even stay in the same body. If you find Selfishness in a man's heart, rest assured that true clannishness has fled.

There are many things, that a 100 per cent Klansman will not do,—simply because of his clannishness.

He won't lie.

He won't betray a trust, placed in his keeping by a Klansman.

He won't break the laws of the land—national, state, county, city or town. When he does so, he automatically ceases to be a 100 per cent Klansman. If he does not like a law, he may endeavor to have it changed, or repealed—but he will not break it. If he does, he has violated his sacred oath—committed a perjury—for the 100 per cent Klansman does not break the law of the land, or the law of the Klan.

The Same Old Creed.

The tenets of the Christian religion.
White supremacy.
Closer relationship between American capital, and American labor.
Protection of our pure womanhood.
Preventing the causes of mob violence, and lynching .
Preventing unwarranted strikes, by foreign labor agitators.
Preventing of fires, and destruction of property by lawless elements.
The limitation of foreign immigration.
Closer relationships of Pure Americanism.
The upholding of the Constitution of these United States.
The sovereignity of our state rights.
The separation of Church and State.
Freedom of speech and press.
The much needed Local Reforms.

The pact very truly says:—

"There is a Divinity, that shapes our ends—

Rough hew them, as we may"—and the reorganization of the old war-time Ku Klux Klan, at a critical time in the history of this country, seems to bear the ear-marks of some power greater, and wiser, than that of puny Man.

The world, and civilization was **wavering in the balance**—and a menace, more dreadful than Death itself, hung over, and threatened this great white man's country.

It is no evdience of superstition on my part to say, that the hand of God pointed out the way for saving White Protestant Americanism from destruction—and that, that this great work will be accomplished, **through the Ku Klux Klan.**

It has been fought viciously, but the enemy has shot his bolt—and from this time on, the opposition will grow weaker and weaker—and posterity will credit the victory, to the efforts of the Ku Klux Klan—and the **100 per cent Clannishness of its members.**

Tarred and Feathered; Dumped Out in Church

Associated Press Report.

BEAUMONT, Texas, Aug. 24.—Covered with tar and feathers and wearing only a sheet, a Honey Island, Texas, man was dumped in a church there last night while services were being held, according to a report received here today. The name of the man was not ascertained here.

The man was seized while driving from Honey Island to Saratoga, an oil town in Hardin county, by six unmasked men, all of whom were unknown to him, he said, according to the report. He said his captors charged him with failing to provide for his wife. After coating him with tar and feathers and warning him to leave the community, he said, they returned him to the church. His appearance caused immediate adjournment of the services, it was reported.

WAR ON M[illegible] OBS.

Texas Acting G[illegible] Intrude

On Ta[illegible]

SOUTHVILLE [illegible] 13.—"If [illegible] these masked murder[illegible] other parties will [illegible]

With this p[illegible] Governor T. W. Davidson [illegible] close a speech here t[illegible] on "The Supremacy of [illegible] ivered at a barbecue gi[illegible] by H. 143d Infantry.

Texas.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

AUSTIN ANTI-KLANNER AGAIN IN THE LIMELIGHT

The American Forum 8-18-23

Earl Shelton Seeks To Have Indictment Quashed For Various And Sundry Reasons,

San Antonio

Earl Shelton, the stormy petrel of Austin, Texas, is again flopping in the surf.

At the last grand jury, 216 bills were returned, at Austin, and by some error perhaps, only one bill was found against Earl, for gambling—while in other cases, several bills were found against individuals—which naturally aroused jealousy and resentment, on the part of Earl. However he is not inclined to tamely lie down, and permit an ordinary Mexican charcoal burner, or some black-and-tan cotton picker, to excel him, even before a grand jury—so he has filed a man-sized protest, and as the case is set for Monday, August 13th, it will probably be tried before this article is in print. No matter how it terminates, we feel confident, that Earl will be winner—one way or the other—probably the other.

In his allegation, this alligator places all his trouble, upon the Ku Klux Klan.

Shelton seeks to have the indictment against him quashed alleging that the indictment is defective on the ground that Oscar T. Martin and W. C. Luedecke, two of the three jury commissioners who selected the grand jury returning the indictments, were disqualified by law from performing the duties incident to such office.

The petitioner further alleges that Oscar T. Martin and W. G. Luedecke are not citizens of the United States or of the State of Texas because they and each of them, prior to and at the time of their actions as such grand jury commissioners, were members of a secret organization known as the Ku Klux Klan, a hooded secret organization of persons, which has for its purpose the destruction of democratic government, the stifling of American ideals, the subversion and prostitution of officers and governmental agencies to officers and agencies of the Ku Klux Klan and not of the people and their governments; the corruption of the English language and the erection of an empire invisible to rule the citizens of these United States, through fear, violence and superstition, and the furthering by any means of the interests of the emperor of said klan and its individual members, and to be amenable to no law save that of such emperor and klan, and to hold their obligation to such organization superior to their duty to the state of Texas and to protect the members thereof in violations of the laws of the state of Texas and the United States of America.

Shelton contends that when Luedecke and Martin were initiated into the klan and took the oath of allegiance to the imperial wizard, the two men renounced their allegiance to the United States and to the state of Texas and disqualified themselves for service as members of the grand jury commission.

The petitioner further alleges that the two men named also "became interested in, directly and indirectly, all criminal prosecutions against any members of said organization and obligated to protect all such members on violations of the laws of the state of Texas and the United States and were precluled from taking the oath as members of the jury commissioner and were not lawfully qualified to appoint any person or persons as grand jurors."

The filing of such wild, visionary, and totally untruthful allegations in the daily papers, is merely part of the dirty game, that has been in progress, ever since the Klan was organized.

The first news of it, threw Rome into the delirium tremens, and affected her emissaries in every land—especially in America—in every location, where the air is scented with garlic—and bootleg whiskey.

In the end, such malicious charges, will avail nothing, for they are a mess of malignant lies—spewed forth from a source, totally irresponsible in it's own locality—yet might possibly impress, and influence some weak, or wobbly minded individual, whose mental equilibrium represents a weather vane.

If membership in the Ku Klux Klan disqualifies a man for performing the highest and noblest positions in this world, civilization must surely be in direful straits, and civilized, Christian tenets have fallen below the German Mark—in true valuation.

The world now knows, and acknowledges, that the Klan tenets are worthy of the consideration, love, respect, and practice, of every real 100 per cent, patriotic man or woman, in this country—or any other country.

This great government, with it's 120 millions of people, will either stand or fall—according to the avowed principles, as expressed in the Constitution and by-laws, of the Ku Klux Klan. You cannot evade the question—despite the ravings of 25 per cent lawyers, and dark room crap-shooters.

Let 'em rave—and pow the air—but it won't get them any where.

Thank God, one solitary, strong man or feeble woman, can put them to flight—when armed with the sword of Righteousness, and the shield of conscious purity of heart.

The farce is nearly ended, and the curtain will soon be rolled down, upon the inspired opposition to 100 per cent Americanism.

Keep your eyes and ears open—for **the big show is yet to come.**

EX-ORGANIZER OF KLAN SUES WIZARD EVANS

Memphis Sun

Texan Seeks $100,000 for Attack on Character.

8/5/23

HOUSTON, Texas, Aug. 2.—George B. Kimbro, Jr., former grand goblin and [illegible] Ku Klux Klan in Texas and in Mississippi, today filed suit in federal court against Dr. H. W. Evans of Atlanta, grand wizard of the klan, for $100,000, alleging defamation of character.

Kimbro alleges that statements were published in a Houston newspaper, credited to Evans, in which Kimbro was referred to as "hot air merchant" and a "man who is not a klansman, but a man who profited through the organization of the klan, both personally and financially, and now won't pay his debts."

Shortly after the publication several weeks ago of statements about him Kimbro filed in Houston a criminal libel charge against Evans.

The Commercial Appeal

LUFKIN MAN FILES SUIT AGAINST KLAN

The Houston Post

Associated Press Report.

LUFKIN, Texas, Aug. 22.—Damages of $100,000 was asked in a suit filed here today against the Ku Klux Klan by Mrs. Jessie Wiley, whose husband, Ben Wiley, joints in the action, on the ground of alleged defamation of character. The petition charges that klan "did without any cause circulate and cause to be circulated reports of improper conduct against plaintiff," and makes specific denial of such alleged reports.

Plaintiff also alleges that her husband, Ben Wiley, was seized and brutally beaten and disgraced on or about July 20, 1921.

STARKEY PLEA IS DENIED

The Houston Post

Faces Second Trial in Eastland For Death Of Pet Brown

8-29-23

KU KLUX ISSUE BEING RAISED

Houston, Texas

Judge Promises Impartial Jury; Veniremen Examined

EASTLAND, Texas, Aug. 28.—Change of venue was denied by Judge Davenport of the Ninety-first district court at 3:50 p. m. Tuesday in the case of L. J. Starkey, charged with the murder of Elmer D. (Pet) Brown who was killed at his construction camp east of Cisco last May, and for the second time Starkey faces trial in Eastland county. His first

trial, held two months ago, resulted in a hung jury.

Judge Davenport stated that it was the desire of the court and State to protect the rights of the defendant in every case and that such would be done in this particular case.

The judge stated he was slow in believing that any man, merely from reading newspaper reports of this case, could be prejudiced so as to not be able to give a fair and impartial trial.

Due to the huge crowd that crowded the corridors and aisles Tuesday afternoon, the judge asked that the sheriff keep all seated and keep the windows clear. With the afternoon session, the defense introduced but a few witnesses to show that a prejudice existed in this county.

The State used five witnesses in rebuttal testimony and closed its case against the motion.

J. E. Givens and B. L. Lay of Eastland were used by the defense and both testified that in their opinion the wide publicity given the case would cause trouble in securing a jury in Eastland county to try the defendant.

The State rebuttal witnesses were L. W. Flewellen, city judge of Ranger; John Irwin of Cisco, J. Frank Dean of Gorman, R. C. Underwood of Gorman and Judge J. J. Butts of Cisco.

Night Session Likely.

Both sides closed their testimony at 3 p. m. Tuesday, and were allowed 15 minutes each in which to discuss the case.

Defense Attorney Patterson stressed the allegation that there existed in Eastland county a combination of men who were seeking to send Starkey to the penitentiary.

Judge Burkett of the State counsel alleged that the defense witnesses had not a single time stated they knew of such a combination and that out of about 40 witnesses used by defense 11 of them stated in cross examination that in their opinion a jury should be able to render a fair and impartial trial in this case.

The case was called ready for trial at 3:50 andthe examination of veniremen began. Night sessions will in all probability be held.

The Ku Klux Klan issue was brought into the testimony of Tuesday morning which had to do entirely with the question of whether there was a possibility of Starkey getting a fair trial in Eastland county.

First witness on the stand Tuesday morning when court reconvened was S. J. Vaughn of Cisco, a retired Methodist minister. He is not a member of the klan he stated. But in discussing the Starkey case, he said, he had heard the klan issue mentioned. Due to so much publicity and the klan and anti-klan issue in the case he declared he would like to see the case removed from this county.

Mr. Vaughn stated he had supported Starkey in his race for constable.

In cross examination by State Attorney Burkett, he stated that if he were chosen as a juror he could lay aside all reports that he had heard and render the defendant a fair and impartial trial. He stated, on question from the State, that he did not know any conspiracy existing in the county and Cisco seeking to send Starkey to the penitentiary.

J. H. Duke of Sabana community, some ten miles southwest of Cisco, stated that he had heard the case discussed intensively. He stated that the majority of the people were against Starkey. Duke said he is not a member of the klan. He did not think Starkey could get a fair and impartial trial. When asked by State Attorney Burkett if after laying all reports aside and abiding by the law and evidence he could render a fair and impartial trial as a juror, he answered in the affirmative. The witness stated that he did not contribute to the Starkey fund and had never been approached on the matter.

Juryman Indicted.

N. M. Garrett of Eastland stated that he had heard the case discussed over the county and had heard the Ku Klux Klan discussed in connection. He also said he had heard that one of the grand jurymen of the first trial had been indicted. When questioned by defendant Attorney W. B. Patterson, he testified to seeing demonstration in the court room at the first trial in June. He had seen a woman laughing and nudging another when the defendant was testifying in his own behalf.

J. A. Cheatum of Eastland, oil man, was next on the stand and stated that he had heard some discussion but that, if chosen as a juror, he could abide by the evidence and render a fair and impartial verdict.

B. P. Cozart of Scranton stated that he heard case discussed in his community and had heard opinions on both sides. When asked by defense whether or not he saw a demonstration in the court room during the other trial, he said that while one of Brown's negroes was testifying and seemed to be balled up as how to answer questions fired at him by attorneys, that a woman would nod her head.

He stated, however, that he did not see the negro look at the women. Cozart said he had contributed to a Starkey fund, to keep him from resigning when Starkey stated that he could not make an honest living without some help from law abiding citizens of the county. He contributed two dollars to the funds, he stated.

Pastor Testifies.

H. B. Ellis of Scranton, pastor of the Methodist church, next on the stand, said that the case had been discussed there. He said the klan issue had been mentioned in the case in his community. He expressed the opinion that such a prejudice existed in the county, that Starkey could not get a fair trial in the county. The minister had been a member of the klan but had only attended one meeting. He also said he had helped support the Starkey fund. He said he had heard that Starkey was a klansman and had talked to him before he was summoned.

Joe Hansal of Gorman, a drug clerk, was next on the stand. He said he had been a klansman but was not a member now.

W. W. Speer of Carden, a merchant, said that the case had been discussed extensively in that community, and both klan and anti-klan had been mentioned in the case and he said in his opinion it would be hard to secure a jury.

A. F. Miller of Scranton stated that he saw a demonstration in the court room at the former trial, saw the woman nodding her head. He was not a klansman he testified, and had never subscribed to a fund for Starkey.

Is Klan Issue.

Walter Gilbert of Carbon stated that, in his opinion, the case was a Ku Klux Klan issue straight through. Here the Eastland County Constitutional club was brought into discussion. He stated that he had attended a meeting at Cisco, but was not a member yet. He said he believed Starkey could get as fair a trial here as in any other county.

S. K. Mitchell of Carbon said that 7[illegible] per cent of the people he talked w[illegible] had fixed opinion, and held out that he did not think the defendant could get a fair trial.

John Gorman of Carbon, merchant, stated that in his opinion that he could not get a fair trial as the Ku Klux Klan issue was involved and negro witnesses in the case had prejudiced the people. He admitted membership in the klan. He said he had not an opinion made for or against the case, and believed the defendant might be able to secure a fair trial here.

Roy Camp, of Carbon, a barber, stated that he was a member of the klan and had contributed a small amount to the Starkey defense fund, and was in favor of Starkey.

E. M. Nance of Rising Star, merchant, said that discussion was heard there but that he thought a jury should be found here to render a fair trial.

Joe Norton of Olden stated that he believed the defendant would not be able to secure a fair trial here.

Judge A. Freeman of Ranger, a member of the County Constitutional club was next on stand, and testified that he had heard a speech made by Judge Butts of Cisco at a meeting held at Ranger sometime ago about Starkey.

Scott Key, attorney of Eastland, one of the executive members of this organization, was then called to the stand. Both witnesses testified that it was not the principle of that organization to work againt Starkey, and that it had been organized before the Starkey case came up.

Frank J. Huey, publisher of the Cisco Daily News, stated on the stand that he believed Starkey would get as fair trial in Eastland county as he would in any other county, and further stated that, in his opinion, any jury from any county that would not convict Starkey was a sorry county.

Dr. Bettis, a physician of Cisco, was next on the stand and stated that he believed that there was a prejudice existing against the defendant and believed that he could not receive a fair trial in this county. Said he had heard men say that Starkey's neck should be broken.

Uncle Sol Eppler of Cisco, a blacksmith, was called to the stand and stated that he was always on the streets of Cisco and that he heard the case discussed often and believed that prejudice existed.

J. A. Reese of Cisco, manager of the land department of the Texas company, was placed on the stand by the defense and stated that he believed that prejudice existed in Eastland county against the defendant and did not believe that a jury could be picked that would render a fair trial. Asked by Burkett if he was a klansman, said "No," but after a moment or two of silence stated that he had been, over a year ago, and had visited a meeting only once, but did not see Starkey there.

Amarillo Sheriff is Arrested; Port Arthur Victims Tell of Assault; Excitement Passes

The Houston Post

Davidson Renews Probe At Somerville as Neff Returns to Helm of State at Austin

8-19-23

Associated Press Report.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 18.—Texas rangers, known the nation over as guardians of law and order, tonight were dispersed over the State investigating a series of kidnapings and floggings during the past few nights.

Houston Texas

Reports of floggings have reached the State executive offices from Texarkana, at the northeast corner of the State, to Amarillo in the Panhandle, more than 500 miles away; at Wichita Falls in the north central portion, and at Port Arthur on the Gulf.

Acting Governor T. W. Davidson today ordered a detachment of rangers to Port Arthur where two men were kidnaped in front of the police station last night, flogged and turned loose. Mr. Davidson says he probably would order rangers to Wichita Falls, near where Lonnie Davis, a farmer, was seriously lashed with a wet rope by five unmasked men late Wednesday night. Rangers permanently located there were ordered to Amarillo but undoubtedly will be recalled, the acting governor commented tonight.

Sheriff Arrested.

Ranger Captain Frank Hamer reported from Amarillo the arrest of Sheriff Less Whitaker of Potter county on charges of conspiracy to commit a felony and of having been an accomplice in an assault with a prohibited weapon.

The rangers were ordered to Amarillo in connection with the flogging of E. E. McDonald Wednesday night.

Reports from Texarkana have reached officials of the alleged whipping of Miss Ollie Tucker, 14 years old.

Excitement following floggings at Amarillo, Wichita Falls and Port Arthur apparently had died down tonight, according to reports to Acting Governor Davidson. No official report had been made of the alleged Miss Tucker flogging as court records in Bowie county showed Leonard Johnson had paid a fine for the alleged act. Johnson was shot and wounded Thursday by M. M. Tucker, Miss Ollie's brother, and Johnson's brother, Clarence, killed.

No further disturbances were reported this evening, Lieutenant Governor Davidson announced.

Information reaching the governor's office that Clay and Carl Dunn of Port Arthur, originally reported killed, had been found at their homes suffering from the effects of floggings. Ranger Captain R. W. Aldrich left here today for Port Arthur to join Ranger Captain Roy Nichols from Marshall, in investigating the Port Arthur case.

Back to Lange Case.

Ranger R. W. McCormack has been detailed to investigate the beating of Lonnie Davis at Iowa Park, near Wichita Falls. Z. W. Davis, brother of the flogging victim, made the request for rangers. Davidson said he had talked over the long distance telephone with the Wichita county sheriff today.

Ranger Kountsman has been sent to Canyon City to replace Captain Hamer during the Rayne murder trial there. Captain Hamer will be free, Davidson announced, to return to Somerville in South Texas, to continue the investigation into the killing of Otto Lange by disguised persons on July 2. Hamer is expected to reach Austin Sunday.

Governor Neff reached Austin tonight and Mr. Davidson declared he would leave for his home at Marshall tomorrow morning.

A court of inquiry behind closed doors, conducted today at Amarillo by Justice C. G. Landis, with the aid of Texas rangers, had disclosed no striking developments, according to reports to the executive offices tonight.

TEXAS RANGERS ARREST SHERIFF IN LASH PROBE

The Houston Post

Amarillo, Texas, August 17.—(By the Associated Press.)—Sheriff Less Whitaker of Potter county, was placed under arrest shortly before nine o'clock tonight on complaints of conspiracy and accomplice filed by Texas Ranger Captain Frank Hamer, in connection with the kidnaping, tarring and feathering of E. E. McDonald, bridge worker, Wednesday.

Whitaker's bond was set at $2,500 on each charge by Justice C. G. Landis, which was made soon after.

Four arrests had been made in the case up to the time the sheriff was arrested.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Texas.

KU KLUX KLAN SCORNED BY BISHOP T. F. GAILOR

"Curse of Country," He Tells Lions Club Here.

FAVORS OAKVILLE REPORT

Commercial Appeal

Lions Club Committee Recommends $300,000 Bond Issue by City and County for Increased Facilities at T. B. Sanitarium.

12-27-22
Memphis, Tenn.

The Ku Klux Klan was denounced as "the curse of the country and an anti-society organization" yesterday by Bishop Thomas F. Gailor, speaking before the Lions Club of Memphis at their Hotel Gayoso noonday luncheon on the subject of "Positiveness of Action in Every Channel of Life."

Bishop Gailor recalled an incident some months ago in Dallas, Texas, when he saw 4,000 Knights of the Ku Klux Klan march in parade down one of the pricipal streets of the Texas metropolis. His sorching remark regarding this group of men came near the close of a talk in which he stressed that we should eliminate the "don'ts" in the advice which we give others, and substitute for them "positive 'do-s'." These marching knights, he said, carried banners favoring religious intolerance.

"The trouble, generally, with our religion," said Bishop Gailor, "is a prevalence of don'ts which has exhausted nearly all the spiritual possibilities of the nation. A man should be told to do a specific thing that is good (a positive virtue) rather than an attempt being made at the suppression of one of his faults. The fault will take care of itself, for the best way to be good is to do good things."

"The more life you have, the less possibilitity there is of disease," Bishop Gailor stated in his closing summary of an address which had presented the two opposed ideas of "activity and positives" and "passiveness and negatives."

Read Oakville Report.

"The Lions are doing a positive work with no anti-s," the bishop asserted in commenting on the report of the special Oakville Memorial Sanitarium investigating committee, chairmaned by Israel Peres, which recommended that the Lions' Club of Memphis advocate and push a $300,000 bond issue, equally by the city and county, for the addition of needed facilities at that institution.

The addition of two infirmaries to the present equipment at the Oakville Sanitarium is, in the opinion of the trustees, the first and immediate need of the institution of Memphis and of Shelby County. These buildings, the committee report says, should be of hollow tile and as near fireproof as possible. Three pavilions or open-air sleeping porches are also needed, it is said, one for white men, one for white women and a combination pavilion for negroes.

Possibly 20 per cent, it is estimated, of the city board of health's 2,000 recorded cases of tuberculosis in Memphis are children. No Memphis or Shelby County institution, the committee reports, will at the present time accept for treatment a child having tuberculosis of the throat or lungs in an active form. The trustees of the Oakville Memorial Sanitarium have provided a special tract of 10 acres for the building of a children's unit, and the investigating committee urgently recommends that this be done at once.

The sanitarium is now filled to its capacity of 150 patients, while there are nearly 200 awaiting their turn for admittance as improved or cured cases are discharged.

The governing board of the Lions' Club will meet today to consider action on the report which further recommends that the club devote its entire efforts during the next 90 days to the enlargement of the institution, and that in support of the bond issues, in case they are approved, a committee be appointed to aid in securing the necessary enabling acts from the next Legislature which meets shortly after the first of the year.

Mrs. Frank Hoyt Gailor, the bishop's daughter-in-law, was a guest of Lion Peres. The membership speaker of the luncheon was Walter Reinhardt, while Milton Knowlton and Adolph Steuterman furnished the musical entertainment. Lion H. J. M. Jorgensen gave an amusing report on the Christmas celebration at the Lions' Open Air School in North Memphis.

Bishop Gailor was a member of the Memphis Lions before leaving here for New York several years ago. He will again be a Memphis Lion now that he has returned to the Bluff City.

KLAN'S ACT DISAPPROVED.

Masked Men Give Negroes Cash and Then Lecture Them.

Commercial Appeal

AUSTIN, Texas, April 27.—Disapproval of the demonstration of the Ku Klux Klan in the house of representatives last night when a concert by the St. John Orphanage for Negroes was in progress, was voiced by Lieut. Gov. T. W. Davidson in a statement read into the journal of the Texas Senate this morning. He declared the incident to be "unfortunate and inopportune." 4-28-23

About 70 klansmen, in full regalia, entered the hall, presented the negro leader with a purse of money and delivered an address on the principles of the organization.

SOUTH RAVES AT POLA AND HER DARK LOVER

HOUSTON, TEX., June 16.—One of the greatest furores to have shaken the South in the last decade has been occasioned by the film "Bella Donna," featuring Pola Negri, the distinguished Polish actress. In this film, Mlle. Negri, the tragic heroine, deserts her English husband and falls in love with an extremely brown-skinned Egyptian.

Chicago Post 6/16/23

Although the film makes no allusion to the attachment of American white women to dark skinned Americans, it has been outlawed by practically every city in the South.

Particularly incensed is Colonel Mayfield, a "befo' de war rebel," who publishes a Ku Klux weekly known as Colonel Mayfield's Weekly here.

In a recent issue of his paper, the colonel has the following to say:

The first picture of the Polish vamp in America is an open insult to the nation. Chicago

It is a brazen propaganda for social equality. It is a stench in the nostrils of the Southland an affront to the Caucasian race.

Europe's alleged star should be sent back to Poland to twinkle among a people where the white instinct is not pronounced as it is in America, and with her should go the depraved second-hand clothing merchants who foisted the production on the American people.

The picture was barred from Houston by the local censor board and permitted entry, over their protest by the mayor of Houston.

Thank God for the censor board, and —well, you can guess my sentiments for the mayor.

Egyptian the Hero

The story of "Bella Donna," Pola Negri's dirty play, deals with the mad infatuation of a white woman for a dark-skinned North African, yclept an Egyptian.

Those who saw the play witnessed the horrible and revolting spectacle of a white woman, clinging in the arms of a colored man. The white face of the woman melting into the passionate countenance of the black man, and those Jews made the Egyptian good and black, as if to vent some ancient grudge.

The picture is an insult to all Americans and a direct thrust at the Southland. 6-16-23

I told you some time ago that the depraved and degraded bunch of Kikes who control the movie industry of this country had deliberately and with malice aforethought planned to break down the moral life of Protestant America with the subtle and convincing propaganda of the screen. I told you how, inch by inch, they dragged the heroes and heroines of the youth of this land into the utter depths of sin, depravity and human nakedness. I told you of the foul and immoral lessons they daily schooled into the children of this land and I predicted then that the day was coming when they would seek to carry that degradation to further depths by introducing the Negro on the screen to act in conjunction with white people and attempt to foist that on a white Protestant race for whom they seem to have nothing but contempt. I told you it was coming, and here is its approach. Already Negroes are being given roles in screen plays, more and more they are intruding into the plays and the latest step is the love affair of a white woman with a black man.

Ye Gods!

Is it conceivable that such a play could be presented in the Old South?

Worse than that, open insult follows rapidly on the heels of displayed immorality.

This bulletin is flashed on the screen. Read, white sons of the South—read it and reflect. Read it again and again, and see to what revolting depths the depraved Jews have dragged the moving pictures.

Read and Reflect

"WHITE SKINNED LADIES WILL FLIRT WITH BROWN SKINNED MEN WHEN THEIR HUSBANDS ARE AWAY."—Pola Negri in "Bella Donna."

So help me God, that bulletin was flashed on the screen in the leading theater in the city of Houston. So help me God, that foul and blasphemous lie was sent over America by the depraved and conscienceless Jews of Hollywood.

Where are the thunderbolts of Jove?

Where is the manhood of the Old South?

The South has never been safe from the Negro rape fiend. We have hung them by their necks, we have burned them at the stake, and still no woman is safe beyond the range of her husband's rifle.

Jews Criticised

Conditions have ever been deplorable in the South, watch as we would along this line and now comes the Jewish propaganda that

"White-skinned ladies will flirt with brown-skinned men when their husbands are away."

That brutal lie and that dirty play will lead more Negroes to the funeral pyre than all of the other influences that ever combined to lure the black man to death for ravishing.

That dirty lie will play upon the lips of ten million Negroes now dreaming of social equality; that dirty play will stir up more turmoil and strife than all the influences of rabid Negro papers ever published in the history of America.

At this time when the colored man is chafing under the lash of incendiary writers, goading him to impossible dreams of social equality, Pola Negri's dirty play will lure him to extremes that lead but to the tomb.

Jews Hate K. K. K.

And that is but the beginning of the Jewish assault upon social equality. They hate the Ku Klux Klan; they have no interest in nor love for the Gentile race, and the batteries of their tremendous power are turned to social equality. They think, in their money-crazed lunacy, that they can get away with it. They will send out kindred pictures to Pola Negri's bestial act. They will have white men wildly infatuated with saddle-colored women; they will do anything under God Almighty's sun to degrade the Protestant people.

Pola Negri's play was barred from Houston and Mayor Holcombe overrode his censor board and permitted it to be shown here.

Falls Madly in Love

It is the story of a white woman who falls in love with an Egyptian coon, and is despoiled by him in his tent, and then goes madly in love with him, meets him nightly, and to make the picture more hellish, if that were possible, the white woman is spurned and kicked by the coon, while she swoons pleading at his feet.

Pictures of that kind are going to cause more bloodshed in the South than flowed during the Civil War.

The manhood of the South will not stand for such stuff.

It is a specie of propaganda that must and will be stopped RIGHT NOW.

There is a line beyond which the propaganda of the depraved Kike can never pass, with all of his power and wealth.

Klan Stages Open Air Initiation at Yoakum

Houston Post 6/23/23

YOAKUM, Texas, May 31.—The first open air naturalization ceremony to be witnessed in this section under the auspices and staging of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan was offered between Yoakum and Cuero. A large private pasture was used.

Those visiting the scene estimate 1500 as the number of automobiles parked along the staked territory and fully 200 candidates initiated into the order. The American flag and fiery cross were much in evidence. It is stated several klans were represented.

A heavy rain broke up the affair. Fully 25 autos picked up tacks, the large roofing paper variety, en route to Yoakum, and boards containing large nails were found nailed to several bridges. Many auto tires were damaged and some cars suffered two and three punctures at the time.

MEXICAN SEVERELY FLOGGED NEAR BRYAN

Commercial Appeal

Dragged From Bed by Six Unmasked Men.

Memphis Tenn. Aug. 30, 1923.

BRYAN, Texas, Aug. 29.—Manuel N. Moon, 35, Mexican student, living three miles north of Bryan, was dragged from his bed last night by six unmasked men and severely flogged. His bed was on the front porch of his home. Five men are under arrest. Moon who is married and has two children, knows of no reason for the whipping.

PROCLAMATION CREATING KAMELIA

(The Woman's Organization)

American Woman

Seven years ago the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan were organized by myself and chartered under the laws of the State of Georgia as a patriotic, fraternal and benevolent order. From a very small beginning the order has grown until it is established in every state in the Union, and its membership comprises a large part of the native-born, white, Protestant citizens of America. The membership of the organization from the beginning was narrowly restricted to such citizens only as could claim nativity in America, of white antecedents and of the Protestant Christian Faith. This order, so composed, has grown to its powerful present proportion, and is rapidly extending to embrace the entire population of the country, qualified to membership in the Order. San Antonio, Tex.

The order of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan was a dream of my youth and early manhood. The vision of years has been partly comsummated in the organization of men. This organization stands as impregnable as a tower in defense of our distintive American institutions and in resistance against every invasion that menaces our inheritance. 3/31/23

It was given to me, in the providence of Almighty God, with all of the limitations and restrictions of my humanity, to create by vision and to found in fact the Order of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. As Emperor and Imperial Wizard of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, I have invested in the organization all that I have, and all that I am, so completely that nothing has been reserved. My life has been built into this great American institution. Therefore, there are certain rights of supervision and regulation and control residing and inhering in me, as the creator and founder of the organization which I shall continue to exercise as long as mortal life shall last. To the administration of details and the conduct of routine affairs, others have been from time to time assigned. But my relation to the organization as creator and founder has been unchanged and is unchangeable.

In the course of Human events, the time has now come when the foundation shall be laid for the consummation of the other part of my early vision. Always in my dream of a great renewal of Americanism and the reclamation of all that we have lost by alien and enemy invasion, there was the contemplation of a great woman's organization, adhering to the same principles, committed to the same purposes and impelled by the same motives as the organization of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. For a considerable period the demand upon me for an organization of women has increased until the demand has become a clamor from well nigh every section of the United States. A response to the appeal of the earnest, devoted, patriotic women of America cannot longer be deferred. They must take their place alongside the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and co-operate with them in all their worthy movement and co-ordinate their activities with all their noble enterprises, helping to save the white man's civilization on the American continent, and thereby saving the white man's civilization throughout the world.

It is my peculiar privilege and honor, and one of the proudest moments of my life, now and here, to proclaim the creation and the foundation of the Woman's Organization, to be known as "KAMELIA," and in making this proclamation, to declare as the founder and creator of the KAMELIA my official designation and title to be El Magus.

This organization of the KAMELIA shall have the same deep concern, the same investment of resources, the same unreserved devotion to its growth and prosperity as has characterized me in my relation to the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. From time to time directions, mandates and edicts shall be sent by me to the organization and, within a short space of time, the ritualistic work for the KAMELIA will be communicated.

Meantime, let there be an immediate response on the part of native-born, white Protestant women of America above the age of eighteen years to the uplifted ideals of American citizenship. Altogether, let there be a new consecration to the American home, to the American Government and to the American creed of Christianity as taught by the Protestant Church.

Given under my hand and seal from the Krown Kourt of El Magus, on this, the twenty-second day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-three.

(Signed) WILLIAM JOSEPH SIMMONS,
El Magus.

OFFICIALS INDICTED ON FLOGGING CHARGE

Commercial Appeal

Oklahoma and Texas Produce Klan Sensations.

WINKED AT WHIPPINGS

Oklahoma Charges Hundreds of Klansmen Attended Flogging. Gov. Walton Asks Tulsa Officials to Step Down.

Memphis, Tenn.

(By the Associated Press).

AMARILLO, Texas, Sept. 12.—Indictments against Sheriff Less Whitaker, County Attorney Henry Ford and four other men in connection with the recent flogging here of E. T. McDonald were today returned by the Potter grand jury. Whitaker and Ford are charged with misconduct in office, while the other four men are charged with assault with a prohibited weapon.

(By The Associated Press.)

SHAWNEE, Okla., Sept. 12.—Flogging charges involving the Ku Klux Klan were filed here late today by County Attorney Claude Hendon against C. M. Reber, former major of the Oklahoma National Guard, and Malcolm Couch, formerly chief of the Shawnee fire department. 9-13-23

The county attorney alleges that Reber and Couch directed the abduction and whipping of Claude McCanon and Frank Cole, local taxicab drivers, in an alfalfa field near Shawnee, on or about March 10, 1922.

Three or four hundred Ku Klux Klansmen took part in the flogging party, the information alleges.

Reber, it is alleged, was in charge of the mob. It is charged that he wore the regalia of the K. K. K., with a black mask, and was armed with two revolvers which he had obtained from the National Guard.

9-13-23

In Regular Session.

County Attorney Hendon asserted that he had sworn statements in his possession to the effect that the whipping of McCanon and Cole was planned and ordered by the klan in its regular session, and that these plans were revealed to Ira Sims, local chief of police, who declared that he favored such action and would not interfere with the proceedings in any way.

The county attorney's statement alleges that Chief Sims agreed to detail his men in different parts of the city on the night of the whipping so that they could not perchance interrupt the flogging plans.

Other officers and members of the klan and several city officials are said to have taken part in the flogging, Hendon alleges.

His office has not yet obtained sufficient evidence to warrant their arrest, however, he said.

Commercial Appeal

(By The Associated Press.)

TULSA, Okla., Sept. 12.—Declaring that Tulsa County's three jury commissioners, sheriff and police commissioner of Tulsa are dominated by the Ku Klux Klan, Gov. J. C. Walton today demanded the resignations of the jury commissioners and asked a committee of citizens to call upon the sheriff and police commissioner to retire, giving the terms on which he will revoke his martial law order here.

The governor, who came here today to make a personal survey of military rule presented his terms at a conference with a delegation of representative business men which lasted more than two hours. After the meeting a committee was formed to negotiate further with the governor. There was no indication as to whether the executive's proposals were acceptable.

Declaring that Tulsa's courts, jury commission and other officials are "in the hands of a secret organization" Gov. Walton stated at the conference "We have reached the point where the issue is the survival of invisible government or the permanency of our own visible government. I am going to clean that situation up if I have to stand out alone and let them shoot at me."

Proof of the governor's charges was asked by Judge L. M. Poe, in behalf of the courts, who declared he was reluctant to believe were true, with his knowledge of the integrity of the bench. When conclusive evidence is presented, he said, he felt the people would agree to the changes asked by the governor.

"I am just as anxious to get the soldiers out of Tulsa and eliminate martial law here as any citizen in this room," Gov. Walton told the conference.

"The invoking of martial law in your fair city involved nothing whatever of a personal nature on my part.

"An investigation developed that your courts, jury commission and some of your other officials were in the hands of a secret organization. It was found that your civil officials made no attempt whatever to stop mob violence. In fact, they encouraged it in some instances.

"Whether the Ku Klux Klan is responsible for this alarming condition is not the question. Had any other organization been responsible my attitude would have been the same.

Flogged Even Women.

"It is a certain fact that there are in this community bands of men who have taken people of all classes out, even women, and flogged them in defiance of law. That must be stopped.

"We have reached the point, gentlemen, where the issue is survival of invisible government or the permanency of our own visible government. I want to say to you that I am going to clean that situation up if I have to stand out alone and let them shoot at me in order to do so.

"I don't believe we are going to be able to clean up here with the present police commissioner, present klan sheriff or present jury commission. With these officials in power and this commission selecting the juries, I don't believe we are going to get convictions of those already arrested on whipping charges, no matter how strong the evidence we present.

"That state of affairs is not right and I am not going to permit it to exist if the situation can be remedied. I want it so every citizen, even the most humble, will get full protection against mob violence under the law.

"Since this cannot happen with these men in office, I believe you good, representative citizens, who are for law enforcement and who have the interests of your city at stake, should go to them and ask them to resign.

"Then I am going to ask you to put others in their places who are neither klan nor anti-klan, but will go down the line for law enforcement, whether it be against mob violence or against the ordinary statutory crimes.

Not the Only Place.

"Tulsa is not the only place where these serious conditions exist. There are many others in the state. Oklahoma County (Oklahoma City) is one of the worst. In fact, the head and the front of this opposition to law and order is there. Before we are through we expect to clean up those places too, if it remains necessary.

"This state and county must be put in a position so mob violence can be stamped out and law and order enforced. When that is done here I will take the military out of Tulsa immediately.

Ouster proceedings against Henry W. Kiskaddon, the police commissioner, already have been prepared by the state attorney general's department on grounds of mistreatment of police prisoners. The charges have not yet been filed, however.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Texas.

KLANSMEN GATHER FOR DALLAS FAIR; WIZARD IS THERE

Houston

Whole Day's Program Turned Over to Texas Ku Klux

Houston Post

Associated Press Report.

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 23.—The arrival of Imperial Wizard Hiram W. Evans and his personal staff and members of the kloncillum of the Ku Klux Klan, this evening foreshadowed Ku Klux Klan day at the State Fair of Texas here Wednesday.

Brown Harwood, imperial klazik; H. K Ramsey, imperial kilgrapp; F. L. Savage, imperial klaklonsel; Judge C. J. Orbison, imperial klokard, were in the party.

10-24-23

The first event on the Klan day program will be the formal dedication of the New Hope cottage for foundlings, built by Dallas klansmen. Mayor Blaylock of Dallas will deliver the principal address.

The Oklahoma klansmen will meet at 11:30 o'clock and Wizard Evans will speak at 1:30 o'clock. A klan football game and athletic events are scheduled in the afternoon, while a public initiation will be held at night. A downtown celebration will close the festivities to be engaged in by klansmen from many States.

The Stars and Bars of the Confederacy scored today, set aside for the "boys in gray" and the tune of "Dixie" was heard over the fair grounds.

Panting bronchos, bellows of maddened steers and clatter of hoofs in the arena, accompanied by calls of "Stay in there, cowboy!" marked the third day's rodeo. So far six persons have been injured, two of them seriously.

Former Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois was the principal speaker at the fair as a guest of the Fair association, the Holstein Breeders association and other organizations today.

Sitting tight, high up on the driver's seat of the "Wolfville and Red Dog Stage," the former governor waved his hat in response to the cheers of nearly ten thousand Texans in the grandstand.

The rodeo was on and Mr. Lowden was in the best of spirits. Cy Cullen, native Texan, drove the ancient coach.

Mrs. Lowden occupied a box in the grandstand and watched her husband with the greatest of interest.

TEXANS TO PUT KLAN BEFORE THE SENATE AS NATIONAL ISSUE

Will Charge Its Political Dominance in Move to Keep Mayfield Out.

ALLEGE THREATS TO VOTERS

Declare Election Machinery Seized, Ballots Printed, Big Sum Spent by Knights.

HEFLIN FOR THE DEFENSE

Klansmen Say He Will Retaliate by Seeking to Unseat Lodge—Mayfield Shows Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Oct. 26.—The Senate will have to meet the Ku Klux Klan issue in the next session of Congress. It is a matter of common knowledge that a very considerable number of Senators, most of them from States in which the Klan has developed great strength, have been hoping that they would be spared this ordeal at least until after the 1924 election has passed into history.

N. Times

Such, however, will not be the case, for it is the intention of the men who are behind the move to unseat Earle B. Mayfield, the Ku Klux Senator from Texas, to bring that question before the Senate soon after the Congress assembles on Dec. 3.

10-27-23

The Mayfield case, in the opinion of those who are familiar with the evidence which is to be submitted to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, is destined to create an even greater interest in the nation than did that of ex-Senator Truman H. Newberry of Michigan. The evidence which will be submitted to the Senate by Bailey, Nichols & Bailey of Dallas, who will direct the fight to unseat Mayfield, will place before the country what is declared to be irrefutable evidence of how the Klan works when it sets out to elect one of the hooded brothers to high office.

In advance of its presentation to the Senate it is not now possible to disclose some of the most important of the charges which will be submitted, charges involving intimidation of voters, the taking over of the election machinery in important counties by the Klan, the spending of a vast sum of money many times in excess of the $10,000, which is the maximum permitted under the Texas law, and, as a climax, the submission of documentary evidence which, it is alleged, will prove beyond all reasonable doubt that Mayfied was before and after his election a member in good standing of the Klan. Mayfield will contend that he resigned from the Klan prior to the election.

Says Klan Relies on Heflin.

At the big Klan mobilization in Dallas on Wednesday the Mayfield case was continually under discussion. One of the most prominent of the Klansmen in Dallas County told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that the Klan will back Mayfield to the limit.

"And if they unseat him," he decared, "we will send him right back."

Another Klansman who was present, a man who holds a high State office, said that Mayfield would not be without friends in the Senate. Asked to identify these friends, he mentioned just one Senator who, he said, was going to resist all efforts to unseat Mayfield.

The Senator he named is Heflin of Alabama who, according to the Klansmen, will move to investigate and unseat Senator Lodge in the event the move to declare Mayfield's election null and void comes to a vote in the Senate.

"What will you do in the event there is no evidence warranting the unseating of Mr. Lodge," the Klan spokesman was asked.

"Oh," he replied, "we will leave that to Heflin."

It was recalled that during the Newberry fight the Senator who spoke more often than any other Senator, the Senator who was the most bitter in his denunciation of Mr. Newberry, was Mr. Heflin of Alabama.

"Will Senator Heflin vote to seat Mayfield if the charges against him are proved?" the Klan spokesman was asked. "Will he be so inconsistent as to vote to seat Mayfield under such circumstances in view of the stand he took in the Newberry fight?"

"We can't say; ask Heflin," was the reply.

The Klan is also counting on support from certain Senators whose terms expire in 1925. It is not expected that all of these Senators will espouse the cause of the Texan, but they are expected to use their influence to keep the matter in committee and off the floor of the Senate, at least during the first session, which is expected to adjourn a few weeks in advance of the meeting of the national conventions.

Peddy's Counsel Confident.

10-27-23

On the other hand Luther B. Nichols, of Bailey, Nichols & Bailey, who will personally represent George E. B. Peddy of Houston, who was Mayfield's opponent in the election of 1922, told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that his case is complete and the evidence is ready for submission to the committee on Privileges and Elections.

"I cannot discuss that evidence in advance of its production before the committee," said Mr. Nichols, "but I can assure you that every charge we make will be substantiated. There will be no hearsay evidence or guess work in this case. Once this mass of evidence, which will be backed up by Texans of the highest standing, is before the committee we will be content, for then we are absolutely certain that even those who now oppose us will have to admit the truth and justice of our case."

Mr. Nichols declared that the issue in this matter of Peddy vs. Mayfield, involving as it does the whole Klan issue must be met, and he is confident that the Senate will not fail to meet it squarely and fairly when the time comes.

Mr. Bailey declared that despite Mayfield's assertion that he had resigned from the Klan he attended many Klan meetings after that declaration, that the Grand Dragon on Texas is on record as subsequently endorsing him as a klansman.

It will be charged in behalf of Mr. Peddy that in certain counties the Klan not only took over the management of elections but that it actually had printed and delivered to voting precincts 75,000 ballots on which appeared the name of Mayfield and the name of Pelly was missing.

State Committee Threat Alleged.

Documentary evidence will be submitted which it is declared will conclusively prove that the Democratic State Committee threatened with party excommunication any Democrat who dared to vote for Mr. Peddy, the Independent Democrat-Republican candidate.

It will also be charged that in certain counties election officers who were of the Klan, printed Mayfield's name on the ballot, that in other counties they pasted Mayfield "stickers" on the ballot, while in other counties they wrote with pen or pencil the name of the Klan candidate. In these counties Mayfield's name had been left off the ballot because of a court injunction.

Mr. Mayfield is said to realize the seriousness of the predicament he is in. He conferred a few days ago with Senator Morris Shephard and when the conference was over Mr. Shephard was asked if he had anything to say about the Mayfield contest.

"I can't say anything now," he replied. "But I am doing a lot of thinking."

Mr. Shephard, who is not a klansman, comes up for election next year, and all Texas is waiting for his decision in the Mayfield matter. He is admittedly one of the most conscientious men in the Senate, and his brother-in-law, Cullen F. Thomas of Dallas, who was a candidate for the Senate nomination against Mayfield, is one of the leading anti-klansmen of the State. Mr. Thomas was prominent among those who welcomed Senator Underwood to Dallas yesterday.

Other Senators from States in which the Klan has shown commanding strength, and who come up for election next year, are Robinson in Arkansas, Owen in Oklahoma, McNary in Oregon, Capper in Kansas and Harrison in Mississippi. Like Mr. Shephard, these Senators have so far pursued a policy of silence so far as the Mayfield case is concerned.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
OCTOBER 29, 1923

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE TEXAS KLAN.

It may be that the Ku Klux Klan in Texas has some more admirable purpose in view than is to be gathered from Lieut. Gov. Davidson's rehearsal of what the organization has been doing lately in his State. No evidence is available on that point. The Klan, by its own proclamation, is against Negroes, Jews and Catholics. By what means it intends to suppress them the proclamation leaves to the imagination. Whether the order is bound to stop at injustice to members of these three groups is also left to surmise—and to an examination of the evidence.

The evidence indicates that the Klan in Texas has quietly extended its intolerance to everybody it dislikes, irrespective of race or religion. It is now a secret society out to terrorize the community in its own interest. Some of its outstanding recent accomplishments, according to Lieut. Gov. Davidson, are the murder of a respectable workman named Otto Lange, the wounding of his daughter and the beating of his mother into submission with pistol butts; also the shooting of a merchant in front of his store, the flogging of a venerable Baptist minister, an assault on a man named E. T. McDonald, mob revenge on several citizens in the neighborhood of Port Arthur, the whipping of a drug clerk at Wichita Falls with copper wire, bits of which were found in his wounds, and a series of other outrages less specifically described. In no single case was the motive of the Klan traceable to the three prejudices named in the speech of the Imperial Wizard as fundamental Klan doctrine.

Despicable as are the stated principles of the Klan, its practice in Texas is, if such a thing is possible, worse. Its one activity is pure hoodlumism, human depravity in its most vicious and dangerous form. It is a Government by the worst—and at present it is governing Texas. How long will Texas endure so complete humiliation?

ILLITERACY AND INTOLERANCE.

The Imperial Wizard has spoken. The great gathering of the Klan in Texas furnished him his platform, and from it the former Atlanta dentist read the speech which, he confided to his friends, he had spent five months in writing. Evidently he regards it as the whole gospel of the Ku Klux Klan. Yet no one can read it without somehow associating it with his former occupation, in which he doubtless inflicted the usual amount of suffering upon the victims in his chair. One is reminded of the lady who asked the poet ROGERS why he was always saying such disagreeable things. He replied: "My dear, I have a very weak

"voices and if I didn't say disagree-
"able things no one would take the
"trouble to listen to me." The Imperial Wizard gives the impression of a speaker who knows that his words will not carry far unless he makes them as disagreeable as possible.

After jumping together Negroes, Jews and Catholics as the elements of our population upon which the Klan declares war in the name of pure and undefiled Americanism, the Wizard came out strong on illiteracy. He was shocked by the great numbers of people who cannot read or write in Italy, in Spain, in Greece and Bulgaria. This is peculiarly delightful coming from a Southern man. The South can hold its own in the matter of illiteracy, as the army statistics showed, and has been notoriously backward in providing the means of public education. Unfair discrimination against negroes in sharing the school funds has long been a ground of complaint in several Southern States. If the Imperial Wizard would buckle to the task of increasing the number of literates among the colored people, a part of his objection to them would be removed. But, of course, it is much easier to rail at other countries.

It apparently never occurred to the Imperial Wizard to ask if there are not some things worse than illiteracy. According to the soundest American tradition, intolerance is one of them. A citizen who can read but who shuts his mind to the meaning of what he reads may be more undesirable than an illiterate person who accepts and acts upon the general principles of human brotherhood and of hearty co-operation in the work of building up the country in all that makes for its prosperity and peace and stability. There are some fundamental qualities of civic character which are more important than a knowledge of books. It does not require a scholar to understand the great experiment in democracy which has been tried all these years in the United States. Its best hope of success lies in valuing a man for what he is and can do, rather than for his learning, and above all in the spirit of friendly sympathy with all sorts and conditions of men. Nothing could in reality be more un-American than the unthinking and ferocious intolerance which the Ku Klux Klan is at present making one of its cardinal doctrines. It exhibits ignorance enough, but we could endure a great deal more of this provided that it would recognize the fact that all Americans are in the same boat, and that they will never reach their destination safely unless they insist upon fair play all around and a considerate and tolerant treatment of their fellows.

(By The Associated Press.)

HONEY ISLAND, Texas, Aug. 25.—No arrests had been made late today in connection with the flogging and tarring and feathering Thursday night of a man giving the name of Simmie Knapp, according to W. O. Williams, deputy sheriff of Hardin County, sent here to investigate the affair. The officer said Knapp had a number of welts on his back, bearing out his claim to having been flogged with a whip. Tar and feathers were applied after the whipping and Knapp, wrapped in a sheet, was turned loose near an apostolic tabernacle about a mile from Honey Island.

Deputy Sheriff Williams said Knapp told him the men who kidnaped him were dressed in white robes with something on their heads, that they parted in the middle to see. Knapp said he recognized a number of his assailants, but repudiated this assertion when asked before a justice of the peace to make complaint, according to Williams. Mistreatment of his 17-year-old wife and six-months-old baby was the reason assigned for his punishment by the masked band, Knapp said, according to Williams.

Sheriff Nelson spent part of today here investigating after the affair, returning to Kountz late today.

WAGONER, Okla., Aug. 25.—Acting on the report that the flogging of Ben Wagner, Wagoner County farmer, had occurred in this county instead of Tulsa, authorities today instituted criminal action against nine men on charges of riot. The defendants are those arrested in Tulsa following an investigation by a military court there. Informations filed in district court charging the men with having whipped Wagner, were signed by John S. Moss, Wagoner county attorney.

Warrants were issued and Sheriff Corgan left at once for Tulsa County to take the defendants into custody.

The men named are: Ben Sikes, Grover C. Sikes, Earl Sack, A. M. Galloway, W. M. Bills, Avery Barbour, T. V. Venator, W. M. Lewis, Hal Bensen, Dick Fisher and Harve Akers.

Both the Sikes, who are brothers, and Sack, pleaded guilty in Tulsa, and were sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the state penitentiary. Both admitted membership in the Ku Klux Klan.

It was thought probable that the will be taken before one of the three district judges into whose jurisdiction the cases have been moved and permitted to re-enter their pleas.

CONVICT KLUX IN TEXAS

GIVEN 2 YEARS AS A WHITE-CAPPER—FLOGGED WHITE MAN

Amarillo, Tex., Oct. 12, 1923—T. W. Stanford, alleged Ku Klux Klansman, was found guilty of a charge of white-capping in connection with the recent flogging of E. T. McDonald here. He was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. Defence counsel filed a motion for a new trial. The State charged that Stanford was leader of a band of masked men who first ordered McDonald to leave Amarillo and later flogged him.

The verdict of guilty was based on the third count of the indictment against Stanford, the jury reported. This count involved the wearing of alleged Ku Klux Klan robes by the men, which the jury held constituted a threat within itself. McDonald said the men wore robes the night they ordered him to leave the city.

KLAN SEEKS FACTS IN KIMBRO SUIT

Setting forth that it will be impossible to proceed with the suit against George D. Kimbro Jr., for an accounting without knowing the facts of the records kept by the defendant, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan have filed a motion "for discovery" to force Kimbro to reveal the contents of all records kept by him during the time he was grand goblin of the order.

Judge Charles E. Ashe has cited Kimbro to appear before him at 9 a. m. on Thursday, November 15, to show cause why he should not produce all books and records of the office for examination by officials of the order.

The motion sets forth that the records are now out of the State and in the hands of Kimbro's father in Baton Rouge, and that Kimbro has refused to allow the klan to inspect these records.

Books and records alluded to include the cash book and journal kept by the grand goblin, correspondence with king kleagles of various States under the jurisdiction of the defendant, together with check books showing remittances during the period Kimbro was grand goblin.

The klan's suit against Kimbro for $24,000 is set for trial November 15.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923. Tennessee.

Spying and Lawlessness.

The exalted cyclops or one of the speakers at the Ku Klux meeting Thursday evening stated that telegrams had been sent from The Commercial Appeal office Tuesday night in an effort to get something on Rev. Spurgeon, who is one of their imported orators.

One telegram was sent to New York, the other to Denver, based upon statements that this orator made here and recently in Knoxville, that the Associated Press was a Catholicized institution and that an Associated Press man had conferred with others when he was beaten up in Denver. The managing editor of the Denver Post was asked the particulars as to the alleged beating. The Associated Press was asked as to its investigation about the charge. These telegrams were sent by the Postal Telegraph Company. An answer came in from The Denver Post the next morning and from the New York office of the Associated Press in the afternoon.

11-3-23

There seems to be an underground spying system between the Ku Klux organization and someone in the office of the Postal Telegraph Company.

There was nothing that required concealment in the two telegrams that were sent, no necessity of concealment in the replies received. They were sent because they bore on news sources of papers. We are printing both replies in full. The first is from Mr. Frederick Roy Martin, general manager of the Associated Press, with headquarters in New York. Mr. Martin is the executive chief of this organization, the president being Mr. Noyes of Washington. This telegram should stop the reiterated charge of Klux orators that the Associated Press is dominated by Catholics. It probably will not because the falsity of this assertion has been denounced time and again. Here is the telegram:

"Cooper away today. We refused to make inquiries religion directors, but a Missouri member did it and reports there is not a Catholic on the board. There is no executive officer or division superintendent who is a Catholic. Investigation Denver case revealed Associated Press man any action whatever therewith. Spurgeon kidnapped, April taken into country and beaten. Six men indicted, we have their names. Charge of Associated Press connection therewith preposterous."

The name Cooper in the telegram has reference to the fact that the inquiring telegram was sent to Kent Cooper, assistant general manager.

The telegram from the managing editor of the Denver Post is as follows:

"Spurgeon lectured in Denver April fifth, nineteeen fourteen, before Ku Klux was an issue. Night after his lecture he was kidnapped from local hotel in which he was stopping, taken outside Denver County and beaten up. Six men were arrested and were tried twice. In both trials juries disagreed. The gossip was that Knights of Columbus were back of kidnapping but that was only inference and gossip. I will be glad to furnish any other information you may desire"—Managing Editor Post.

In order that employes of companies may not be guilty of betraying their trusts and that the sin of spying be at least reduced any klucker hereafter interested may come this office and go through from day to day and inspect copies of all messages and all letters sent from The Commercial Appeal and sent to The Commercial Appeal on any sort of news or editorial business whatever.

To beat up any man is wrong, no matter what may be the provocation. A great wrong was done Mr. Spurgeon when he was beaten up and those who did it should have been punished. Nothing justifies men in breaking the law. That is why The Commercial Appeal has always opposed mobs, floggings, and lawlessness whether in a clan or out of a clan.

The Associated Press is composed of a large number of the daily papers. The directors are elected by the papers. The directors in turn elect officers and managers. It just so happens that no Catholic is on the board. One Jew out of 12 or 14 directors on the board, but America has no finer citizen nor patriot than Adolph Ochs.

Ninety-five per cent of the papers belonging to the Associated Press are owned by men who are Protestants. American daily newspapers are non-sectarian, but we believe their aggregate opinion on all questions is genuinely American, as Americanism is defined under the Constitution and Declaration of Independence.

Ignorance or Perversion?

The awarding of the Pulitzer medal to The Commercial Appeal seems to have jarred the mainspring in the mental apparatus of the editor of the weekly Sun-Times, published at Monette, Ark.

After using up two columns on the front page of his paper to successfully demonstrate his ignorance of the ethics and principles of journalism and show the possibilities of wilful perversion, the editor of the weekly apparently enjoyed a placid interval and stated the cause of his acute attack of mental indigestion in these words:

"What riled us was a miscarriage of justice in the profession of which we are a member."

He informs us that for 35 years he has held membership in the fourth estate. We shall not question his statement. It seems reasonable. We could cite instances where men have plodded along at a trade or a profession for more than 35 years without making progress.

It is true that in the majority of cases such a lengthy period of time is not required for human intelligence to suggest the impossibility of a square hole being plugged by a round peg. Nevertheless, there is yet hope. Sometimes a man may not find his proper sphere until the blood ceases to run hot and the brain cells are stored with a knowledge that silvers the thinning strands on the scalp.

For that reason we bid the "riled" brother be of good cheer. Now and then the best work of a man is done as he nears the three score and ten mark. Rare, we admit, but not so rare as to strangle the hope that springs eternal in the human breast.

But why should the editor of the Monette paper hold us responsible for his disappointments in life?

We do not even know him. At the risk of being chided for our ignorance of biography, we admit that we never heard of him. How, then, could we know that this veteran journalist of 35 years' experience was a contender for the Pulitzer medal?

The real purpose, however, of this self-confessed journalistic sage in delivering himself of two columns of venom and falsehood is so thinly veiled that it is obvious. His tirade is a defense of the Ku Klux Klan, and his anger is aroused by editorials and news stories of The Commercial Appeal dealing with the organization and incidents resulting from its activities.

So far as the editor of the Sun-Times is concerned, his opinions are of no moment to us whatever. Neither would we give heed to his juggling of facts were it not for our readers in Craighead County.

We feel it our duty to these readers to reiterate the statement that every story having to do with the klan in Morehouse Parish, La., in the recent hearing before Judge Trieber at Little Rock, and in every other instance, was founded on fact and true in every particular. Any statement to the contrary is false and may be likened to "a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

The Commercial Appeal, in handling the Louisiana investigation, did not try the men accused of murdering Daniel and Richard; it did not say they were guilty; it did not say the Ku Klux Klan had anything to do with it. It merely printed the privileged testimony brought out in the proceedings. It gave only facts as they came to light. We stand by every statement made in our columns.

We did dwell on the fact that the Klan leaders made no attempt to turn up the men, who they alleged were alive, and no move to apprehend their slayers.

We have between 85 and 100 subscribers in Monette, Ark. Doubtless The Commercial Appeal is on file there. We invite anyone to turn to the issue of May 15, page 13, and read our Little Rock story under date of the previous day, and ascertain for himself what The Commercial Appeal printed regarding the case of Herbert Sease, under sentence of death, and the expression of Judeg Trieber in denying Sease's petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

In the rush to get to press on time one of our make-up men transposed two lines at the end of the story, but this mechanical error did not make us misquote the judge. We did not print the court's decision verbatim, but here is what our correspondent had to say:

"Judge Trieber took occasion to express his opinion of the klan, stating that 'the organization was a menace to the country and in direct conflict with the federal and state constitutions.' While he deplored the existence of organizations of that kind, he knew of no way to prevent people from joining it so long as they did not violate the law."

He also said the claim of Sease that the Klan had to do with his trouble was not borne out by the evidence.

We know nothing of what the Little Rock papers had to say about the case. We are not dependent on them for our Arkansas news. The Commercial Appeal has at Little Rock a salaried correspondent who wires to us on an average of 1,300 words a night. It also has the Associated Press service out of Little Rock. On the occasion of this decision our correspondent happened to be the only newspaper man in the courtroom.

In keeping with our long-established policy of making a full investigation whenever a statement appearing in the columns of The Commercial Appeal is questioned, we went to the bottom of this. Not only does our correspondent maintain that the story was accurate, but he is corroborated by a well-known Little Rock attorney. The attorney's name will be given on request. Here is what he says:

"I have read the report of the hearing in The Commercial Appeal, under date of May 15, and it substantially reflects what was said by the court. The matter is very clear in my mind, as I listened with extreme care to what was said about the matter."

As to the religious issues the editor of the Sun-Times attempts to raise, he may thresh them out with bigots of any creed, if he can find enough of them to start an argument. There are none on our visiting list. The majority of Memphis pastors, of every race and creed, are our very good friends. They are in our office most any hour of the afternoon or evening. We work hand-in-hand with them for the religious and educational uplift of this community. Perhaps, as our "riled" brother states, 90 per cent of the ministers of the south are members of the Ku Klux Klan. If so, the klan is to be congratulated to that

extent. If we believed it we might even be persuaded that there is hope for the organization's efforts being directed along lines that will be helpful.

In the meantime The Commercial Appeal will go right along chronicling the happenings of the day from Dan to Beersheba, from pole to pole, from the black-diamond studded walls of the coal pit to the airship that dips its wings in the clouds of the sky.

In doing this it probably will be necessary to tell about the row between Emperor Simmons and Wizard Evans as they flirt with Kamelia, and mention some things about the cyclops and the kleagles. The Ku Klux papers will not print anything about such happenings and the public wants to know what is going on.

We shall continue to use every endeavor to secure the full facts, and stand ready to acknowledge and correct any error that may inadvertently creep into our columns.

We may win another Pulitzer medal in time for "performing the most distinguished and meritorious public service" by routing ignorance and nailing falsehood.

KLAN DEFEATED, MEMPHIS BALLOT COUNT INDICATES

Unofficial Returns Show Straight Inti-Mask Ticket Wins.

Times Picayune

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 9.—Complete unofficial returns tabulated today by the Commercial-Appeal place Mayor Rowlett Paine's majority over both opponents in yesterday's mayoralty election at 1244. This figure is approximately 1000 votes less than the majority indicated by returns available last night. 11-10-23

Reelection of the mayor and the entire membership of the city commission is viewed here as a decisive victory over the Ku Klux Klan inasmuch as the klan had a full ticket, headed by W. Joe Wood, in the field, and the administration candidates made the race on an anti-klan platform. Another anti-klan ticket headed by Lewis T. Fitzhugh, present city judge, ranked third in the running yesterday.

The complete vote for mayor:

Paine (anti-klan) 12,978: Wood (klan) 8639: Fitzhugh (anti-klan) 3095.

Only one candidate supported by the klan was elected. Clifford Davis, former secretary to Mayor Paine, who was dismissed summarily several weeks ago, was elected city judge with a plurality of approximately 3000 votes. Davis made the race as an avowed independent candidate, but he received the endorsement of the klan faction, which had no candidate in the contest for the judgeship.

Klan candidates for commissioners were defeated by pluralities ranging from 2000 to 3000 votes, the vote being consistent with that in the mayoralty contest. The most decisive defeat was recorded in the race for tax assessor, where T. G. Scarbrough defeated his klan opponent, Harry Roynon, by a majority of more than 5000.

MASKED MEN DELIVER WARNING TO NEGROES

Factory Workers Told Where They Must Trade.

Employers of negro labor in the South Memphis factory district were perturbed yesterday over what they believed to be an overt attempt to terrorize their employes.

The appearance of a band of masked men in the negro settlement around Florida Street and Trigg Avenue Tuesday night, has resulted in commotion among the ranks of the factory workers, particularly as the visit of the white men in disguise followed so closely upon the heels of the recent political campaign during which they heard so much about bed sheets and white-hooded klansmen.

Memphis

Investigation yesterday by operators of industrial plants in South Memphis brought out the fact that a band of several masked men visited the settlement and made a house to house canvass of the negro citizens.

In one instance, a masked man entered the home of a negro, employed for many years by one of the most important industries of the city. The negro responded to the knock at his door after darkness and was frightened when the masked man walked in.

11-16-23

The first demand of the strange visitor was to for whom the negro voted in the election of last Nov. 8.

"I didn't vote, boss," the negro replied. "I wasn't registered."

"Who do you trade with?" he next was asked.

"Oh, jes' round and about," the negro explained.

"Well, we don't want to hear of your spending any money with Jews, Italians or other foreigners hereafter," he was told.

Down the street was other masked white man, who were entering other negro homes and issuing similar warnings.

When first reports reached factory owners, they feared an effort to terrorize and intimidate nego labor, and called several of their employes in to verify the information. The negroes explained what had taken place. They did not know the men, except that they were white men, and seemed to be making a house to house canvass during the night hours.

The result of the investigation was made known yesterday afternoon to downtown business men.

Klan Foe Carried Memphis by 2,500

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 9.—Figures on the anti-Klan victory in yesterday's municipal election today showed that Mayor Rowlett Paine was re-elected with a majority of 2,500 votes. The tabulation of The Commercial Appeal gave Paine 12,488; W. J. Wood, who was endorsed by the Klan, 7,816, and Lewis T. Fitzhugh, a Klan opponent, 2,947. Klan candidates for the four seats as Commissioners ran second, but Clifford Davis, who had the Klan's endorsement, was elected City Judge by a majority of 3,000.

Commercial Appeal

NOV 7 1923

A Matter for the Grand Jury.

Tuesday night a body of masked men made a tour of the factory district in South Memphis and tried to intimidate negro laborers living in that section.

A house-to-house canvass was made. Negroes were asked as to how they voted in the recent municipal election. They were asked whom they traded with. It is reported that the intruders gave one negro this warning:

"We don't want to hear of your spending any money with Jews, Italians or other foreigners hereafter."

This warning itself is proof of the ignorance of the maskers. Many of the most substantial citizens of Memphis are men who were born here and have lived here all their lives. A man cannot be a citizen and a foreigner at the same time.

As to whom a man votes for or trades with is his own business. Any man who believes to the contrary is unfit for citizenship. No man in authority, from president down to constable, has the right to interfere with another man's vote or with his business so long as the commodities of traffic are not contraband.

It is not the ignorance of these maskers, however, that constitutes the offense so much as it is the despicable motive that brought them together to do an unlawful thing. Intimidation and coercion are counter to the law.

It is deplorable that such an outrage could occur at any time. The exodus of negro labor to the north adds to the gravity of the offense at this time.

In the eyes of the law these law-abiding negroes have the same rights and privileges as those enjoyed by men of any color, faith or calling. The law should see that they are protected in them.

We do not know to what class of humanity this masked mob belongs. Its members may be bootleggers or just ordinary hoodlums on mischief bent.

But, whatever they are, the law-enforcing machinery of the county ought to make an earnest effort to learn their identity, secure the evidence and lay the matter before the grand jury.

Such lawless outbreaks should not be permitted to go unchallenged by the law.

KU KLUX VISIT CHURCH IN LEBANON

Four Robed and Hooded Members Present Pastor With Cash Donation.

The Tennessean 10-16-23

(Special to The Tennessean.)

Lebanon, Tenn., Oct. 15.—In the midst of the revival services at the Lebanon Baptist church tonight hooded and robed members of the Ku Klux Klan entered the church and approached the pulpit. They bore in their hands a message which was delivered to the Rev. M. G. Leaman, the pastor. It was found to contain $40 in cash and the following letter:

"Rev. M. G. Leaman, Lebanon, Tenn.

"Dear Brother Leaman:

"Steadily believing in the principles which you stand for and have been preaching, and desiring to assist in the promulgation of truth, we ask that you personally accept this little token and use it for the glory of God and the upbuilding of the Christian religion.

"We are an organization that stands for and seeks to develop and maintain that quality of character that will stand the ultimate test of God's just and unerring judgment. We believe in white supremacy, purity of womanhood, separation of church and state, the upholding of the constitution of these United States, to protect public schools from its enemies and 100 per cent Americanism.

"We, the members of the Lebanon Klan, wish you Godspeed in your work which is duty to God without fear and without reproach.

"The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Lebanon, Tenn."

Upon receipts of the letter and its contents the Rev. Leaman said that if these were the things for which the Klan stood, he did not see how any man or woman in America could fail to stand for the same principles.

For the first time, since Civil War days, the fiery cross of the Klan was exhibited in Wilson County tonight, when a large class was initiated into the mysteries of the order.

Tennessee.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

The Harvest of Outlawry

The Commercial Appeal

There is a mathematical axiom that things equal to the same thing are equal to each other.

And in St. Paul's epistle to the Galatians we read these words: "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

8-22-23

These truths are forcefully brought home to us today by acts of violence in various sections of the country by bands of men who are trampling underfoot the law of the land, some of them setting up the claim that they are operating in the name of justice.

In Port Arthur, Tex., a judge of the corporation court has been indicted for participating in the whipping of two members of the I. W. W.

We have no sympathy with the principles of the I. W. W. We believe the organization to be a menace to peace and prosperity. But whenever a member of the order transgresses the law he should be handled by the law in the legally prescribed way. The two men who were whipped may have deserved punishment, but that punishment should have been administered lawfully after guilt was proven.

In Tulsa, Okla., a special deputy sheriff is accused of being one of a band of men who took the law into their own hands and flogged a man whose opinions didn't agree with their own.

An Oklahoma lawyer has written a letter to a St. Louis paper in which he claims that, under threats of being flogged, he was forced to leave Arkansas.

A man held in a Florida jail was removed by a band of masked men Sunday night, after the deputy on duty had been overpowered.

The sheriff of a Texas county is under arrest, held for action of the grand jury. He is alleged to have taken part in one of these numerous flogging cases.

The "Knights of the Blazing Ring" have been organized at Kane, Pa. The members announce themselves as opposed to all clans, and that they have started a "movement that will ring the earth with blazing justice to all."

The "invisible empire" doctrine seems to have spread to the colored race, for a news dispatch from Chattanooga informs us that the negroes there have organized "The Invisible Colored Kingdom." The objects of the "kingdom," as set forth, are laudable, but the name may prove its undoing.

Details of these activities were carried in news stories in the columns of The Commercial Appeal yesterday.

Ever since that tragic affair at Mer Rouge, La., floggings and kidnapings and threats have been reported all over the country.

With the majority of these lawless outbreaks the Ku Klux Klan may have had nothing to do directly. We do not say the klan had a hand in any of them. We feel sure that the better element of the klan disapproves of all of them.

But, reasoning from cause to effect, we want to ask the better element of the klan these questions:

Do they not realize that the attempt of otherwise upright citizens to take the law into their own hands, under any circumstances, is but a signal to start the vicious on a campaign of outlawry?

In view of this widespread outbreak of the lawless, can respectable klansmen convince even themselves that they are not indirectly responsible for these ruthless assaults on the law, it matters not whether the outlaws are inside or outside the ranks of the klan?

When the Ku Klux first became active in this section we pointed out the impossibility of controlling such a movement. We warned those who were at the head of the organization that the inevitable result would be just what is happening every day in every section.

The klan itself, it seems, is divided into blocs.

One bloc maintains that it has no religious prejudices. We believe that some of them do not.

One bloc insists that it harbors no racial prejudices. We believe that some of them do not.

Another bloc says it discountenances any act that has even the appearance of violence. We believe that perhaps the majority of them are opposed to violence.

But the facts indicate that some of the klansmen do hold religious prejudices, that some hold racial prejudices, and some of them arrogate unto themselves the administering of what they call justice.

If there were no religious prejudice, no racial prejudice, no desire to attempt the regulation of a community's affairs and punish wrongdoers without due process of law—what, then, may we ask, is the object of the klan, and what profiteth it a man to affiliate with it and contribute to the support of its high salaried officers?

There can no longer be any doubt that the motives of some of those in high places are purely mercenary. Emperor Simmons and Wizard Evans are keeping up a merry war over the spoils. The rank and file of the membership are called on to put up the money for which emperor and wizard contend.

However, the point we want to emphasize is that, regardless of the good intentions of the respectable members of the organization, they must now suffer for acts they repudiate.

We can not believe that the good men who have lent their names and influence to the klan realized at the time the kind of seed they were sowing. But the fact remains that the seed were sown, and now we are reaping the harvest of outlawry.

The foundation of this republic and the prosperity and welfare of the people composing it rest on the supremacy of the law. Break down the law and chaos is inevitable.

Voluntary obedience to law is the duty of every person who believes in law. Those who will not voluntarily obey the law must feel the hand of the law, but only through the orderly processes of the law.

The man who attempts to take the law into his own hands, setting himself up as judge, jury and executioner, becomes a lawbreaker himself and defeats the very purpose which, professedly, he would attain.

Wherever the law is weak, strengthen it. Don't try to destroy it.

The best way to strengthen the law is for every decent citizen to respect the law himself and co-operate with law enforcing officers in such a way that the vicious will be forced to respect it or suffer its penalties.

The better element of klansmen now owe it to themselves to join forces with those outside the klan in holding up the hands of authority, and in this way putting an end to this wave of outlawry.

Mississippi Chivalry Is Not Dead

The Commercial Appeal

In the Mississippi primary of Aug. there were four candidates in Madison County for the State Senate, a woman and three men.

Miss Belle Kearney was the woman. She lacked only about 100 votes of having a majority over her three opponents. Failure to secure the necessary majority, however, necessitated a run-off between Miss Kearney and the candidate who received the next highest vote. This second primary will be held next Tuesday, Aug. 28.

8-26-23

Fully 50 per cent of Memphis citizens who take an interest in politics are intensely interested in the result of Tuesday's primary. So closely are our interests joined that anything happening on either side of the line that marks the boundary of the states concerns those living on the other side of the line.

Regardless of our interest in the welfare of Mississippians and the glory of their state, we would not attempt to suggest to a citizen of that great commonwealth how he or she should vote or seek by undue means to influence a voter.

There is one phase of the campaign in Madison County, however, which we regard as so foreign to the chivalric spirit of Madison's citizenship that it will be disapproved of at the polls and makes comment in our columns privileged.

Letters and campaign circulars forwarded to us show that not only has the religious issue been injected into the campaign, but that Miss Kearney is accused of having denounced both the Catholics and the Ku Klux.

The absurdity of such a charge against any candidate, it seems to us, should be obvious on its face. Even if a candidate were willing to forsake principle and go to any extreme in order to insure success at the polls, most certainly political sagacity would prevent him from deliberately offending both sides in a dispute of any character. Political expediency would impel such a candidate to defend the faction that was numerically the stronger and oppose the weaker one.

One of the printed campaign documents before us contains Miss Kearney's denial of the charges brought against her. To those who know her this denial will be all the refutation that is needed. And such method of attack is so manifestly unfair that we believe the chivalry of Madison County will show its disapproval at the polls.

We know nothing of Miss Kearney's church affiliations. But we do know that she is a conscientious Christian woman, a woman of superior intellectual qualifications, whose life work has been the uplift of humanity, a woman who was fighting for abolition of the liquor traffic and social purity when some of those now in public life were children. We know further that she has brought added glory to the state in which she lives, and that her influence in any legislative body of the world would make for peace, purity and prosperity.

THE EVILS OF HATE.

To The Commercial Appeal:

Klansism plus Anti-Klansism equals Bolshevism. Bolshevism plus hatred equals war. A few years back, just about the end of the war, there met on Stone Mountain less than 200 men by the light from a fiery cross and proclaimed themselves 100 per cent Americans. They took a solemn obligation to do certain things and see to certain things being accomplished, and if need be, by force. Many of the things the organization hoped to accomplish were altrustic ideals, some were not.

That organization had just gotten a toehold when in another section on another mountain another body of men formed an opposing organization, for they believed the ideals of the first organization un-American. Today, if my information is correct, there are over 200,000 klansmen in the U. S. A. There are also 700,000 anti-klansmen in the same country. The last named are divided into three branches, viz. the anti-klansmen, the secret circle, eighth and the Knights of the Kougar, the last being an order of the "Four Brothers."

Men of high standing in their respective communities have joined these organizations, and their influence has drawn in others who looked to these men as leaders. Let me ask is the United States government not better off if you gentlemen of brains and money would withdraw from these various masked organizations. I claim that the courts of the United States are big enough and good enough for all mankind, and that we need no organizations who, through their terrorist squad, endeavor to enforce their standards of law on American citizens or foreigners.

SAM X. JONES.

Tennessee Judge Rap In Charge To Grand

Preston News Service.

LEXINGTON, Tenn., Aug. 15.—Judge N. R. Barham of Jackson, convened circuit court here last Monday in an adjourned session. After speaking at some length on the necessity of strict enforcement of the law to curb the wave of crime prevalent in all sections of the country, he delivered a scathing denunciation of bands of men going masked. He called attention to the law forbidding such, and did not mince his words in referring to the Ku Klux Klan, which is said to have a newly formed organization in this section.

ATTANOOGA, TENN.

NEGROES ORGANIZE INVISIBLE EMPIRE

AUG 21 1923

Designed to Put Race in Its "Proper Place"—Headquarters in James Building.

Chattanooga Times Special.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 20.—An invisible empire has been formed by negroes of Chattanooga. The new order known as the Knights of the Invisible Colored Kingdom, Monday morning filed its charter of incorporation issued under the law regulating general welfare organizations in the office of Secretary of State Ernest N. Haston. The incorporators were named as follows: R. A. Borden, John Ellis, D. H. Perryman, H. E. Center and J. M. State. The society will maintain offices in Chattanooga. According to the charter record its purpose is:

"To teach male members of the negro race good citizenship and their political duties and responsibilities as citizens of a great republic;" also "To elevate members through exalted ritualistic secret form of work and fraternal government into better social, moral and religions life; to instill in their lives visions and ideals of manhood and brotherly love; to teach the negro race its eternal and God-given sphere in the forward movements of the present day civilization and its relations to other races of mankind so it may take its proper place in the social, economic, religious and political development of the future."

White Men Charter Big Secret Order

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 20.—The order of K. I. C. K., which has been thought to have been an order of Negroes following along the lines of the Ku Klux Klan among the white folks (its name is "Knights of the Invisible Colored Kingdom") has been revealed an organization chartered by white men.

K. K. K. Act Opposed

The following editorial, headed "A Mistake, We Think," is taken from the Winston County Journal, published at Louisville, Miss.:

"What we believe to be an unfortunate occurrence happened in our little city on Friday night of last week, when four members of the K. K. K., in their Kluxer robes, entered the old Masonic Hall where the boys and girls of our city were having a dance, and handed them a note, requesting that no more dances be held in the building.

"Do not for one minute let it into your head that we indorse the present style of dance, for we do not, and have long since condemned it. But it is the mode adopted on this occasion to stop it that we fear. A reading of this note, reproduced below, will convince any thinking man or woman that it did not require a hooded party to deliver it to these young people, whose parents are more to blame than anyone else for the present careless way in which the young people are conducting themselves. There can be no other reason for putting the robe on such an occasion, in the eyes of many people, save for intimidation, and any thinking man is compelled to know that intimidation is bad anywhere or on any occasion save that of men who are seeking trouble, or who at least look upon trouble indifferently.

Another feature that made the above affair uncalled for is the fact that the city authorities have full control of this building and are allowing the American Legion to use it free of charge and could have at any time demanded that no dances be had there if they were objectionable, and it seems to us that a request by the good people of the city could have secured this safety with less danger of creating friction and a difference among our people, such as has already occurred. The peace and harmony of our people are much more important than the evils of a dance, whatever that may be, for everyone is concerned in the former, and the whole fabric of our being is at stake in the former.

"It is rumored and believed by some that our ministers indorse the act of the K. K. K.'s on the above occasion. We do not think so. We have pastors of our churches the equal of any in the universe for right thinking, love of peace and harmony, and we believe, for farsightedness, and while we know they deplore the evils of dancing, we do not believe they would sanction anything calculated to create strife, or a division of the people, such as is now raging throughout the world. And if we do have any ministers anywhere in this section who do indorse the hood on such occasions, then we say to them, beware of what is ahead of us, for when a minister of the Gospel exhausts moral persuasion and prayer in an effort to moralize the country, his labor is done, for the Good Book which must direct all his work, teaches brotherly love, peace on earth, good will to man, gained by prayer and faith in God's ability to control these things over man's inability to do so, if it teaches anything. And as we understand it those are the ministers' only weapons. At least that has been our 36 years' observation.

Now, what we say is said in the best of feeling and respect to all, and with the hope that our people will stop and think; for it is far from us to speak in ridicule or harshness of any secret order, and it is our opinion that what was done on the above occasion was done in the best of spirit and intention, but without due regard and consideration of the opinions of others, and as to what might be the result. The lack of due regard for the other fellow's freedom and position, coupled with the loss of that moral suasion taught by Him who rules the world is responsible for the evils of today, if we are any philosopher.

"We are not excited, nor do we believe anyone should become excited over this occurrence and speak unthoughtedly about it, but rather do we believe everyone should work to the end that peace and harmony should reign among a people who are one blood, for what is good for one is good for all. And the last thing a community like ours can afford is discord and ill feeling, for we have much at stake at this time, when it is by the hardest that we will be able to save ourselves financially and civically with the greatest co-operation possible. And the suggestion of this paper, which is published for all the people, is for our people to get at these evils in a different way. If these dances are an evil, surely the mothers and fathers have more at stake than anyone else, and certainly if approached rightly they will get busy and correct it, for they, more than anybody, hold the reins. If, when shown the evil of their way they act not, then pray tell us what you are going to do about it. Create two evils in the correction of one? Isn't this lesson being taught throughout the world today? Is there no sanity anywhere? Are we going against the rocks in spite of all that can be done? We almost believe it.

"It was our first impulse to ignore this K. K. K. note by simply a short mention of it. But believing it the duty of all papers to make an effort to put our people to thinking in this time of world storm we have written the above in the best of feeling for all, and we trust it will be so accepted. But should our intention be misconstrued and ignored, then we say man's freedom is no more; the constitution of this government is for naught, and without that guarantee of civil law we have nothing, and all hope as well vanish.

"We reproduce below the note handed to the dancers by four persons wearing the regular K. K. K. robe. It is very courteous and friendly. It bears no seal, and it is our information that the klan issues no papers without the official seal. If this is correct, and if the persons who delivered the note are members of the klan, which we have every reason to believe they are, and acted without the consent and instructions of the official body, then another error has been committed, and one which seriously effects the principles claimed by the K. K. K.'s. The note follows, verbatim:

"Young Gentlemen and Ladies Assembled:

'We, your daily associates and friends, members of the order of the Knights of the Ku Klux, Col. Ward Klan No. 106, send you this communication:

'First, we would state that our order stands for what our churches and state respectfully indorse, and that as such we are deeply concerned for your welfare. We would further suggest that your steps are being critically observed by the public and that you cease to hold your "dances" in this hall.

'We do not mean this for a threat but merely to let you know that we, your seniors in years, are interested in the moral welfare of the young people of our town and community. We would finally entreat of you to honor more sacredly your parents and their wishes.

'Respectfully submitted,
'Col. Ward Klan No. 106, Realm of Miss.

'Communication No. 1.'"

WHITE MEN CHARTER NEGRO ORGANIZATION

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 21.—The order of K. I. C. K. which has been thought to have been an order of negroes following along the lines of the Ku Klux Klan among the white folks (its name is "Knights of the Invisible Colored Kingdom") has been revealed an organization chartered by white men.

The incorporators include D. H. Perryman, a Chattanooga white man, and J. S. Tate, of Lafayette, Ga., C. E. Center, R. A. Borden and John Ellis, all white.

KLAN TO BUILD 'HOME.'

Tennesse Branch Plans to Shelter Widows and Orphans.

Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 18.—A $200,000 home for widows and children of Tennessee klansmen will be built at Lea Springs, Grainger county, Tenn., by the state organization of the Invisible Empire, it was announced today by the secretary of the board of directors. The board was in session here to complete arrangements for the project. The institution will be known as "Klan Home, Tennessee."

Option on 678 acres of land at the base of Clinch mountain, twenty-two milse north of Knoxville has been attained, it was said. Plans probably will be completed in a few weeks.

Chattanooga Scene Of Klan Initiation

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., August 20.—This city is the scene Monday for hundreds of members of the Ku-Klux Klan from surrounding towns in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee coming to attend the naturalization of approximately 1,000 new members into the klan here Monday night.

Preparations are being made to handle a crowd of 10,000. The ceremonies will be held on a cleared hillside ½ mile north of the city, and will be preceded by a barbecue and patriotic speaking.

Invisible Colored Knights Organized

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 21. Knights of the Invisible Colored Kingdom Tuesday loomed as an outstanding organization for the purpose of drawing American negroes closer together when Governor Austin Peay was informed that the body was seeking a charter under laws of Tennessee.

The society, formed in Chattanooga, will have branches over the entire Southland, according to its incorporators, and will attempt to teach its members their "eternal and God-given sphere in the forward movement of present-day civilization." Governor Peay said that a full investigation will be conducted from the state capitol before action is taken.

HOODED, MASKED MEN GIVE NEGRO BIG SCARE

Tell Him to Boycott Jews and Italians Under Death Penalty.

Eight men, hooded so that only their eyes showed and with long robes, on Sunday night threatened Sam Manney, a negro, with death in the event that he traded any more with "Jews and Dagoes," as they termed them. Manney was at the courthouse yesterday morning still so frightened that he could hardly tell his tale to Judge Richards and Charlie Garibaldi, chief deputy sheriff and acting sheriff during the illness of the sheriff.

Sam's story was that he did not know that there was anything unusual when there was a knock at his door late Sunday night at the rear of No. 252 Poplar Avenue, and he was astounded when he opened the door to see the eight masks and robes with only the eyes of the men showing. There was nothing visible by which he had a chance to recognize or later identify any one of the men.

When the masked men entered they asked Manney for whom he voted in the city election. He replied that he voted for Mr. Paine, and when they asked why he did so he replied that it was because some white men in whom he had faith told him that Mr. Paine was the best man running and the man who ought to be elected.

Threaten With Death.

They then asked where he did his trading, and when he said that it was at various places they directed that he trade no more with Jews and Dagos. Sam said that he then asked them if he was employed by a man who paid his good wages and ran a store if he could not trade with that man? The reply was that if that man was a Jew or a Dago he could not, and that they would return Monday night and kill him in the event that he had in the meantime violated their injunction as to where not to trade.

The maskers did not tell Sam with whom he might trade and he says that there was no mention of "klan" or "ku-klux."

Sam is an asphalt worker and has the reputation of being a reliable negro at work. He was so badly frightened that he did not go home last night, but spent the night with a friend.

Judge Richards was much exercised about the affair and assured Sam that if there was any way to identify the men they would feel the weighty hand of the law quickly, but there was no clew that the negro could give as to their identiy. Judge Richards stated that he would give the grand jury a special charge along that line this morning when the body has its regular semi-weekly session.

The affair was parallel to the one that occurred in South Memphis a few nights ago, both of which are shrouded in as complete mystery as were the men themselves.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

Tennessee

JUDGE HITS KU KLUX KLAN

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. 1-3-23

Jackson Charge to Grand Jury Denounces It as Un-American.

JACKSON, Tenn., Jan. 2.—Strong denunciation of the Ku Klux Klan was contained in the charge this morning of Judge N. R. Barham of the Twelfth judicial circuit of Tennessee when he addressed the Madison County grand jury upon the convening of criminal court for the regular January session. Judge Barham stated that while Madison County had no trouble from the klan so far, and he did not know that the organization had a foothold here, yet he thought it not amiss to express the court's opinion in the matter. Judge Barham declared that the klan had no part to play in American life, that it often undertook to usurp the powers of the courts and in doing so was un-American and should be stamped out. The judge let it be known in no uncertain terms that he would not countenance any organized lawlessness, that he would devote a whole term of court to apprehending and punishing any who undertook to violate the law or take the law into their own hands in the name of Ku Klux Klan or any other organization.

The grand jury is composed of the following: Lawrence Taylor, foreman; J. M. Marsh, G. L. Davis, C. M. Hudson, S. N. Thompson, Owen Shelton, Swan Harris, Robert Allen, Noble Raines, C. C. McCaslin, A. M. Gullett, J. P. Rice, A. T. Gibbs.

The trial of cases will begin tomorrow morning. The docket is heavy. The case of chief interest is that of W. J. Harvey, former head of the Harvey Steel Products Company, charged with embezzlement and breach of trust.

TENNESSEE JUDGE DENOUNCES THE K.K.K.

St Louis Dispatch 1/12/23

Associated Negro Press

JACKSON, Tenn., Jan. 10.—Strong denunciation of the Ku Klux Klan was contained in the charge of Judge N. R. Barham of the Twelfth judicial circuit of Tennessee when he addressed the Madison County grand jury upon the convening of criminal court for the regular January session. Judge Barham stated that while Madison County had no trouble from the klan so far and he did not know that the organization had a foothold here, yet he thought it not amiss to express the court's opinion in the matter. Judge Barham declared that the klan had no part to play in American life, that it often undertook to usurp the powers of the courts and in doing so was un-American and should be stamped out.

The Path of Anarchy.

1-25-23 Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn.

The one who has succeeded best in placing the original Ku-Klux Klan before this country and the world in its true light is the one who is most bitter in his denunciation of the present organization that is using the regalia and ceremonies of the older body for evil and un-American purposes. He is Thomas Dixon, the southern novelist whose novel, "The Clansman," was made the basis for one of the greatest motion picture dramas ever filmed. Mr. Dixon is but one of millions of Americans who recognizes that the Ku-Klux of reconstruction days was one of the greatest blessings, just as the Ku-Klux of today is one of the greatest curses that ever came to American civilization.

Commercial Appeal 1-25-23

Before the American Unity League, an organization whose purpose is to combat the modern Ku-Klux, Mr. Dixon told of how he had been invited to become a member of the present klan and of how he had declined, with the warning that if the oath-bound organization should make use of disguise in defying the courts of the land at a time when they were functioning under a civilized government, then "the end was sure—riot, anarchy, bloodshed and martial law." And then he observed:

> We have already reached the riot and bloodshed, and unless the thing is throttled promptly we are in sight of martial law.

Of this there can be no doubt. Happenings at Mer Rouge and elsewhere in this country have caused the organization of an antiklan body, and unless the courts assert their authority over the klan there will be a complete settlement of private grievances with resultant vengeance outside the legally constituted agencies for such adjustments. The nation would then be floundering around in the morass of anarchy and civil strife. We would be a country governed alternately by Ku-Klux and anti-Ku-Klux, which in the final result would be no government at all.

Mr. Dixon asserts very truthfully that a klan campaign against the negro at this time would be inhuman, and he speaks as a true southerner. Furthermore, he insists that it "is the acme of stupidity" for any organization to wage war on foreigners, since to do so would include everyone in the country save possibly the native Indians. And it is against the very spirit of this nation for any body of men to seek to proscribe some other body on religious or racial grounds. The admitted aim of the present day klan to wreak vengeance upon certain races and certain creeds and its undeniable actions in constituting itself judge, jury and court in regulating the affairs of citizens cause Mr. Dixon to utter these bitter words of contempt:

> If this is 100 per cent Americanism, I, for one, spit on it.

And there are millions of Americans who will echo this sentiment of the brilliant, high-minded son of North Carolina, who is a minister of the Baptist faith. He sounds a clear warning that Klu-Kluxism leads to anarchy and his warning should not go unheeded.

NEGROES [illegible]UB SUNDAY AS MEMBER OF KLAN

Baltimore Herald Baltimore Md. 1-7-23

Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 1.—Is Billy Sunday a Ku Kluxer?

The colored ministers of Knoxville say he is; the noted evangelist is silent on the point, while his secretary has issued a statement that Mr. Sunday does not belong to the order of hooded knights.

Sunday is holding a highly successful revival services at Knoxville. He invited ministers of the city, and the colored people, to ateend one of the sessions and hear him. The colored ministers met, and refused.

They sent a reply saying that they would not attend the services or sit on the platform with Sunday, "because he is a member of the Ku Klux Klan." They claimed this statement had been made by a klan speaker some time before and added: "This statement has never been denied."

NEGRO HOME BOMBED

Montgomery Advertiser 1-14-23

Portion of Cave Springs, Ga., Is Thrown In Panic by Explosion

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Feb. 13.—News was received heer tonight that Cave Springs, a village fourteen miles east of Rome, Ga., was thrown into a panic late last night by the explosion of a heavy charge of dynamite in the negro quarter. The home of Rene Stocks, a negro, was badly damaged, but the occupants were not injured. A short time ago, it is said, Stocks received a note signed "K. K. K." warning him to leave, but had been advised to pay no attention to it, as other negroes had received simuar warnings. Cave Springs officials have offered a reward for the miscreants and Governor Thomas W. Hardwick has been urged to supplement the amount for the state.

Floggings Might Begin at Home.

Those persons who are members of the Ku Klux Klan because of an honest belief that it represents 100 per cent Americanism are furnished rich food for thought and reflection by the fight being made for control of the organization and by the charges and counter charges being exchanged by the rival factions. The imperial emperor and wizard arrayed against each other for control of the imperial castle and behind them in marked division are ranged goblins and cyclopses and all the lesser dignitaries down to the plain knights of the night. The veil of the invisible empire is being torn aside rather rudely by its own subjects in their efforts to secure the imperial throne for their particular choice, but at the last accounts the prosaic sheriff of Fulton County at Atlanta sits high in the seat of the mighty.

The Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. 1-6-23

The whole trouble it seems had its origin in the organization of a woman's auxiliary to the Klan by Emperor Simmons, whose imperial robes ceased to be recognized some time ago at klan klonvocations. Wizard Evans put the ban of interdiction against klan aid to the ladies' organization and the fight was on. Emperor Simmons by court order came into brief possession of the imperial castle and there followed warrants charging embezzlement against the cashier and chief investigating officer of the rival faction. Then came another court order restoring Wizard Evans to power and the final event of the day left the lord high sheriff supreme over the klan klommanders.

But while these events were happening, hot and bitter charges and counter charges were being exchanged. Wizard Evans accused Emperor Simmons of having used the klan for personal aggrandizement and the emperor responded with his allegation of the embezzlement of klan funds. So that it must appear as if the treasury as much so as the throne was the main objective of the attacks and counter attacks. In fact the Emperor Simmons faction asserted that the rival wing had instructed the cashier and investigator to leave town with all the cash and available records to prevent them being taken over. Around the cash box, therefore, as around some strategic and highly fortified position the machine guns of small talk puttered and the high explosive shells of court action whizzed and banged, making it evident that the key to this box was also the key to the whole position.

For as little and, in fact, much less offense than the rival factions are charging each other men in hoods and gowns and acting apparently in the name of the klan have taken any number of people from their homes, flogged them, tarred them and otherwise subjected them to indignities. Now it will seem to those outside the magic circle of the flaming cross that if 100 per cent Americanism can be flogged into small offenders it can be flogged also into large offenders. And if the klan officials are half as guilty as their rivals say they are, then it must appear as if the inculcation of undiluted Americanism by means of the cat o' nine tails would be a remedy that could be made of good use in more intimate quarters. There will be any number of persons who will believe that when the same need exists, floggings, like charity, should begin at home.

"Dupes of Klan Officials."

The Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. 1-2-23

Admitting that his clients had participated in the assault on Wagner, Attorney Crossland delivered an eloquent plea for judicial clemency, declaring that the defendants were "but dupes of officials of the Ku Klux Klan. They went into the klan without knowledge of what they were doing," Crossland said. "They are hard working men; they make no money out of this order. They were misled and beguiled into an insidious order that has sought to and has now covered the country, disseminating hatred and intolerance, and teaching men to use the lash. The real guilt of this thing lies at the door of the men who are getting the money out of it and who are willing to prostitute their talent for the sake of money, and politicians who are willing to sacrifice anything for a vote."

Members of the mob that arranged the abduction of Wagner had told his clients, Crossland said, that Wagner had mistreated his family and had torn up a Bible.

"Black Hand" Letters Threaten Life Of Baptist Preacher Who Endorsed Police Raids.---Maiority Of Ministers Denounced Attitude Of Police As Official Oppression.

East Tennessee News
Knoxville, Tenn.
3-1-23

Special To The News.

Memphis, Feb. 27.—The Reverend C. W. Graham, pastor of one of the local Negro Baptist churches, has appealed to the sheriff and police chief for protection following his receipt of threatening letters, which tell of plans to take his life. The preacher is in for his share of disfavor coming from the majority of the negro citizenship following a state ment which he issued Sunday giving endorsement to the tactics employed by the police in enforcing the vagrant laws.

Ministers' Alliance Registers Protest.

A committee of Negro ministers representing the Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance here filed a lengthy memorandum with the chairman of the welfare department of the Chamber of Commerce of Memphis last Tuesday morning.

Among the most important things cited as to why Negroes are leaving the South and Memphis in particular for other sections is police oppression. This is given as the principal cause of Negro migration, which is seriously affecting the labor supply.

The officials of the Chamber of Commerce immediately took up uthe matter with the police department and city authorities. The ministers cited two recent killings of Negroes on Scott street as unwarranted. It is claimed that officers unlawfully search Negro homes. Pointed out that on one occasion a Negro told the officers that they had no right to enter his home without a warrant. He is said to have told them that he would protect his home against invasion. The police paid no attention to his statement and forced their way into his house. One officer was killed and another was wounded. A riot call was sent in and this Negro was killed. Following this several homes were entered by the officers, evidently for the purpose of striking terror into the hearts and minds of Negroes. Two other killings occurred that same night. These unforunate outrages were followed by an exodus of several hundred Negro families.

The ministers told the officers of the Chamber of Commerce that they were having a hard time in the face of such affairs to convince Negroes that they should remain here in Memphis. One minister said, "I believe that I voice the sentiment of every well meaning Negro in the South when I say that Negroes naturally love the South, but they are human, cannot and will not tolerate police oppression, Ku Kluxism, and lynching. If business men, city and state officials, employers and white people of every walk in life will begin to treat the Negro according to the golden rule labor shortage, shiftlessness and rowdyism will decrease considerably. Things will be better for all."

Graham Did Not Concur.

According to the reports coming from the "Bluff City," Rev. Graham published a statement in which he took the position of not concurring with the other ministers and contended further that the tactics as employed by the police officers were necessary in suppressing lawlessness in the city. County and city officials have given Rev. Graham assurance that he would receive ample protection even if it became necessary to throw a body guard about him.

White Clad Horsemen Stir Tennessee County

Associated Press Report.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 31.—The appearance of white clad, hooded horsemen in the Sixteenth district of Gibson county is reported to be causing excitement there.

Reports from the county say that there is nothing to indicate that the hooded horsemen are connected with the Ku Klux Klan and it is suggested that the purpose of the organization is to put an end to hen house and smoke house robberies that have been prevalent.

The Tennessean
4-1-23

KU K[illegible] [illegible]TTLE TO RUL[illegible] CHATTANO[illegible]GA

Baltimore Herald & Commonwealth

Cat[illegible]olics, Jews And Negroes U[illegible]i[illegible]e To Defeat Propagandists Of [illegible]eligiou[illegible] And Racial Hatred

Chattanooga ,Tenn., March 31.—The extent to which the Ku Klux Klan can hope to aspire in attempted political domination of Chattanooga and Hamilton county will be todl April 10, at a city election, which will be an out-and-out contest between klan and anti-klan, with few other extraneous issues even introduced. 4-4-23

At a preliminary skirmish in a municipal primary, March 13, the klanites obtained a few wounds, but the real test is to come April 10, and all Hamilton county is waiting with bated breath to see the outcome.

The kla nis in its third or political phase in East Tennessee, and the coming election will tell whether it is to have a new lease of lif or is to lapse into a state of innocuous desuetude. The leaders of the hooded organization are making a desperate effort to stave off defeat, and the chance is that they may be abye to elect some of their members.

The odd combination in the South of the colored voters being besought to cast their ballots for the normal Democratic candidates, while the Ku Kluxers and Republicans in essence join together, is being brought to light—a combination never before known in this part of the South, which is giving puzzlement to the politicians and political observers. The problem seems to be: Can a large enough vote of the Catholics, Hebrews and colored people be cast, to add to the liberal anti-klan Protestants to outmass the large residential ward strength of the klansmen.

In the first primary there were two wounds struck at the klan; the first was when Mayor Alexander W. Chambliss, a candidate for re-election, an able executive, defeated Prof. H. J. Huffaker, an avowed candidate of the klan, by almost two to one. The strength of the order had been thrown pretty strongly against Chambliss, and for Huffaker, but the fact that the Mayor was a son of a Baptist minister, himself a leading churchman here an had given a clean administration, prevented his opponent's success.

But the surprising thing about the election was that in the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh wards, residential wards whicr usually roll up huge majorities for "good government" tickets, the klan candidates swamped their opponents, while in the Fourth and Seventh wards, with heavy Negro votes, the anti-klanites had their main strength. The analysis of the vote alarmed the politicians excessively and made them redouble their efforts.

A supplemental registration was held shortly after the primary for the election, and again the politicians were startled; over 3,300 people registered and the heavy bulk of them ere in the Ninth, Tnth and Eleventh wards. The last few days of the supplemental registrations the Negroes of the Fourth and Seventh wards registered in droves also, so as to balance the pro-klan additions in the residential wards.

The forces of good government, the men who want the city to have a commission which will forget religious prejudices and cleave to the First Amendment to the Federal Constitution, are depending on the ballots of the Negroes and the other klan targets, the Jews and Catholics, to elect their men, while the usual mainstay of a good government ticket, the residential wards, are feared as almost solidly in the klansmen's camp.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923. Tennessee.

Ku Klux Firemen Reinstated.

The Commercial Appeal 5-6-23

Two members of the Chicago fire department, who were suspended because of affiliation with the Ku Klux Klan, have been reinstated.

This was the charitable thing for the city authorities to do. Perhaps if all the facts in the case had been known, the men would never have found themselves in the shadow of official reproach.

Probably, like thousands of others who join these transitory orders, the natives of the Chicago firemen were whole souled and their natures were of the congenial sort that makes "jiners" of so many.

Memphis, Tenn.

It is easier to sell membership in a new lodge than it is to sell orange groves in Saskatchewan; but even at that some of us never take time to consider that a tropical plant is averse to cracking the ice before it blossoms and fruits. That's why Barnum made reference to the joy American people get out of being hornswoggled.

The salesmen themselves are sometimes without guile, having been imposed on by the cunning rascal higher up, the one who supplies the brains and receives the money.

Of course, when a wizard assumes the form of a hobgoblin, he can frighten a kleagle into handing over the dollars. How, then, is the kleagle to break even unless those in the parade shake out the dimes and the pennies?

To some of those who bought membership in the order of Wizard Simmons the "100 per cent American" propaganda sounded good until the recent fight over the spoils convinced them it was 100 per cent bunk. Then many of them had their sheets laundered and replaced on the beds. Others will do likewise as the novelty wears off.

In view of the circumstances, we think it unjust to discharge men merely because they joined the order. Doubtless the two Chicago firemen will ere long admit that as a diversion pinochle is superior to kukluxing and put their faith in kings, queens and spades rather than in wizards, cyclops and kleagles.

We were not surprised that in some cities toy balloon salesmen and popcorn venders should ignore intellectual qualifications and launch pocket handkerchief weeklies in an effort to preserve wizardry and pickle freedom. But we must admit that we did not expect any of our country editors, usually safe and sane, to allow a bed cloth to temporarily come between them and the flag. Our confidence in them, however, is so great that we feel sure they will be making faces at Simmons and Evans before the courts have decided who is to get the coin.

In the meantime we hope that city authoritise and other employers will permit unoffending kluxers to hold their jobs.

And if Kamelia must have a fling with the "jiners," may she come through like the woman who riseth while it is yet night, and may her husband be known in the gates when he sitteth among the elders of the land, rather than with wizards and kleagles.

Soiled So Soon?

The Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. 6/23/23

According to the claims of Ku Kluxers, as set up in some of the weeklies on our exchange list, the Klan is a powerful factor in Memphis. We have read reports sent out of this city about the growth of the order here and the congestion in that particular section of the county where the flaming cross flames and the "jiners jine" by the tens of thousands. If these reports are true, the census enumerators played us a dirty trick in their last workout by crediting us with only 162,351 population. By the simple process of addition, assuming the Kluxers' reports to be true, we find that Memphis should have been set down as a city of about half a million souls, population, Ku Klux, or whatever you care to term them.

Be that as it may, almost everybody in Shelby and the Tri-States territory reads The Commercial Appeal, and we feel sure most of our readers were interested in the Houston (Texas) story carried in yesterday's issue under the heading "Cleansing of Klan Movement Is Started."

A former grand goblin of the Klan in Texas, with 20 other states under his jurisdiction, is heading a movement for cleansing and purifying the organization. He calls upon the faithful throughout the United States to join in restoring the Klan to the pristine purity of which its wizards, goblins and kleagles boasted.

Alas and alack, that the swaddling clothes of an infant should have become soiled so soon and sweet innocence subjected to such an early ablution in order to remove the marks of defilement!

As we have stated before, the good intentions of a certain element of the Klan are beyond question, but the history of such movements is only being repeated when mercenaries and men with axes to grind, either by surreptition or usurpation, assume leadership.

Those things that take on the nature of the weird and supernatural are appealing. There is an element of witchery about midnight assemblages, with white-robed figures flitting about under the glare of artificial light.

Such things, however, are not conducive to a membership in an organization that is altogether desirable when qualification is not difficult. It is a matter of no surprise whatever, therefore, that those who are conservative and fit are soon crowded to the rear, or that self-servers seize the reins.

It is an easy matter to start such an organization as the Ku Klux Klan. It is a difficult thing to control it, so difficult that the wrongful use of its power is almost inevitable.

Despite the silence of Klan organs, the fight between the money-handlers of the organization for control cannot be denied. The plea for cleansing and purification sent out by a grand goblin is evidence that the better element has lost control.

It has been less than three years since this modern Ku Klux Klan began making a noise in this section. We shouldn't think that those who believed it had a mission would feel encouraged by the fact that its garments have become soiled so soon.

THE KLAN MEETING.

The Commercial Appeal 6/25/23

Monday night a crowd estimated at over 2,000 assembled in the court yard to listen to a speech by one of the leading members of the Ku Klux Klan, Rev. R. M. Jennings of Covington. The only criticism we have heard on the speech was the severe attack on the Jews, and while the Jew is not eligible for membership by reason of nationality and his religious beliefs, yet the Jews of Ripley are among the leading business men and stand well in the estimation of the people. One of the oldest establishments here is conducted by Jews. The Jews here contribute to every worthy cause, have helped to build our schools and churches and are law abiding citizens, and the attack as regards the Jewish citizens of Ripley we do not think met with the approval of a large per cent of our people. — Lauderdale County (Tenn.) Enterprise.

COLORED INVISIBLES LIKE WHITE KLANS, THE RACE GOING TO SEED.

The Star of Zion Charlotte, N.C. 7-12-23

It is announced from Nashville that the state of Tennessee has granted a charter to an organization known as the Knights of the Invisible Colored Kingdom whose headquarters are in Chattanooga. The purpose of this organization as given in the application is: "The organizing of male members of the race into grand and subordinate organizations, teaching them the principles of good citizenship and their political duties and responsibilities."

We think the organization's purpose is praiseworthy but we deplore the name which it has adopted. The sentiment of the race is against invisible government both in politics and in private organizations. We believe that this is essential to loyal American citizenship. We cannot consistently oppose the Ku Klux Klan as the race universally does while adding to the confusion in a similar organization of Negroes. It is similar in suggestion if not in reality. Besides it is a useless imitation and notorious and despicable in every respect to the Negroes vocabulary and to the American ideal. 6-23-23

Undoubtedly, the southern Negro should have some combining influence that will associate its leadership in arousing the race everywhere to the importance of "good citizenship and political duties and responsibilities." But it cannot be done by imitating the Ku Klux Klan. The Ku Klux Klan is the white man going to seed in the effort to find a social panacea and the Invisible Knights will represent the Negro going to seed at the same point. But the seed of neither will produce the desired fruit.

The World's Work.

Chattanooga Times 7/11/23

"Counter-Mining the Ku Klux Klan" is the title of the third of the series of articles by Robert Duffus now running in the World's Work to expose the practices and program of this super-law organization. This article in the July number deals with the constructive work of the Inter-Racial Council in its endeavor to bring about better relations between whites and blacks and to dispel fear by implanting a new hope of justice and right treatment. It shows the advances already made. "Closing the Mail Box to Frauds" is the title of a valuable article by Postmaster Harry S. New. North Dakota politics are discussed by Chester H. Rowell; Mark Sullivan tells of Democratic presidential possibilities; Sir Phillips Gibbs gives his first impression of America. Two other interesting articles are "Why Plants Blossom and Bear Fruit" and "Lighting for Health and Profit."

The Twelve Masked Gentlemen of Oklahoma

Commercial Appeal

Twelve "gentlemen" of Oklahoma last week called a reporter to their gathering place and recited to him how they had poured acid on a woman and so disfigured her face and figure that she will carry the scars to her grave. These gentlemen were masked when they gave their statement to the reporter. They were in masks when they poured the acid on the woman.

Not satisfied that their numbers would sustain their valor when they came to chastise and maltreat the woman, they fortified themselves behind masks. They justify all of this by saying that the woman was bad. They charged that she, in company with some man, attempted to defraud some Oklahoma "gentlemen."

So Oklahoma has come to a period in its history when men in the absence of the accused pass upon her guilt and, without giving her a chance to explain, pour vitriol on her face and otherwise torture her.

Memphis Press

Two thousand years ago women were stoned to death, but they were not stoned to death by a mob. The job was not done by masked men. It was done after a trial before duly selected judges.

7-22-23

If those 12 "gentlemen," who covered their faces and became as beasts, had remembered the Bible story they doubtless read when young, they might have acted otherwise. It runs like this:

And the Scribes and the Pharisees brought unto Him a woman taken in adultery, and when they had set her in the midst,

They say unto Him, "Master, this woman was taken in adultery, in the very act.

"'Now Moses in the Law commanded us, that such should be stoned: but what sayest Thou?'

This they said, tempting Him, that they might have to accuse Him.

But Jesus stooped down, and with His finger wrote on the ground as though He heard them not.

So when they continued asking Him, He lifted up himself, and said unto them, "He that is without sing among you, let him first cast a stone at her."

And again, he stooped down and wrote on the ground.

And they which heard it, being convicted by their own conscience, went out one by one, beginning at the eldest, even unto the last: and Jesus was left alone, and the woman standing in the midst.

When Jesus had lift up himself, and saw none but the woman, He said unto her, "Woman, where are those thine accusers? Hath no man condemned thee?"

She said, "No man, Lord." And Jesus said unto her, "Neither do I condemn thee: Go, and sin no more."

Then spake Jesus again unto them, saying, "I am the light of the world: he that followeth Me, shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life."

Particularly would we call the attention of these men who got behind the masks when they were maltreating the woman to the last verse in the quotation.

Jesus believed in the light. There was little concealment in His plans. He was for the open road. He did not walk in the darkness; what He had in wisdom, in goodness and knowledge He shared openly with all. He believed in the law and encouraged obedience to those in whose hands was given the administration of the law.

Over in North Carolina a number of men are on trial for laying a lash upon the bare back of a woman. She may not have been a good woman.

It is admitted that the woman's assailants wore masks. They concealed their identity. Knowing they were doing an unlawful thing, they sought to avoid the law. They, too, passed upon the case of a woman without giving her a chance. Even though the woman was bad, their offense was not lessened.

The members of the masked mob of course claimed that they were doing right. The men are on trial. They deny that they were in the whipping party. Then, if they are not, those who beat the woman are also acting in the role of cowards.

If they believe that what they did was right they would come into the courts and say "these men who are on trial are innocent, we wore the masks, we beat the woman, we thought we were doing right, we think so now, do with us as you will."

If the men who are on trial are guilty, they are committing perjury. No oath and no obligation to any power, visible or "invisible," justifies a man in committing perjury before a court of law or in telling a falsehood to any other human being.

We are hearing of maskers doing their work all over the south. It is poor business to wear a mask. Only the executioner in the performance of his duty when men were beheaded wore a mask.

The mask was never a part of the garb of the Savior.

The Essence of Asininity.

The Commercial Appeal

In our "Scissored" column yesterday we reprinted a squib taken from a weekly paper published at Crowley Ridge, Ark. Those who appreciate humor and laugh at boneheads may have thought that we clipped the bit of nonsense for their sole benefit.

7-16-23

We knew, of course, that anyone whose brains have not yet been embalmed would find amusement in the absurdity, but our motive in publishing it was twofold.

Memphis

Not only did we want to bring a smile to the faces of intelligent readers, but we desired also to show the need in our country of familiarity with the Declartion of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the history of this country and its institutions.

It might be well to establish night schools in some sections for this purpose. And if anyone thinks attendance on these schools should be confined to illiterate immigrants and native-born children, let him read this paragraph, which is the antonym of logic and the essence of asininity:

"We see from the dispatches where Coolidge takes early occasion to laud the K. C.'s for what he styles patriotism and steadfast devotion to American principles and ideals. The next thing in order, perhaps, is for the fledgling president to give the K. K. K.'s a good cussing. . . . . Nobody will be very greatly surprised at Coolidge praising and lauding the K. C.'s, especially if he is contemplating trying to be elected to the office to which he has only succeeded temporarily, because the K. C.'s are reputed to be about the strongest political organization in the country, and Coolidge as a politician would naturally court the favor of this strong organization in promoting and furthering his aspirations for the presidency."

Assuming that Mr. Coolidge aspires to succeed himself as president, would he be so stupid as to attempt the furthering of his ambition by courting favor with the Knights of Columbus and "cussing" the Knights of the Mask?

Certainly not. Any candidate for constable in a cross-roads village would have more political acumen.

There are probably a dozen organizations in the United States whose numerical strength is far in excess of that of the Knights of Columbus. Some of these bodies are active in politics at all times.

The American Federation of Labor has a membership of 4,000,000, and at least five times that number advocate the principles and policies of the federation. Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, is spokesman for the body. Can you recall a national election during the last quarter of a century when the voice of Gompers was silent?

Why, the Ku Klux themselves, if there is a semblance of truth in their published statements, must have a membership of at least 10,000,000 in the United States.

If President Coolidge wants to play politics, why shouldn't he, instead of "cussing" the Ku Klux, play up to them and to the Federation of Labor, two organizations actively in politics, rather than to an organization that as a body is not interested in politics? He would thus assure himself of 14,000,000 votes, more than half the number cast in the last presidential election.

The total membership of the Knights of Columbus in the United States and possessions, in Canada, Cuba, Mexico and Newfoundland, is only 800,000. Probably not more than 600,000 of these are in the United States.

Would any man who knew better than to blow out the gas or pick his teeth with a "live" wire go angling after a block of 600,000 votes, knowing that in doing so he would alienate the sympathies and lose the support of more than 25,000,000 other voters?

Does the trembling editor of the Arkansas weekly and his fellow followers of wizard and kleagle think for a moment that the 2,600,000 Masons in the United States would hold their peace if a president should prostitute his high office and attempt to betray the liberty of the American people?

Every man capable of marking a ballot knows that the Masonic order is non-political, despite surreptitious efforts of a certain element to arouse in the members racial and religious prejudices for political purposes.

But every man knows that when the liberty and prosperity of the American people were threatened Masons and Knights of Columbus and members of every other organization fit to exist in America went to the front.

The abortive conclusion in the paragraph quoted from the weekly is a fair sample of the tommyrot being peddled by publishers of nickel-grabbing sheets sold on the streets of some of the cities.

It may have been that Solomon had something like it in mind when he said:

"A whip for the horse, a bridle for the ass, and a rod for the fools back."

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

South Dakota.

ELKS AND MASONS BOTH ARE STIRRED OVER KLAN STRIFE

Times Picayune

B. P. O. E. Expulsion of Klux Members to Be Probed

New Orleans,

HIGH SCOTTISH RITE MAN QUITS IN HUFF

La.

Klansmen Guards in Armed Clash With Deputy Sheriffs

10-20-23

Watertown, S. D., Oct. 19.—Action of the Elks' lodge of Atlantic City in expelling members who are also members of the Ku Klux Klan does not have the approval for the present of the grand lodge officers, J. G. McFarland of Watertown, grand exalted ruler, said today.

"I am not now prepared to say what action will be taken ultimately," said Mr. McFarland, "because until we know whether the oaths and obligations taken by klan members are at variance with Elk precepts no decisions will be made, I can say, however, that so far as I know, no consideration is being given to a national campaign designed to bring about action similar to that taken by the Elks' lodge at Atlantic City."

ALABAMA MASON RESIGNS.

Throws Up Job When Klan Activities Are Criticized.

Washington, Oct. 19.—Judge George Fleming Moore, past foreign grand commander of the supreme council and inspector general of Scottish Rite Masons in Alabama, resigned from the supreme council today after a discussion over the Ku Klux Klan.

During the debate Mr. Moore was charged by members of the council with using his weekly publication, "The Fellowship Forum," issued here, for furthering the aims of the klan.

Although the publication has designated itself as a digest of fraternal news from all over the world, Masons have regarded it as a Masonic publication. Consideration of Mr. Moore's resignation was postponed.

LAW ENFORCERS HALTED.

Klux Stops Deputies in Public Highway.

Lockport, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Two men are under arrest and the possibility of an investigation loomed as the aftermath of an armed clash early today between police and deputy sheriffs and an initiation party of 600 Ku Klux Klansmen near Cambria Center.

Those under arrest are William Lozier and Charles Turver, both of Niagara Falls. Thirteen others including one woman were questioned at the district attorney's office today but were not held.

Sheriff Benjamin Gould received reports from motorists that armed men garbed in white, were stopping automobile parties on the Saunders settlement road. The sheriff with two deputies and three Lockport policemen investigated. When their car reached the vicinity of a field in which a klan initiation was purported to be taking place, it was stopped by two white robed sentinels.

According to the officers, when the sheriff's party failed to leave as ordered, one of them was struck by a klan guard. The sentinel was felled with the butt of a revolver in the hands of one of the investigating party.

Shouts of guards attracted klansmen from the field and as the sheriff started to advance toward the enclosure, the little knot of officers was surrounded. Gould and his men retreated toward the road and made a dash for their car. As the machine sped away a scattering volley of shots broke out. No one was hit.

After the sheriff's party had broken free and his car had edged its way through the lines of machines at the roadside, some of which had started in pursuit, he rushed to Lockport with Lozier and Turver, who were seized in the melee.

The prisoners were locked up and the sheriff returned to the scene with reinforcements. Several automobile loads of citizens followed. Arriving at the field the second time, the officers charged the crowd at once. The resistance broke and there was a concerted rush for the cars surrounding the meeting place. The officers said they fired no shots except at fleeing automobiles which had been commanded to stop.

Times Picayune New Orleans La.

Firearms abandoned in the field were seized. 10-20-23

Henry H. Fletcher, in whose field the clash occurred told the police he had rented it to an Edward Wilson.

Threatens to Shoot Klansmen.

Youngstown, Ohio, Oct. 19.—J. J. McNicholas, acting chief of police, today stated that if necessary his men will be ordered to "shoot to kill" to stop a proposed Ku Klux Klan parade. McNicholas has refused a permit for the klan parade scheduled for November 10.

ELKS' POLICY ON KLAN.

N. Y. Times

Grand Exalted Ruler Knows of No National Opposition Campaign.

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10-20-23

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Ku Klux Klan — 1923

South Carolina.

(Associated Press)

GREENWOOD, S. C., Jan. 29.—Assailing the Ku Klux Klan in his charge to the Greenwood county grand jury here today, County Judge C. C. Featherstone, who is holding his last term of court before taking up his duties as circuit judge in the eighth judicial district to which he was elected recently by the legislature, declared that "never has any organization been such a menace."

"Good save us from the K. K. K." said the judge.

"This K. K. K. has been organized because some felt that they had to take the law into their own hands. Their excuse is that courts and juries are not enforcing the law. Never has any organization been such a menace. It gives opportunity for a few cowards to punish their enemies with it. Unless checked, it won't be long before there will be no government at all."

ANTI-MASKING BILL LOSES IN CAROLINA

Ku Klux Klan Defended and Rapped at Session of State Solons.

Columbia, S. C., February 13.—(By the Associated Press.)—The house of representatives by a vote of 83 to 24 tonight killed the Bellamy anti-masking bill, which was avowedly aimed at the Ku Klux Klan, after a debate lasting more than an hour, during which at times the arguments for and against the measure became heated. The Ku Klux Klan was defended and assailed. W. T. Holland, of Florence county, taking the lead as a defender of the organization and Representative Bellamy, in assailing the present-day klan and defending his bill.

K. K. K. Gives $20 To S. C. Preacher

CHESTER, S. C., August 22.—On last Sunday night four members of the Ku Klux Klan entered the Taxahaw Baptist Church and, without saying a word, presented Rev. Roy Anderson with a letter of praise and a purse of $20.

were saved.

SUES KLAN FOR $200,000.

Former Cyclops Claims He Suffered Through Banishment.

(By the Associated Press.)

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 6.—T. E. Threw[illegible] Columbia, S. C., today filed [illegible] in United States district court here against the Ku Klux Klan, [illegible] damages of $200,000 of which $100,000 is for punitive damages. The pla[illegible] in this sum to his reputation and "due to an alleged" communication, or decree or banishment" issued aaginst him by the head of the order, while he was serving as exalted cyclops at Columbia.

ANTI-KLAN BILL DEFEATED

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 19 (Crusader Service).—A bill to prohibit the appearance in public of persons wearing masks or otherwise disguised was defeated, 83 to 24, on second reading, in the South Carolina House of Representatives, last night. The vote was preceded by a debate in which the Ku Klux Klan was attacked and heatedly defended.

KLAN NOT STRONG IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Special Dispatch to New York Times From Columbia Says Organization Probably Numbers Less Than Five Thousand Members—State Steers Clear of Road Building Craze.

That the Ku Klux Klan has probably less than 5,000 members in South Carolina and that South Carolinians simply "would not join the klan" are statements printed in a special dispatch from Columbia to the New York Times.

The dispatch also says that so efficiently has the ship of state of South Carolina been steered that the state debt is less than $6,000,000. "Again" the dispatch says, "South Carolina has steered clear of the road building craze that has played such havoc with the farmers and other land owners in Arkansas and to a lesser degree in some other states."

The dispatch, in full is as follows:

The most un-American state in the union, as measured by the Ku Klux Klan standard, is South Carolina. Here in the state of nullification, Calhoun, the Butlers, Wade Hampton and Ben Tillman, the klan is absolutely impotent. Out of more than 180,000 white voters, it is probable that if all the members of the hooded horde were counted they would be less than 5,000.

In a two days' investigation, few of the score of well informed residents with whom The Times correspondent talked placed the klan strength at more than 10,000. In two-thirds of the counties evidently there are no klansmen at all, and in the other third the number is insignificant as compared to the total population.

"There are probably a few klans in the state," said former Gov. Richard I. Manning, "but they are so few in number and their strength so negligible that South Carolina has not had the time to take them seriously. The gist of the situation, so far as this state is concerned, is that our people are fairly contented. We are coming out of the woods, and, that being so, we have been busy getting our house in order and working out a program for the betterment in every way of all of our people. Maybe that is the answer to the question as to why the klan is said to have made no headway in this state."

Thomas G. McLeod, the governor of the state, as did former Governor Manning, emphasized the soundness of the South Carolina situation, and when asked if he was of the opinion that there are as many as 10,000 "masked knights" in the state he gave it as his opinion that that number was excessive.

The only two instances in which the klan issue has been raised was in the recent city election in Charleston and in the ambushing of a farmer in Horry county. In both cases the evidence shows that the charge of klan influence was not based on facts.

Fails to Win on Klan Cry.

In Charleston, John P. Grace, the former mayor, a follower of former Governor Blease and prominent in Irish-American and Anti-British propaganda activities, charged during the campaign that the Ku Klux Klan was behind the effort to unseat him. It was an 11th hour effort on his part to rally the Catholics and Jews of the city to his support. He was badly defeated and the voters who retired him to private life included some of the leading citizens of the Catholic and Jewish faiths. So in that instance, the klan issue failed of substantiation.

The young Horry county farmer had closed up a private road through his farm. He received several threatening letters signed "K. K. K." He paid no attention to them, but one day while he was on his way home he was fired on from ambush, and the horse he was driving ran away. The farmer was wounded, but not seriously. The men who committed the crime were promptly apprehended, tried before a Horry county jury, convicted and sent to prison, and all the facts show that the klan, as elsewhere in the state, is practically without strength or influence in that county. There was no evidence that those who committed the crime were even members of the masked organization.

Find Hard Going.

That the klan has tried to organize South Carolina, however, is undisputed. The missionaries of the masked tribe have been in all parts of the state, but they found the going hard from the start. They were not long in finding out that the people of South Carolina do not, as a rule, think the same way as do a lot of their fellow citizens in the neighboring states of Georgia and Alabama.

The South Carolinians simply would not join the klan, and that was all there was to it. Some of the oldest Jewish families in the United States live in South Carolina. They have been here for generations, have held high office; they fought for the Confederacy, and the average South Carolinian refused to brand them as un-American. The same was true of the Catholics of Charleston, Columbia and the other cities in the state, where there are many upstanding citizens of the Catholic faith.

It appears that South Carolina is the only state in the South without a dragon. There may be a cyclops or two at large, but if so, The Times correspondent has failed to find anybody who ever heard of them. As a young Columbia banker expressed it, "We may have a goblin here and there, and we may even have some furies in isolated localities, but, if so, I don't know where they are, or who they are."

Tom Watson Prepared the Soil.

The fact that the klan is strong in Georgia and practically without strength of any kind here in South Carolina probably is due to past political conditions in the two states.

The late Tom Watson, more than any other man, was probably responsible for the great growth of the masked order on the other side of the Savannah. Watson preached anti-Catholicism for years and in the controversy over the Leo Frank case he was one of the leaders in the anti-Jewish agitation in Georgia. The result was that when the klan came along the soil in numerous localities was ready for the seed, although, as stated in the New York Times yesterday, the klan, even in Georgia, does not include, according to the best evidence obtainable, more than one-third of the electorate.

On the other hand, South Carolina has not developed any agitators of the Watson type. About the time Watson was at the zenith of his influence in Georgia, Benjamin R. Tillman came to the front in South Carolina and for many years dictated the political affairs of the state. Tillman, however, was tolerant, and among his supporters were men of the Jewish and Catholic religions. "Old Ben," his followers say, never would have stood for the klan as now organized.

Then, of course, there has been the influence of such men as former Governor Manning, George B. Cromer, Governor McLeod, former Governor Heyward and a host of other influential Carolinians. The men in the last decade have steered the Carolina ship of state in a way so efficient that today the state debt of South Carolina is less than $6,000,000. So it is that, while other states are having their klan battles, South Carolint is planning a program for the further relief of her people, especially the farmers. They are now considering a proposition which will probably take the tax off farm lands for a period of years, or until the farmers have had a chance to get on their feet again.

Road Building Craze.

Again, South Carolina has steered clear of the road building craze that has played such havoc with the farmers and other landowners in Arkansas, and to a lesser degree in some other states. In Arkansas millions in taxes were piled against the land for roads, while the people who pay the taxes had no word to say about them. In South Carolina they have built a splendid system of top soil roads and the cost has not exceeded an average of $3,000 a mile. The roads have been constructed on the "pay as you go" plan. There is talk of a state road bond issue of $50,000,000, but two-thirds of all the people must vote for the issue before it can be negotiated.

"We will never have in South Carolina any of this road district business, such as they have in Arkansas," said Governor McLeod.

In other words, South Carolina is working to reduce taxes all the time. That is why the state is apparently so contented and that is also the principal reason why the Ku Klux Klan has failed so utterly to make any headway in the Palmetto state, it is contended by those in a position to appraise public sentiment.

KLAN HAS HARD TIME IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Probably Has Fewer Than 5,000 Members Among 180,000 White Voters.

PEOPLE 'FAIRLY' CONTENTED

State Administrations Have Held Taxes Down and Residents Are Tolerant.

Special to The New York Times.

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New York

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In other words, South Carolina is working to reduce taxes all the time. That is why the State is apparently so contented, and that is also the principal reason why the Ku Klux Klan has failed so utterly to make any headway in the Palmetto State, it is contended by those in a position to appraise public sentiment.

The Klan and Negroes.

Whatever may be the notions of the Ku Klux Klan around Atlanta concerning one of its three alleged antipathies, the negro, the wolf and the black sheep are sharing the fold, or den, of Long Island, New York, in great harmony. Some time ago negro preachers of Long Island who were solicited to join in an anti-Klan movement there declined participation on the ground that the hooded organization had given them no cause for protest or complaint. No Klan antagonism toward them had been indicated.

And now comes the Klan viewing with appreciation the efforts of negroes at Greenport to build a church, but realizing that "words alone are of little avail," it incloses a cash contribution for the building committee.

The State
Columbia, S. C.
Oct 23

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Rhode Island.

K.K.K. THREAT TO CHURCHES

New York Times

Catholic Pastors in Woonsocket and Lawrence Get Warnings.

1-14-23

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Jan. 13.—The police and Post Office authorities were asked today to investigate the sending through the mails of four letters, all signed with the initials "K. K. K." in red ink. One addressed to the Rev. Edward O'Donnell, pastor of the Sacred Heart Church, contained a threat to burn the church. Another threatened the lives of State Senator Patrick J. Cox and his daughter. The other two letters asserted that the homes and stores of a druggist and a marketman in this city would be burned. The police were inclined to regard the letters as a hoax, but began an investigation at the request of Senator Cox.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 13.—St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church is under police guard and its pastor, the Rev. James T. O'Reilly, also is being guarded as a result of threatening letters said to have been received by members of the parish. The letters were signed "K. K. K."

KLAN IN NEW ENGLAND VIEWED WITH ALARM

Chicago Daily News

Republicans Fear Religious Strife in Campaign May Defeat Party.

10-2-23

Chicago, Ill.

BY WILLIAM HARD.

Special to The Chicago Daily News.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 2.—The protestant vs. Catholic issue has raised its head again in New England in new guises to the great discomfort and danger of the republican party. Far-sighted republicans are taking earnest measures to check this new outbreak of religious strife, which here in New England has the following peculiarity:

It is started in its organized form principally by Yankee protestants, who for the most part are republican in their political affiliations, but it threatens, in the end, unless checked and stopped, to undermine and gravely imperil the New England republican political supremacy.

The reason for this prospect is that the republican party throughout this region is dominated for the most part by the Yankee element, whereas the democratic party is for the most part dominated by the Irish element. The republican party, however, in order to have a winning strength at the polls is obliged nowadays in whole great sections of New England territory to acquire and retain a certain considerable percentage of Catholic votes. If now, then, the Ku-Klux klan is able to convince the Catholics as Catholics that the Yankees as Yankees are hostile to them the result foreseen is that large numbers of Catholic French Canadians and of Catholic Italians will leave the Yankee republican party and will retake themselves to the Catholic Irish democratic fold.

Klan Entrance Alarms.

In these circumstances the sudden emergence of the Ku-Klux klan in Massachusetts is regarded by responsible republicans as an event of the most distinctly menacing character. When, therefore, under the leadership of an ex-hypnotist of the vaudeville stage, began its campaign in Massichusetts last week with a "monster meeting" at Worcester it was at once answered and denounced by B. Loring Young, prominent republican, prominent "Yankee," member of the board of overseers of Harvard college and speaker of the Massachusetts house of representatives.

Mr. Young's speech left nothing to be desired for frankness and courage. It declared that the klan is "false to every theory of our government," and it demanded, in effect, that republican leaders come out and say just where they stand on the klan issue.

"Those who are not publicly against the klan," said Mr. Young, "must be publicly counted as being with it."

So strong is the klan influence already in Massachusetts that certain timorous republicans have already remonstrated with Mr. Young for his outspokenness. He belongs, however, to the oldest Harvard tradition of free speech and free thought, and is determined that what he regards as the bigotry and intolerance of the klan shall not get permanent lodgment in Massachusetts.

The fight in a way could be said to be a fight between the Harvard spirit, which has just refused to make any discriminations against Jews or negroes in Harvard college, and the klan spirit, which has tumultuously invaded Massachusetts under the leadership of F. Eugene Farnsworth, "hypnotist," photographer, banjo player, Salvation Army drummer, lecturer, barber and montion-picture producer, now called by his followers "professor" and called by himself "the most loved and feared man in Massachusetts."

Rhode Island's Situation.

Meanwhile, in this state of Rhode Island, the republicans have already seen what the religious issue, in complication with other issues, can do to impair their political chances.

The "Yankees" in this state are a minority. A law passed by a recent legislature under the control of the republicans was interpreted—or misinterpreted—as an attack upon the French Catholic parochial schools. Other issues, growing out of the recent textile strike, were present and were influential in the ensuing political campaign, but by testimony of the absolutely best informed republicans in the state it is admitted that the issue of the supposed attack upon the parochial schools was no inconsiderable factor in giving Rhode Island its present democratic governor and its present unprecedented democratic membership in the state legislature.

Against these tendencies toward the mixing of political and social with religious antagonisms, the Masons have numerously stepped forward to rebuke the klan and to stretch a hand of social good will to their Catholic neighbors.

At Woonsocket, in this state, the prospective "social joint session" of the local Masonic club and of the local lodge of the Knights of Columbus has received so many acceptances both from Masons and from Knights that the largest hall in the city has been rented for the occasion.

The initiative in this affair at Woonsocket was taken by the Masons. Important Masonic leaders in Massachusetts have warned the klan to desist. It is thought that in New England the klan spirit may get its heaviest blows from the Harvard spirit and Masonic spirit.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923. Pennsylvania.

KLANSMAN SLAIN, SCORES HURT IN NIGHT BATTLE WITH CITIZENS

Chicago Saturday Blade

Crowd Attempts to Halt Parade of Several Thousand Ku Kluxers at Carnegie, Pa., and Bloody Fight Ensues—Klan Trio Get Two Years Each for Oklahoma Flogging.

Chicago, Illinois. 9-1-23

CARNEGIE, Pa., Aug. 30.—One man is dead, a dozen lie seriously wounded in local hospitals and fully a hundred others are nursing cuts, bruises and gunshot wounds received in a battle here shortly before midnight between several thousand white-robed Ku Klux Klansmen and a crowd of citizens determined not to permit the Klansmen to parade.

The dead man, Thomas Abbott, 27 years old, of Atlasburg, Pa., was shot when he and his companion Klansmen attempted to parade thru the streets of Carnegie after they had been warned they could not do so without a permit. No permit had been issued.

While the air seems still surcharged, it is believed that all danger of renewed outbreaks has passed. Nearly all of the visiting Klansmen have left the city and a strong guard is being maintained by all available police, deputy sheriffs and detectives.

The battle began at the Glendale dam broke loose and for nearly half an over Chartiers Creek. All evening the hour there was a bloody riot.

Klansmen, pouring into Carnegie by Carnegie's small police force was utterly helpless. When the rioting ceased train and by auto, had been congregat- a score of men lay unconscious or helpless in the street, while a hundred more ing on Wabash Hill, overlooking the city, were hurrying away or being carried to for what is said to have been a State physicians' offices. Every doctor's office conclave. There were fully 10,000 in town was crowded with the wounded Klansmen assembled on the hill by 10 until long after midnight.

o'clock, when a great fiery cross blazed Abbott, the Klansman who was slain, forth and a class of 500 was initiated. did not die immediately, but expired Most of the Klansmen wore their regu- upon the operating table while Dr. F. B. lation white robes and cowls. A strong Jones was preparing to probe for a bullet guard of Klansmen was maintained all in his head. Steve Zarolbeck, re- around the hill to prevent any outsiders cently discharged from the U. S. Army looking on at close range. after six years' service, was one of the

These ceremonies naturally attracted leaders in the crowd opposing the pa- much attention in Carnegie, and when it raders and was shot thru the abdomen. became rumored about that the Klans- It is doubtful if he will recover. men were going to parade the streets a crowd formed with the intention of

Four Suspects Held.

blocking the parade. The police say they After the riot the police rounded up a sent word to the Klansmen that they number of persons suspected of being would not be permitted to march, but implicated in the shooting, but all were shortly after 11 o'clock the Klansmen released except these four: Patrick could be seen forming in line and com- McDermott, an undertaker; W. K. Fla- ing down toward the city. In order to herty, Joseph Joyce and George Kim- enter Carnegie it was necessary for them mel. They will be held pending the re- to cross the Glendale bridge. To that sult of the coroner's inquest into Ab- bridge the crowd repaired. Automobiles bott's death. Ten Klansmen arrested on were run on it and stopped, effectually the evening of the attempted parade, be- blocking the structure. fore the outbreak, were fined $10 each

Procession Is Halted.

in the police court next day on charges When the auto leading the Klansmen's of carrying weapons illegally. These parade reached the bridge it came to a men, who had their revolvers strapped stop, halting the whole procession in to their sides, were arrested directing its wake. For a few minutes neither side traffic in Carnegie out to Wabash Hill. made a move. The Klansmen made no Sixteen other men, taken from cars bear- attempt to proceed and paid no atten- ing Klan insignia after the rioting, were tion to the cries of the crowd to lower released. the big American flag which headed the

Dr. H. W. Evans, imperial Ku Klux parade. Neither did they give any sign wizard, offered a reward of $2,500 for the of turning back. arrest of Abbott's slayer, and this has

After this impasse had existed for per- been increased to $7,500 by the State haps twenty minutes, with much jeering Klan organization. When feeling had upon the part of the crowd, the leaders died down sufficiently to allow public as- of the marchers seized an opportune mo- semblage again, Dr. Evans addressed a ment and made a wild dash forward. The meeting of State kleagles, king kleagles blocking autos were rolled off the bridge and higher officers of the Klan at a and the crowd swept backwards. The downtown hotel and issued what he parade moved forward for two blocks, called "an official statement to the peo- with only desultory bricks and stones ple of the United States concerning the being hurled upon the marchers. Then murder of Klansman Abbott." trouble broke. The crowd, seeming to

"The action of the mob of Carnegie have at last found leadership, dashed residents scents of anarchy," the state- forward. Instantly the air was filled with ment reads. "The Klansmen of western a shower of missiles of various descrip- Pennsylvania gathered on a hillside over- tions. A shot rang out. It was the sig- looking Carnegie early in the evening nal for a volley. A white-robed Klans- and following the initiation of 1,000 men man toppled over into the street. Bed- into the order paraded in orderly manner in the direction of the town. They were halted at a bridge by trucks and other vehicles barring the road. Missiles of every description were thrown at the Klansmen.

"Fence palings, bricks, stones, coal, in fact every object that could possibly maim the law abiding Klansmen, were hurled at them. The civilians began firing from a dark side street and Klansman Abbott fell mortally wounded. Klansman Abbott was killed because he exercised his Constitutional guaranteed right of peaceable assembly.

"We are determined that this and all other parts of our great land shall be made safe for native born Americans and that every right given us in the Constitution made by our forefathers shall be preserved to us and to our posterity."

Conclave Ceremonies.

The riot was preceded by one of the most elaborate ceremonies ever presented by the Ku Klux in this part of the country. A cross fifty feet high was erected, set pieces or fireworks bearing the letters "K. K. K." were placed at the head of the high knoll, bomb pits were sunk, and band and speakers' stands were put up.

As a car came up the hill, white robed guards received the password and the cars were passed on. An intricate parking system was put into effect, with almost a hundred robed Klansmen in charge. All around the field Klansmen were posted as guards at intervals of fifty feet.

Meanwhile, on the crest of the hill, about 8,000 were in full regalia and almost 15,000 in citizens' clothes. Red fire was being burned at a thousand different places and the lights of hundreds of oil torches made the hilltop as light as day.

A circle almost a half mile in circumference was formed and inside this the Klan candidates were gathered. A speaker mounted the stand and within the hearing of a reporter, who managed to slip into the field unnoticed, the oath was administered to the 1,000 candidates.

When the parade was decided on a cheer went up, bombs were set off, and wooden red fire embers tossed into the air. As thousands of Klansmen were falling into line a half dozen revolver shots were heard. More shots followed and a policeman's whistle sounded at the lower gate.

"Everybody to the gates," came an order from within the great circle, and as tho they were moving in a gigantic drill the angered thousands ran toward the road. Some one put a torch to the big cross and it blazed up. Several Klansmen fell and were trampled over by the hundreds behind them. Several dead trees lying in the field were stripped of their branches and stones and missiles of all kinds were picked up as the Klansmen moved over the crest of the hill and swarmed to the gates.

At the roadway the throng stopped. Challenges were flung at the hundreds of spectators in the fields across the road, and curses and jeers came in reply. The rioting in the streets followed.

NEW ANTI-KLAN ORDER LAUNCHED IN PA.

The Amsterdam (Crusader Service.)

KANE, Pa., Aug. 21.—"The Knights of the Blazing Ring," opposed to all "Klans," announced its organization to-day, following the display of a fiery circle at the eastern limits of Kane last week.

To-day a letter was received by Kane newspapers, typewritten and unsigned, which announced the formation of "The Knights of the Blazing Ring," and added:

"Kane is selected as the starting point of a movement that will ring with blazing justice to all. We are enemies of all Klans; we believe in liberty for every human being, black, white or yellow, regardless of race, religion or creed. We work within and without the blazing ring and do not cover our faces."

REWARD OF $7,500 NOW FOR SLAYER IN KLAN PARADE

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 27.—Rewards totaling $7,500 have been offered by the Ku Klux Klan for information as to those responsible for the riot Saturday night at Carnegie, in which Thomas R. Abbott, a klansman, was killed and a number of others wounded, one seriously.

A detail of the Ku Klux Klan today continued to keep watch at the little house at Atlasburg which had been the home of Abbott.

The guard, it was said, would be maintained until tomororw afternoon, when funeral services will be held, with all of the Pennsylvania general officers of the order attending.

Will March in Scottdale.

Scottdale, Pa., Aug. 27.—Knights of the Ku Klux Klan will be permitted to march in Scottdale if they hold a proposed meeting here next Saturday, said Burgess W. L. Shaffer today.

'COME PREPARED' ORDER FOR KLAN PARADE

The N. Y. Times

Biggest of Pennsylvania Demonstrations Planned for Scottdale Next Saturday.

8-30-23

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 29.—A klonklave and parade of the Ku Klux Klan to surpass anything of the kind held in this territory and with every member "prepared" is to be held near Scottdale, Saturday night, September 1. One assertion is made that the Knights of Columbus disrobed Klansmen in this town on a former occasion.

This is the information contained in an official klan notice mailed to every member n western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, western Maryland and northern West Virginia during the past week. One notice reads in part:

"Kindly notify each member of your organization regarding this celebration and see that they attend 100 per cent.

"Sentinels wearing white ribbon on left arm will be stationed at roads leading into town; also in town to direct you.

"Each member is urged to come prepared with robes. If you do not have a robe come any way, as we want a 100 per cent attendance.

"Come prepared and remember it was in this town that the Knights of Columbus held up the Klansmen and stole their robes returning from Uniontown.

"It is absolutely necessary to have a large number present to put the Klan work across in this community.

"Let's make this the largest demonstration in Pennsylvania.

"At his call I will answer. We have sent out that call.

"JAMES A. MILLER,
"Exalted Cyclops."

"P. S.—Buy gas at Northside Service Station as you enter town from the north, or Power Gasoline Company, south on Broadway. Both 100 per cent."

Sheriff Black of Westmoreland County stated today that he expected no trouble between Klansmen and persons opposed to them on Saturday night. He was making no unusual preparations to meet trouble.

KU KLUX SALUTES FUNERAL TRAIN

The Guardian 8-11-23

Members at Rochester, Pa., Hold up Floral Cross

Rochester, Pa., Aug. 9, 1923.—Three silent figures, clad in the raiment of the Ku Klux Klan and bearing a large cross of red carnations, paid tribute to the late President Harding when the funeral train passed through here this morning.

As the train moved slowly through the station, one of the klansmen advanced with the cross in the hope that it would be taken aboard. There was no one on the platform of the funeral car and the floral offering was not taken.

As the train disappeared the klansmen, holding the cross upright, stood at attention. They were whisked away in an automobile.

Thousands of persons from all parts of the Rochester district flanked the railroad right of way as the train passed.

NEW ANTI-KLAN ORDER LAUNCHED

The Savannah

Mystic Sign Flares Proclaiming Justice to All World's Races and Creeds

Tribune

Kane, Pa., Aug. 20 (Crusader Service)—"The Knights of the Blazing Ring," self-stated as opposed to all "Klans", announced their organization today following the display of a fiery circle at the eastern limits of Kane last night. 8-23-23

Much attention was attracted last night by a large blood-red fiery hoop, thirty feet in diamter, a short distance outside the city on a large meadow. It burned for more than half an hour. Today a letter was received by Kane newspapers, typewritten and unsigned, which announced the formation of "The Knights of the Blazing Ring," and added:

Savannah

"Kane is selected as the starting point of a movement that will ring with blazing justice to all. We are enemies of all Klans; we believe in liberty for every human being, black, white or yellow, regardless of race, religion or creed. We work within and without the blazing ring and do not cover our faces."

Catholics and Jews Astir

Like the usual political campaign, the present one has already offered its first installment of "wild rumor." This first "report" comes in the form of sneaking, deadly propaganda. The whole thing hinges upon the Ku Klux Klan, an organization which is supposed to have quite a little force in Allegheny County. The "force" of the organization is admitted to be greater just now than at any other time, and the campaign is probably responsible for most of the "force."

At any rate, one faction has already begun the rumor that certain men on the other ticket are members of the Klan. The report is spread as a confidential matter to be used among Catholics, Jews and Negroes. The truth about the whole matter is probably that there are members of the Ku Klux on the tickets of both factions, and in order to keep the matter as uncertain as possible, the rumors are spread to prevent an expose of the real and true situation.

Whether there are Klansmen on either or both tickets is a matter to be determined later, and it will be determined, if reports are reliable. But the people to be interested in the K. K. K. as a political factor are the Catholics and the Hebrews. The Negro is interested to see whether the Catholics and Hebrews are going to sit idly by and allow Klansmen to be elected to public office. 8-18-23

Of course, no Klansman who takes his oath seriously can respect his oath, and at the same time accept a vote from any Negro. On the other hand, there is not the remotest possibility of any Negro voting for any Klansman. The Klansman can not expect any Negro's vote, and there is little danger of any Klansman receiving any Negro's vote.

The Negroes can do very little in the way of arranging a ticket. They have a few available men, but not enough to furnish the personnel for any ticket. The Hebrews and Catholics are in better position. They are white, members of the white organizations, have the advantage of white banks, and white contacts, and can go before white audiences and ask for white votes with a reasonable degree of assurance that they will get them. A Negro candidate has no such advantage. Pittsburgh Gaz.

The Courier does not attempt to speak for the Catholics and the Hebrews, but it will venture the assertion in behalf of Negroes that there will not be cast a single black vote for any man who is a Klansman, or is reasonably suspected of being one. The Catholics and Hebrews can do as they please, since they and the Klansmen are members of the same race variety, but the Negro is put in his position by the very oath the Klansmen take. There is the impassable gulf between a Klansman and a Negro; and as far as we know, it will remain forever, growing wider with the passing years.

The Negroes know what they are going to do, but what will the Catholics and Hebrews do about it? We shall see.

ANTI KLA
OF 'BL CIRCLE'
K. K. K.
Steubenville, O. Aroused at Attempted Dynamiting of Rich
Independent 8-23-23
Kane, Pa., Aug. 18.—The "Knights of the Blazing Ring," announced their organization today following the displaying of a fiery circle at the eastern limits of Kane last night. Atlanta Ga.

Much attention was attracted last night by a large blood-red fiery hoop, thirty feet in diameter, a short distance outside the city on a large meadow. Motorists on the Kane-Mount Jewett Road were attracted and, investigating, found the hoop was made of red signal lights such as those used on railroads. It burned for more than a half hour. Today a letter was received by Kane newspaper men, typewritten and unsigned, which announced the formation of the "Knights of the Blazing Ring," and added:

"Kane is selected as the starting point of a movement that will ring the earth with blazing justice to all. We are enemies of clans and all Klans; we believe in liberty for every human being, black, white or yellow, regardless of race, religion or creed. We work within and without the blazing ring and do not cover faces."

KU KLUX DEFIED LAW IN CARNEGIE RIOT, SAID

The Commercial Appeal 8-27-23

Attempted Parade After Permit Refused.

EVANS IN STATEMENT

Wizard Issues "Official Statement to People of United States Saying Constitutional Rights Violated—Reporter Sees Meeting.

Memphis Tenn.

(By Chicago Tribune-Commercial Appeal Leased Wire.)

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 26.—Authorities tonight are taking every precaution to prevent a recurrence of last night's rioting at Carnegie between klansmen and their foes, resulting when members of the klan attempted to stage a parade after having been denied a permit by Carnegie officials. Both sides are in bitter mood and it is feared there will be serious outbreaks.

So far as known one man, a klansman, was killed and many wounded on both sides. It is difficult to get at the exact casualties, as both sides carried off their injured when possible. The identity of wounded klansmen in the hospitals is being carefully guarded, but it is said well known men are among them. Hospital authorities say they are private patients and refuse to give any information. Heavy klan guards surround the hospitals.

It was learned tonight that the flag-draped automobile at the head of the parade, which was the storm center of the fighting, had four women among its occupants. Whether any one of these was injured could not be ascertained.

Dead Klansman Identified.

The body of the klansman shot to death was identified in the county morgue today as that of Thomas Abbott, 27 years old, of Atlasburg, Washington County. At least a dozen persons are in hospitals with shot or knife wounds and probably 100 others are suffering from broken bones, bruises or minor knife wounds.

Patrick McDermott, an undertaker of Carnegie, is in jail on the order of District Atorney Samuel H. Gardner, with three other Carnegie men, W. K. Flaherty, Joseph Joyce and George Kimmel. It is understood these will be held pending an inquest into Abbott's death.

Late this afternoon a group of klansmen, estimated to number 500, were seen in conference on Wabash Hill, the spot from which their parade started yesterday afternoon. Chief Braun, in command of the Allegheny County detectives, at once sent word that no demonstration by the klan in the town would be permitted and warned the klansmen he would not be responsible for the consequences if they did not disperse. They told the messenger no meeting was contemplated and that they were merely removing paraphernalia used in yesterday's initiation.

Ten Klansmen Fined.

Ten klansmen were arrested yesterday, while armed. They were directing klan automobiles to the hill and were fined $10 each for illegally carrying weapons in police court this morning. Sixteen men taken from cars bearing klan insignia folowing the rioting, were freed.

The body of Abbott, taken from the morgue to the home of a brother klansman, B. F. McMillian, of Atlasburg, was guarded by a hundred members of the order tonight, and announcement was made that the guard would be maintained until after the funeral.

The state klan organization tonight increased to $5,000 a reward of $2,000 offered in the afternoon by Dr. H. V. Evans, imperial wizard, for the arrest and conviction of the slayer. Evans addressed a meeting of state kleagles, king kleagles and higher officers in the Fort Pitt Hotel and issued, what he called an "official statement to the people of the United States, concerning the murder of Klansman Abbott."

Carnegie was filled today with automobiles wending their way to Wabash Hill, overlooking the town, where the klan meeting was held, and where several thousand noviates received the klan oath.

Street Littered With Missles.

West Main Street, near St. Joseph's Catholic Church, the scene of most of the rioting, was littered with broken bricks, lumps of coal, stones andc udgels that were used by the fighters.

At yesterday's initiation ceremony a cross 50 feet high, was erected, set with pieces of fireworks bearing the letters "K. K. K." were placed at the head of the high knoll, bomb pits were sunk and a band and speakers' stands were put up.

As a car came up the hill white-robed guards received the password and the cars were passed on. An intricate parking system was put into effect with almost 100 robed klansmen in charge. All around the field the klansmen were posted as guards at intervals of 50 feet.

Meanwhile, on the crest of the hill, about 8,000 were in full regalia and almost 15,000 in citizens clothes. Red fire was being burned at a thousand different places and the lights of hundredso f oil torches made the hilltop ah light as day.

A circle, almost a half mile in circumference, was formed and inside this the klan candidates were gathered. A speaker mounted the stand and within the hearing of a reporter, who managed to slip into the field unnoticed, the oath was administered to the 1,000 candidates.

Decision to Parade Cheered.

When the parade was decided on, a cheer went up, bombs were set off and wooden red fire embers tossed into the air. As thouhands of klansmen were falling into line, a half dozen revolver shots were heard. More shots followed and a policeman's whistle sounded at the lower gate.

"Everybody to the gates," came an order from within the great circle and as though they were moving in a gigantic drill, the angered thousands ran toward the road. Some one put a torch to the big cross and it blazed up. Several klansmen fell and were trampled over by the hundreds behind them. Several dead trees lying in the field were stripped of their branches and stones and missiles of all kinds were picked up as the klansmen moved over the crest of the hill and swarmed to the gates.

At the roadway the throng stopped. Challenges were flung at the hundreds of spectators in the fields across the road and curses and jeers came in reply.

The rioting in the streets followed.

Notices scattered about the field told of a klan meeting scheduled for Scottdale next Saturday evening. The literature gives information how to reach the grounds and says:

"Come prepared and remember this is the town where the Knights of Columbus held up klansmen and stole their robes returning from Uniontown."

"Constitutional Rights" Violated.

Dr. Evans characterized his statement, issued tonight, as "an official statement to the people of the United States concerning the murder of Klansman Abbott during a riot when parading klansmen were attacked by residents of Carnegie, Pa., Saturday night."

The statement follows:

"The action of the mob of Carnegie residents senses of anarchy. The klansmen of Western Pennsylvania gathering on a hillside overlooking Carnegie early in the evening, and following the initiation of 1,000 men into the order paraded in the direction of the town. They were halted at a bridge separating Glenlale from Carnegie by trucks and other vehicles barring the road. Missiles of every description were thrown at the klansmen. Fence pailings, bricks, stones, coal, in fact every object that could possibly maim the law-abiding klansmen were hurled at them.

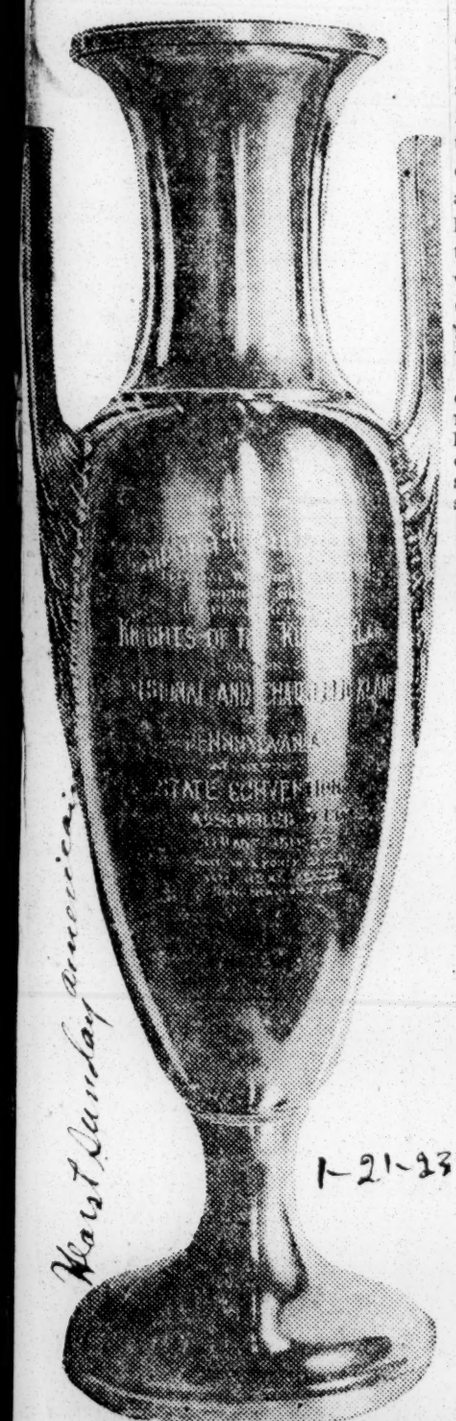
"In an effort to prevent their constitutional right of peaceable assembly being abridged by an element of citizenry absolutly dangerous to the safety and cause of freedom, the klansmen moved forward, a square where the attacking forces made ready for their coming with a bulwark of paving stones and bricks. A shower of these missiles fell on the klansmen, the civilians began firing from a dark street and Klansman Abbott fell mortally wounded. The klansmen in compliance with a request of assembled deputy sheriffs went back to the meeting place on the hillside then returned to their homes. Klansman Abbott was killed because he exercised his constitutionally guaranteed right of peaceable assembly, free speech and free movement over the highways of our country. . . . We are determined that this and all other parts of our great land shall be made safe for native born Americans and that every right given us in the constitution, made by our forefathers shall be preserved to us and our posterity."

"Dr. Evans also stated that the klan would pay a reward of $2,500 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Klansman Abbott.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923

Pennsylvania.

BELOW is a picture of the loving cup presented by the Klans of Pennsylvania to Edward Young Clarke, imperial giant of Atlanta, in appreciation of his work.



PA. KLANSMEN HONOR CLARKE

Magnificent Cup Given Imperial Giant of Atlanta in Appreciation of Services.

Atlanta Georgian

At the first state convention of Pennsylvania Klansmen with 161 Klans represented by official delegates and these delegates representing over 90,000 Klansmen in Pennsylvania, Edward Young Clarke, Imperial Giant of the Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan, at the conclusion of his address was presented with a magnificent loving cup from the Klans of Pennsylvania as token particularly of their appreciation of the value of speeches made by Mr. Clarke in Pennsylvania in December at Erie, Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

1-21-23

The presentation of the loving cup to Mr. Clarke was made at Carnegie Hall and approximately 3,000 Klansmen were present and intense enthusiasm was created by the presentation which came as complete surprise to Mr. Clarke.

PA. KLANSMEN HONOR CLARKE

Magnificent Cup Given Imperial Giant of Atlanta in Appreciation of Services.

Atlanta Georgian

At the first state convention of Pennsylvania Klansmen with 161 Klans represented by official delegates and these delegates representing over 90,000 Klansmen in Pennsylvania, Edward Young Clarke, Imperial Giant of the Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan, at the conclusion of his address was presented with a magnificent loving cup from the Klans of Pennsylvania as token particularly of their appreciation of the value of speeches made by Mr. Clarke in Pennsylvania in December at Erie, Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

Jan. 22. 1923

The presentation of the loving cup to Mr. Clarke was made at Carnegie Hall and approximately 3,000 Klansmen were present and intense enthusiasm was created by the presentation which came as complete surprise to Mr. Clarke.

Pennsylvania Klans Present Cup and Pin To Clarke and Eva

Atlanta Constitution

Pittsburgh, Penn., January 17.—(Special.)—At a state meeting of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan held in Carnegie hall at which 160 organizations and over 100,000 klansmen in Pennsylvania were represented, a magnificent loving cup was presented to Edward Young Clarke, the imperial giant of the organization. In presenting the cup the state leader said it was in appreciation of the work done by Mr. Clarke in the speeches he delivered here in December and for his great work for his cause throughout the nation.

The imperial wizard of the organization also spoke to the meeting, being introduced by Mr. Clarke. Dr Evans was presented with a handsome scarf pin.

METHODIST PASTOR ATTACKS KLAN IDEA

Montgomery Advertiser

Minister Who Ordered Robed Men From Church, Objects to Affiliation

4-9-23

PITTSBURGH, PA., April 8.—The Reverend Dr. Ralph W. Urmy, pastor of the Bellevue Methodist church, who ordered a group of white robed klansmen from his church Easter Sunday morning, tonight attacked the principles of that organization in a sermon on the Ku Klux Klan and the church. When the klansmen were ordered from the church last Sunday several of them were disrobed in the scrimmage with members of the congregation who followed them outside the church.

After disclosing that following the Easter day incident he had been waited upon by the King Kleagle of the Pennsylvania realm and leading klansmen of other states, Dr. Urmy declared:

"The increasing frequency of visits paid by delegations of klansmen to protestant churches, bringing donations of money with the possible intention of establishing a connection between the klan and the church, naturally raises the question of relationship between the two.

* * * * "The protestant church prides tself on its faithfulness to American ideals. But the klan in my opinion does not measure up. While I deny the right of any group of citizens to tell me or any other man what our type of Americanism ought to be, reserving the right to decide that for myself, I nevertheless asked the king kleagle of Pennsylvania what klansmen meant by '100 per cent Americans.'

"The answer given by one of the other high officials present, was "a hundred per cent American is a citizen who supports all the laws and constitution of the United States."

"But the klan is not even careful to support the laws. It is a common practice for its members to violate the laws that protect a church service from intrusion and disturbance."

Referring to the klan's activity in political and religious fields Dr. Urmy said he asked the klan delegation this question:

"Does the klan believe that public office should be held by Roman Catholics or Jews? The answer from one of the men was emphatic, "No." The others made no objection to that answer.

"Now, I believe that a true Americanism holds that the people have a right to elect any man they please to any office for which he is lawfully a candidate and that the right of such candidate to hold office depends on the will of the voters and on nothing else."

"The genuine American works in the open. He is a sportsman and a gentleman. He follows the rules when he plays the game. He is neither ashamed nor afraid to show his face, his purposes and even his methods."

Dr. Urmy concluded:

"The klan is very friendly to the protestant church and its friendship is undoubtedly sincere * * * * * but cannot help feeling that when it comes to the application of the protestant principles of life the church might well pray to be delivered from its friend."

Ordered From Church, Klansmen Lose Masks In Lively Scrimmage

Atlanta Constitution

Pittsburg, Pa., April 1.—Six members of a band of 16 white hooded Ku Klux Klansmen were shorn of their masks in a scrimmage after they had been ordered from Bellevue Methodist Episcopal church by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. R. B. Urmy, today.

The Easter Sunday services had just begun when the 16 figures entered and walked down an aisle toward the pulpit. They were stopped by Elmer L. Kidney, attorney and member of the church board. The Easter morning worshipers were startled and Mr. Kidney commanded the members of the masked band to leave. 4/2/23

At this point Dr. Urmy intervened: "Gentlemen," he said. "I shall have to ask you to retire. You are disturbing the services here, which is a violation of law. You will be welcome to remain if you remove your disguises. Otherwise you must go."

The hooded men about-faced and marched silently from the church followed by a number of men from the congregation. Outside the church a general scrimmage ensued and the hoods and flowing white robes of six of the band were torn away, revealing their identity. Before they left in automobiles parked near by the license numbers of their cars were obtained.

Atlanta

In a statement issued tonight Mr. Kidney declared his intention to request the district attorney to prosecute the members of the band. "I have no prejudice against this organization," he said, "but I protest against a band of masked men, whether their masks are black or white, entering my church in the midst of the most solemn service of the year and frightening women and children and disturbing the service. It is a violation of law and I think it has gone far enough. These performances of men in white robes and hoods are a violation of the law and they should be dealt with as such."

The Problem of the Ku-Klux.

Serious rioting which resulted in at least one death and in many serious injuries the other day proved that sheeted klansmen in the vicinity of Pittsburgh have been so unfortunate as to arouse the violent opposition of large numbers of persons. The klansmen protest that they have done nothing more than exercise their constitutional right of free assemblage. However, defiance of an official refusal to permit them to hold a parade in their mystic regalia seems to have been the direct cause of the attack upon them.

Baltimore News 8-25-23

The belief of the Ku-Klux klan that its members are entitled to go about masked and sheeted upon their mysterious business cannot change the fact that many persons who do not belong to the oath-bound order fear the klansmen—vaguely perhaps, but no less certainly.

Chicago, Ill.

The members of the order insist that theirs is a law-abiding organization and that they are banded together for good and patriotic purposes. However, the confession of three klansmen in Oklahoma the other day that they had participated in the unlawful flogging of a citizen—a confession that was followed by their sentence to terms of two years in prison for that offense—serves at least to prove that Ku-Kluxism does not necessarily make the klansmen law abiding. Consequently the epidemic of kidnapings, floggings and other outrages in various southern states may involve other klansmen. If it cannot prove that it is of value to the nation how is the order to overcome the dangerous prejudice that has been aroused against it?

What are the American people to do about an organization which has spread widely through the nation, which discriminates against certain classes of the citizens, which appears disguised in public, which is oath-bound and which arouses widespread fear and the antipathy that necessarily accompanies fear? This question must be answered. The answer when given should not be given in passion or in ignorance.

KLANSMEN OFFER CROSS OF RED CARNATIONS

The Savannah Ga.

Rochester, Pa., Aug. 15 (Associated Negro Press)—Three hooded members of the Klan drew up before President Harding's funeral train when it passed here with a huge cross of red carnations. No one on board offered to take it on and as the train pulled out they were left standing on the platform holding their offering.

8-16-23

KLAN KNIGHTS PUT OUT OF CHURCH

The Literary Digest
Mar. 3, 1923.

IN DRIVING KU KLUX KLANSMEN out of church, when they come in mask and gown, the Bellevue Methodist Episcopal Church in Pittsburgh set an example, says the Brooklyn *Citizen*, which "may well be followed." It was a lone and particularly irate trustee who started the retreat of the Klansmen, which ended in a rout. The hooded men came unheralded, according to newspaper accounts of the affair, breaking in on the Easter services being conducted by the pastor, Dr. R. B. Urmy. The visitors divided into three groups, one of which started up the main aisle, while the other two headed for the pulpit from the opposite sides of the church. Six of them were approaching Attorney Elmer L. Kidney, trustee, who was taking up the collection at the time, when he planted his "six feet and 200 pounds" in front of them and effectually barred their further progress. "Get out," he ordered tersely, "and be quick about it." From the pulpit came the voice of the pastor: "Gentlemen, you are disturbing the services here, which is a violation of the law. You will be perfectly welcome to remain if you remove your disguises. Otherwise you must go."

UNMASKS SIX KLANSMEN.

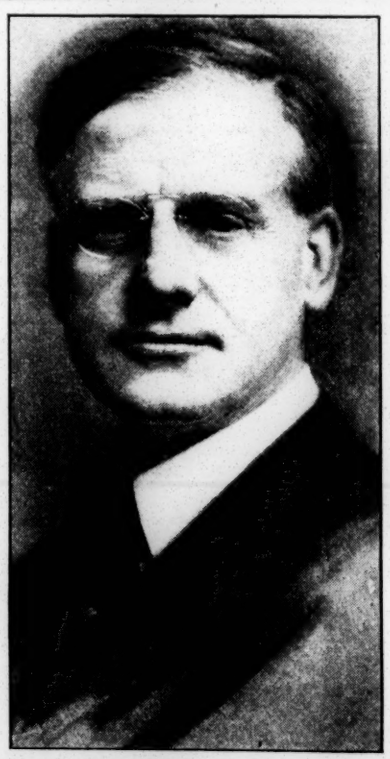
Trustee Elmer L. Kidney, who started a disorderly rout of hooded knights from a Pittsburgh Methodist church.

The Klansmen, thus rebuffed, turned to go, and as they reached the exit Mr. Kidney, we are told, got into action. When he had finished, he had the robes and masks of six Klansmen as spoils of war, and the visitors had incontinently and ingloriously fled the scene. Mr. Kidney, the son of a Methodist Episcopal minister, is said to be prominent in the work of his church. In 1921 he presided over an international conference of Methodist laymen in London. He has no feeling against the Klan, the Pittsburgh *Post* quotes him as saying, and he understands that the organization has "some very good principles." But he does think that "this thing of interrupting church services and handing a few dollars to the preacher ought to be stopt." Some newspaper editors agree with the redoubtable Pittsburgher. "If other pastors were to adopt the rigorous course of Dr. Urmy," says the Jersey *Journal*, "there would be less of this sensational tomfoolery, and a lot of Ku Klux advertising might prove very unprofitable." Nobody can object to the Klansmen going to church, in the opinion of the Baltimore *Sun*. "They will be welcomed in their individual capacity as saints or sinners in any church, so long as they observe religious proprieties and conventions." But, in this case, submits *The Sun*,

"The Klansmen apparently had not come to pray, but to create a sensation. They seemed to value their hoods more highly than their souls, for they declined the good pastor's invitation and departed hurriedly.

"It is a new thing for honest, one-hundred-per-cent. Americans to be ashamed of their faces. The Ku Kluxers profess to specialize in piety and patriotism. Pious and patriotic people generally do not hide their countenances under masks or their light under bushels when they attend church. They have nothing to be afraid of or ashamed of. The Ku Klux church fashion is not only a piece of cheap and ill-mannered melodrama, but it is in direct conflict with the honest Americanism that is not ashamed of its patriotism and of the honest humility that never wears a mask over head or heart in the presence of God."

If the Klan wishes to give money to a church, remarks the Fort Wayne *News Sentinel*, "the mails are still open, or representatives may call upon the pastor in his study and quietly make the donation. But the minds of men who go about their activities hiding their faces from the world, are the minds of swashbucklers." And the Newark *News* thinks it will do no harm to repeat what has often been said: "In the life of America there is no room for a band of men who are ashamed to show their faces while engaged upon what they insist is work of humanity. All the high professions of the Ku Klux Klan are of no avail as long as the mask and gown are retained in their ritual. And the height of impropriety is reached when, so attired, they invade churches, hoping to win condonation of their impertinence by a gift of money." To the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* "the effrontery of the Klan is amazing. It does not seem as if an organization which countenances such impudence could live very long among persons of good sense and respect for sacred things." "Down in Louisiana, where the evenings are dark and the country is wild," remarks the Baltimore *American*, "knighthood prospers better; but Mr. Kidney of Pittsburgh has demonstrated with startling vividness what knights will do when they meet a he-man in the daytime." And "when it is borne in mind that the Klan has never officially condemned the outrages which culminated in the Mer Rouge butchery, nor any other outrages of which men wearing the Klan regalia have been guilty," says the New York *Globe*, "Mr. Kidney's action seems warranted."



"REMOVE YOUR DISGUISES,"

said Rev. Dr. R. B. Urmy to the hooded Klansmen who invaded and startled his church during services.

"Before the Klan is received in church it may well be required to give evidence that its purposes are those of which tolerant and law-abiding citizens may approve. So far the evidence has run the other way. The Klan is certainly hiding something under a bushel, but it is darkness rather than light."

Klan Warns Squire For Mixed Marriage

The Pittsburgh Courier
8/11/23

Magistrate "Marked Man" After Uniting White Woman and Her Dark-Skinned Lover.

Pittsburgh

LEBANON, Pa., Aug. 9—Robert L. Miller, city magistrate and alderman in the Fourth Ward last week received a Ku Klux Klan warning in the form of a visit by two strangers. They told him they were from Harrisburg and questioned him about his performance of a marriage ceremony on June 28, in which the principals were James R. Johnson, colored, and Miss Mary C. Patterson, white, both of Harrisburg.

The couple got a marriage license here after Clerk Strauss was confronted with the fact that there is nothing in the Pennsylvania statutes forbidding the marriage of whites and negroes. First the couple asked a Presbyterian minister to perform the ceremony, but he refused. The next tried Alderman Miller, who consented after satisfying himself that it was legal.

Declaring that Alderman Miller would be "marked" when he comes up for re-election, the strangers left a card bearing the inscription "The Ku Klux Klan are here, there and everywhere. If you are interested address Postoffice Box 120 Harrisburg."

FOUR WARRANTS FOR CARNEGIE RIOT

The Morning Post

All are Charged With Inciting Disturbances but No One Held on Murder

Advertiser 8-30-23

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 29.—Patrick J. McDermott, Carnegie undertaker, arrested in connection with the klan rioting Saturday night at Carnegie during which Thomas A. Abbott, a klansman was killed, was released from jail today on $10,000 bond after a charge of inciting to riot had been filed against him.

Coroner Wm. McGregor declared in a statement tonight that the evidence obtained to date in the shooting of Ablott was not sufficient to commit any particular person upon a charge of murder. He declared that "due to the fact that those who were present will not make a statement, we have been unable to obtain the proper evidence."

Four other men were arrested during the day charged with inciting to riot and were released on $5,000 bond. Warrants were also sworn out for six other men upon a like charge.

Klansmen Offer Tribute, Rebuffed

The Pittsburgh Pa.

ROCHESTER, Pa., Aug. 16.—"Fools rush in where Angels fear to tread" fully expresses the situation brought about last Thursday morning when the Harding Funeral Caravan passed through here en route to Marion, O., for the final resting of the mortal remains of the late President.

Courier

Three silent figures, clad in the raiment of the infamous Ku Klux Klan and bearing a large cross of red carnations, attempted to pay tribute to the late Pres. Harding at the Pennsylvania railroad station here as the train slowed down in respect to the large crowd that had gathered to pay their respects to the lamented chief.

8-18-23

As the train moved slowly through the station one of the klansmen advanced with the cross in the hope that it would be taken aboard. There was no one on the platform of the funeral car and the floral offering was not taken aboard. As the train disappeared from view the klansmen, holding the cross upright, stood at attention. Then they were whisked away in a waiting automobile.

Pennsylvania.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

MARCHER SLAIN, MANY HURT AT PITTSBURGH, PA.

Chicago Tribune 8/26/23

Police Order Fails to Stop Parade.

BULLETIN.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 26.—Two men were arrested early this morning in connection with the killing of an unidentified klansman in rioting at Carnegie, a suburb, last night. In their automobile, when arrested, was found a shotgun and pistol, the police said. Their names were withheld.

8/26/23

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 26, 3 a. m.—One man was killed, another was probably fatally wounded, and an unknown number of others were injured at midnight tonight when citizens of Carnegie, a suburb, and robed members of the Ku Klux Klan clashed at the Glendale bridge over Chartiers creek.

Quiet had been restored three hours later, but with hundreds of policemen, deputy sheriffs, and Allegheny county detectives patrolling the streets. A motorcycle squad had been stationed at the edge of the borough to prevent any further attempt by the klansmen to enter the town and officers expressed the belief that they had the situation in hand.

Killed Man Wore White Robe.

The man killed, who was wearing a white robe, has not been definitely identified. He is believed to be F. Leoeler of Steubenville, O.

The most seriously injured was Steve Zarzolbeck, who, his friends say, was discharged a few months ago from the regular army after six years' service. He was a member of the party opposing the parade and was shot through the abdomen. William Williams, another ex-soldier and member of the opposing force, was picked up and hurled into Chartiers creek. The robed klansman died in the office of Dr. F. B. Jones as he was placing him upon the operating table to probe for the bullet through his head. Three other klansmen, wearing their robes, appeared later for treatment of minor injuries. They left with the robes hidden under their coats, the physician said.

Physicians' Offices Crowded.

The offices of physicians in Carnegie were crowded early this morning with people obtaining treatment for cuts and bruises. The list of those wounded in the shooting was increased one more when it became known that John Carrick, a bystander, had been shot in the leg.

Burgess John Conley stated early this morning that no permit had been issued for the parade. It was estimated that 10,000 klansmen had gathered on the hills above Carnegie and marched in the parade.

The klansmen had been gathering all afternoon and evening for what is understood to have been a state meeting on a hillside overlooking Carnegie. Early in the evening their leaders were told, police said, that a parade through Carnegie would not be permitted.

About 11 o'clock, however, the parade was seen to appear over the hill and start towards the town. In order to enter it the klansmen had to cross the Glendale bridge, which spanned a small creek. A crowd gathered at once at that bridge and automobiles were run on it and stopped, effectively blocking the structure.

Rush Blockade at Bridge.

When the automobile leading the parade reached the bridge it stopped. The klansmen immediately made no attempt to proceed and paid no attention to the cries to lower the American flag which headed the parade. Neither did they make any move to turn back.

After the impasse had existed for perhaps a half hour the leaders of the marchers seized an opportune moment and made a wild dash forward. The automobiles were rolled off the bridge and the crowd stationed at the one end swept backwards.

The parade continued for two blocks with only isolated instances of bricks and stones being hurled at the marchers.

Then the opposing crowd seeming to have collected their forces, rushed forward. Bedlam at once broke loose. All kinds of missiles were hurled through the air and firing commenced. One white robed man was seen to fall.

Ten Klansmen Arrested.

Ten klansmen are being held in the Carnegie jail, having been arrested yesterday afternoon when they appeared in the streets of Carnegie with pistols showing from holsters, according to the police, and began directing automobiles carrying klansmen to the scene of the meeting. David Cabel, who claims to be the exalted cyclops of the East Liberty klan, one of those arrested, said he together with nine other klansmen was assigned to direct traffic for the meeting and said he had secured permission to that end from S. H. Gardner, district attorney of Allegheny county.

Wear Army Uniforms.

Cabel and two others of those arrested wore army uniforms, being veterans of the world war, they said, while the other seven wore civilian clothes. Cabel in his cell this morning said that Sam Rich, who, he said was the acting grand dragon of Pennsylvania, had arranged for the meeting and had assigned him as traffic director.

Warrants for Floggers.

Wagoner, Okla., Aug. 25.—Warrants for the arrest of the nine men held by the military authorities in Tulsa, charged with participation in the flogging of Ben Wagner, a farmer living in Wagoner county, were issued late today by John Moss, Wagoner county attorney.

The warrants, however, have not been released, Moss said tonight, explaining he had filed informations against the men merely to be protected when the dispute which has arisen over the exact scene of the Wagoner whipping is settled.

Another Flogging Given.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 25.—State aid in apprehending floggers who victimized George Elver at Kingfisher three weeks ago was promised by Aldrich Blake, executive counsellor to C. W. Smith, county attorney of Kingfisher county, at a conference today in Blake's office, according to an announcement there.

Whipped by Robed Men.

Honey Island, Tex., Aug. 25.—No arrests had been made late today in connection with the flogging and tarring and feathering Thursday night of a man giving the name of Simmie Knapp. Knapp has a number of welts on his back, bearing out his claim to having been flogged with a whip. Tar and feathers were applied after the whipping, and Knapp, wrapped in a sheet, was turned loose near the Apostolic tabernacle about a mile from Honey Island.

Knapp said the kidnapers were dressed in white robes "with something on their head that they parted in the middle to see.".

His treatment of his 17 year old wife and 6 months old baby was the reason assigned for his punishment by the masked mob, Knapp said.

WARN KLAN NOT TO MARC

Birmingham Ref. Dispatch

Imperial Wizard Offers $2,500 For Slayers Of Thomas Abbott. K. K. K. Men Fined

Pittsburg, Pa.—Five hundred or more Knights of the Ku Klux Klan recently assembled on a hill overlooking the suburban town of Carnegie where Thomas R. Abbott, of Atlasburg, Pa., a member of the order was killing in rioting attending an attempt of the Klan to march through the town.

Birmingham, Ala.

Chief Braun, of the Allegheny county detective force, immediately dispatched a deputy to the hill with orders to notify the Klan leaders that a demonstration in the village would not be permitted, and unless they dispersed before nightfall he would "not be responsible for what might happen."

9-1-23

When the officer reached the hill he found a large number of persons there, but was assured that no Klan meeting was in contemplation. The Klansmen declared they were simply removing the paraphernalia taken to the hill for the recent demonstration. Meantime Patrick McDomott, an undertaker of Carnegie, was in the county jail, charged, it was said by the authorities, with killing Abbott, and scores of persons were in hospitals and at their homes suffering from injuries sustained in the fighting.

Dr. H. W. Evans, of Atlanta, Imperial Wizard of the Klan, who was the principal speaker at a demonstration attended by Klansmen of the western Pennsylvania district, which preceded the march, issued a statement in which he declared the order would press for the punishment of Abbott's "murderers" and offered a reward of $2,500 for their arrest and conviction.

The most seriously hurt of the many persons injured in the fighting was Stephen Jarzombe, of Carnegie, who was shot in the stomach. Physicians said he had a good chance to recover however. A boy was sent to a hospital with a bullet in his foot, and many other persons were attended by surgeons near the battle ground. One Carnegie doctor said he had dressed no less than a dozen wounded persons in Heidelburg, a village near Carnegie while many Pittsburg doctors reported similar cases but said none of the injuries was serious.

Pittsburg Suburb Is Scene of Battle; Police Fight Riot

The Houston Post 8-26-23

Klansmen, Gathered in State Meeting, Force Parade Over Bridge Blocked by Automobiles; Crowd is Pressed Back Into Streest of Town Where Missiles Of All Kinds Are Hurled; Shooting Follows

Houston, ~~Texas.~~

Associated Press Report.

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The man killed, who was wearing a white robe, has not been identified, and at the morgue it was stated there was nothing on his body to indicate his identity. It was, however, covered with tattoo marks. The most seriously injured was Steve Zarzolbeck, who his friends say was discharged a few months ago from the regular army after six years' service. He was a member of the party opposing the parade and was shot through the abdomen.

William Williams, another ex-soldier and member of the opposing force, was picked up and hurled into Chartiers creek.

Klansmen Seek Doctor.

The robed klansman died in the office of Dr. F. B. Jones as he was placing him upon the operating table to probe for the bullet through his head. Three other klansmen, wearing their robes, appeared later for treatment of minor injuries. They left with the robes hidden under their coats, the physician said.

Burgess John Conley stated early this morning that no permit had been issued for the parade. It was estimated that 10,000 klansmen had gathered on the hills above Carnegie and marched in the parade.

Streets Jammed.

The streets of Carnegie are jammed with people shouting and yelling. Every few moments the sharp crack of a pistol sounds above the uproar. Car after car filled with heavily armed officers passed newspaper correspondents speeding to the scene of the battle.

The klansmen had been gathering all afternoon and evening for what is understood to have been a State meeting on a hillside overlooking Carnegie. Early in the evening the leaders were told, police said, that a parade through Carnegie would not be permitted.

About 11 o'clock, however, the parade was seen to appear over the hill and start toward the town. In order to enter it the klansmen had to cross the Glendale bridge, which spanned a small creek. A crowd gathered at once at that bridge and automobiles were run on it and stopped, effectively blocking the structure.

When the automobile leading the parade reached the bridge it stopped. The klansmen made no attempt immediately to proceed and paid no attention to the cries to lower the American flag which headed the parade. Neither did they make any move to turn back.

Advance Brings Fight.

After the impasse had existed for perhaps a half hour, the leaders of the marchers seized an opportune moment and made a wild dash forward. The automobiles were rolled off the bridge and the crowd stationed at one end swept backward.

The parade continued for two blocks with only isolated instances of bricks and stones being hurled at the marchers. Then the opposing crowd, seeming to have collected their forces, rushed forward. Bedlam at once broke loose. All kinds of missiles were hurled through the air and firing commenced.

KLANSMAN IS SLAIN IN PITTSBURGH RIOT

The Montgomery Advertiser

Crowd Stops Parade in Regalia and One of Procession Shot in Head

PITTSBURGH, August 25.—A force of deputy sheriffs was rushed to Carnegie, a suburb late tonight when a crowd of about 500 persons blocked a street and stopped a parade of Ku Klux Klansmen. The parade was led by an automobile but the klansmen on foot were reported to extend back for more than a mile. 8-26-23

After a momentary pause the paraders broke through the crowd and continued through the town singing "Onward Christian Soldiers." A number of shots were fired and one man, dressed in white robes is known to have been killed. He died in a physician's office shot through the head.

Many persons were injured in the fighting which was still in progress more than an hour after the first outbreak. The force of deputy sheriffs was reinforced by all available uniformed Pittsburgh policemen and Allegheny county detectives who were given the right of way on city streets as they sped in automobiles to Carnegie, six miles away.

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Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

IMPERIAL WIZARD OFFERS REWARD FOR SLAYER OF ABBOTT

The Morning News

Undertaker in Jail Charged With Klansman's Death and Scores Hurt in Pennsylvania Riot

Advertiser

DIRECTING KLANSMAN FINED FOR CARRYING FIREARMS

8-27-23

Fighting Began at Bridge When Police Halted Parade and Misile Shower Started

Montgomery, Ala.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 26—Five hundred or more Knights of the Ku Klux Klan late today assembled on a hill overlooking the suburban town of Carnegie, where last midnight Thomas R. Abbott of Atlasburg, Pa., a member of the order was killed in rioting attending an attempt of the klan to march through the town.

Chief Braun, of the Allegheny county detective force, immediately dispatched a deputy to the hill with orders to notify the klan leaders that a demonstration in the village would not be permitted, and unless they dispersed before nightfall he would not be responsible or what might happen.

When the officer reached the hill he found a large number of persons there, but was assured that no klan meeting was in contemplation. The klansmen declared they were simply removing the paraphernalia taken to the hill for last night's demonstration."

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Many Injured, One Seriously.

The most seriously hurt of the many persons injured in the fighting was Stephen Jarzombe, of Carnegie, who was shot in the stomach. Physicians said he had a good chance for recovery although he was badly wounded. A boy was sent to a hospital with a bullet in his foot, and many other persons were attended by surgeons near the battle ground. One Carnegie doctor said today he had dressed no less than a dozen wounded persons in Heidelburg a village near Carnegie, while many Pittsburg doctors reported similar cases but said none of the injuries were serious.

PISTOL CARRIERS FINED

PITTSBURGH, PA., Aug. 26—Ten men arrested by Carnegie police before the rioting started were today fined $10 each under a borough law for having arms in their possession. They had stationed themselves along the principal streets, and were directing automobiles bearing the klan insignia, to the meeting ground on the hill. This action led the district attorney to declare that the county would direct its efforts in prosecuting those arrested in connection with the rioting, as there was no Pennsylvania law which prohibited such meetings as that held by the klansmen.

Twenty-Five Thousand Present.

The rioting came after the most spectacular meeting of the klansmen ever held in this section. Hundreds of automobiles began to arrive at the hill early Saturday evening, and by nine o'clock it was estimated that fully 25,000 persons had given the pass word and passed within the enclosure, scores of them women. The place was brilliantly illuminated with electric lights, and after a large class had been initiated, Dr. Evans delivered an address. Several thousands of the klansmen were then formed into lines and marched down towards the village.

The greatest excitement had marked the entire evening in Carnegie. The commanding position of the hill on which the klan had gathered had aroused the entire countryside, and thousands of persons had poured in. They lined the principal streets, and waited for hours for the parade to start.

The greatest assemblage was where the line of march passed over Chartiers creek, and just before the head of the parade reached that point an automobile was drawn up across the bridge.

Police Halt Parade.

As the klansmen wound down off the hill, preceded by an automobile carrying three men and a woman, Carnegie policemen on the bridge ordered them to halt, saying the parade could go no further as no permit had been given.

The klansmen appeared at a loss just how to proceed when suddenly the fighting began. Some one tossed a bottle and then a few stones and in spite of the efforts of the police to restore order the crowds surged into the street. An American flag was torn from the leading automobile and the klansmen's ranks broke as they rushed forward They fought their way on each side of the automobile and down the street There was a desultory shot or two, the combatants confining themselves to bottles, bricks and stones.

A county detective in the crowd made his way to the front and recovered the flag and the fight swept by him. Half a block further on, Abbott, a mine machinist, was shot and klansmen quickly carried him into a physician's office nearby. He died on the operating table.

Pennsylvania

Meantime a party of klansmen had swept around the block through side streets and engaged the crowd further in towards the business center. Four of their number were carried into a butcher shop where their wounds were attended and they were then hurried away by their friends. Many similar instances were reported to the authorities.

The greater number of klansmen had remained in the road near the bridge, watching the fight in the street beyond. County officers pleaded with them to go back to the hill and in the course of half an hour the order was given and they marched away. Soon they were in their automobiles homeward bound and before daybreak the hill was deserted, while the crowds in the streets gradually melted away.

County officers patrolled Carnegie all of Sunday, but the streets were almost deserted until late in the afternoon when it was seen that men again were gathering on the hill. Then little knots of citizens appeared, but there was no disorder.

Ku Klux Mob Rule Upheld By Minister

Pittsburgh Courier 9-22-23

YORK, Pa., Sept. 20.—"Why the Ku Klux Klan?"

This question was the theme of an address last week in the Bethlehem Evangelical Church by the Rev. C. C. Bergstresses, who took pains to explain that he was not an apologist for the Klan, but that he simply was presenting reasons for the development of such an organization.

Here are the reasons he gave:

1. Movies, which give their patrons a distorted view of life and quench a desire for spiritual development. 9-22-23

2. Automobiles, which have done some good but more evil.

3. Growing disregard for law and constituted authority.

4. Grafting, inner-circle clique of politicians, the "constituted authority and the makers of law," who, by their own example, encourage lawbreaking.

5. "Sporting" by men of other men's wives.

The pastor declared that the Klan is more feared than the law. While he professed to deplore mob rule and lynchings he said the law could not prevent crime as readily as the fear of dying at midnight, suspended from the limb of a tree on a lonely road. He said:

"There is an element that will respect the vision of a rope in the hands of an angry mob more than volumes of laws stacked on the shelves of brilliant lawyers.

"Disregard for law and authority is stalking boldly up the aisles of the church."

MISS COOL FORCED TO ANSWER INSULTING QUESTIONS OF CHIEF

The Pittsburgh Courier 8-18-23

"Investigator" Intimates That White Owner and Hotnit Were Disciples of "Free Love."

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Women Fleeing From Wrath Of Klan, Return To Be Insulted

WASHINGTON, Pa., Aug. 16.—Abandoning their home near Florence in an attempt to flee the wrath of the "Hooded Band," which attacked their home, and forced James G. Hotnit to flee, Miss Effie Cool, white owner of the farm, whom Klan members accused of carrying on a "free love" affair with a colored man, Hotnit's wife and four children, returned here last week at the request of Chief of Detectives Reese.

Miss Cool was then insulted, when the questions which appear in the story below were asked her.

On Saturday night, August 4, members of the Ku Klux Klan, the "Hooded Terror," perpetrated one of the greatest travesties on law and order in the state, when they violated the home of Miss Effie Cool, white farm owner, and forced James G. Hotnit, manager of the farm, a colored man, to flee the house, under threats of violence, after they had intimated that he and his employer had been too "intimate."

Fleeing the house and leaving his wife, children and Miss Cool at the mercy of the men, Hotnit walked 20 miles in a blinding rainstorm, came to Pittsburgh and told a story far stranger than fiction, of the events of that fateful night.

Local officers sent him, under guard, to Washington, in order that the authorities of that county might act at once on the case.

The District Attorney placed the case in the hands of Chief of Detectives T. M. Reese, and that official, in questioning Miss Cool justified, in a large measure, the feeling that the Klan is obtaining such a hold on the affairs of this country, that a person attacked by this order, not only cannot be protected, but can hardly look for justice and fair play from the authorities.

Reese, in investigating the case, went to the farm of Miss Cool, and there asked questions of the most insulting nature, questions unbecoming a gentleman, and questions which clearly showed he was attempting to justify the action of the Klan.

The questions, most of them of a personal nature and which really had little or no bearing on the attack, were extremely embarrassing and proved that the questioner was less than a man in forcing a defenseless woman to be subjected to such.

"Has Hotnit ever had intercourse with you?" and "Has Hotnit ever made love to you?" were just a few of the highly insulting questions of the man who had been sworn to uphold law and order.

"People have said that they have seen you and Hotnit often stop on the road from market," was another impertinent statement.

Miss Cool, a member of one of the oldest and most respected families in the county, embarrassed and insulted at the tone and manner of the questions, swore to the following questions and answers before a notary public:

State of Pennsylvania,
Allegheny County, SS:

Before me, the undersigned authority, in and for the County aforesaid, personally came Miss Effie Cool, who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says:

My name is Effie Cool, and I live on my own farm out from Burgettstown, Washington County, Pennsylvania, and my Post Office address is R. F. D. No. 1, Burgettstown, Pa.

Concerning the visit to my farm by a number of masked men on Saturday night August 4th, 1923, when James Granville Hotnit was driven from the farm house by the threats and revolver shot of the masked

men, I was met by a Mr. Reese, who said to me that he came representing the District Attorney's office of Washington County, Pennsylvania, and that he was there to investigate the visit of the masked men to my house on Saturday night, August 4, 1923. He took me aside, denying me any witness in my own behalf, but having a man with him as a witness in his behalf, and this Mr. Reese asked me the following questions, and I made the following answers to each of them: This was on August 7, 1923.

Q. Your name and age?

A. Miss Effie Cool, age 28.

Q. Your father and mother's name?

A. Christopher Columbus Cool, my father, and Eliza Jane Cool, my mother's name.

Q. Your grandfather's name?

A. David Culberson.

Q. How many acres in your farm?

A. One hundred six acres, more or less.

Q. Is the farm clear of debt?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much money did you have when your mother lived?

A. I had twelve hundred dollars.

Q. How much money have you at present?

A. I have thirty dollars.

Q. How did you spend your money?

A. I lent Mr. Hotnit some money to get some horses to work the farm.

Q. How did you get acquainted with Mr. Hotnit?

A. He come to my place in July, in 1916, he was hunting work. He lived not so very far away, and so we gave him work. My mother was living then.

Q. How much money did you lend Mr. Hotnit?

A. I just can't remember, but it couldn't have been more than four or five hundred dollars—all told.

Q. Did you like him?

A. Yes, sir; I thought he was a very nice man.

Q. Did you have any intercourse with him?

A. No, sir.

Q. Where do you sleep?

A. I sleep on the first floor of the house.

Q. Where does Hotnit sleep?

A. Up stairs.

Q. Did he make love to you while coming home from market any time?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever stop on the road coming home from market?

A. No, sir. Mr. Reese told me that people said they had seen us stop on the road from market.

Q. Were you having changes at that time?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did Hotnit give you any medicine to knock it out of you?

A. No, sir; never, never.

Q. Did you experience the use of a man?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you ever had any relations with other men?

A. No, sir.

Q. Has Hotnit ever rubbed up against you?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you keep a light in your room at night?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did Hotnit ever come to your bed at night?

A. He never did.

When Mr. Reese asked me if I knew any of the masked men, I told him that I thought I knew one man in the crowd, and I gave him the name of the man.

I told Mr. Reese that one of the masked men told me that I ought to have a white man on the farm, and asked me if I would go before a doctor and be examined. I told the masked man that I was not afraid to go to any doctor. They said they would blow up the house, and one of the masked men yelled to bring on the dynamite. And other vulgar words they said to me, meaning that I was intimate with a colored man. I told them they were wrong, all wrong.

I swear to all the above question and answers made to them, and to the statements made in addition thereto.

Sworn and subscribed this the 8th day of August, 1923.

MISS EFFIE COOL.

Rudell C. Cassidy, Notary Public.

My commission expires March 6th 1927.

1 HELD IN FATAL KLAN-MOB RIOT AT CARNEGIE

Rewards Offered in Killing and Inciting Battle—Wizard Evans "Senses Anarchy."

By International News Service.

PITTSBURG, Pa., August 27.—As an aftermath to the rioting between civilians and the Ku-Klux Klan, when the latter attempted to parade through Carnegie, Pa., late Saturday night and early Sunday morning, Patrick McDermott, 65, an undertaker, is being held here in jail Monday in connection with the death of Thomas R. Abbott, of Atlasburg, Pa., a klansman.

Twenty-five hundred dollars has been offered by the klan for the arrest and conviction of Abbott's slayer or slayers, and another $2,500 offered for the arrest and conviction of the inciters of the fatal riot. More than 100 klansmen are guarding the paraphernalia on the hill just outside of Carnegie, where the 3,000 novitiates were initiated Saturday evening. Both rewards are understood to have been offered by the Pennsylvania Realm, Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan.

Dr. W. H. Evans, imperial wizard of the order, who attended the meeting, issued a statement in which he declared:

"Klansman Abbott was killed because he exercised his constitutionally guaranteed right to peaceable assembly, free speech and free movement over the highways of our country." He also said that "the action of the mob at Carnegie senses of anarchy."

Sixteen men who were arrested early Sunday in connection with the rioting were released. No charges were placed against them. Three men are being held in the county jail who are said to have had revolvers and a handful of bricks during the fight. The 10 reported wounded are recovering, according to authorities Monday. It is estimated that fully 20,000 klansmen attended the initiation Saturday night.

Simmons Blames Evans for Clash

Blame for the Saturday night rioting in Carnegie, Pa., which resulted in the death of one member of the Ku-Klux Klan, the wounding of several others and the creation of a spirit of unrest throughout the section, was laid Monday by Colonel William J. Simmons, Imperial of the klan, on W. H. Evans, imperial wizard.

Colonel Simmons declared that Evans' presence, surrounded by "armed guards," was an offense against peace and order and a challenge to law-abiding citizens to either arrest them or to fight them," and that the men involved were not only in the position of forfeiting American citizenship, but have also "at the same time forfeited all rights in the Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan."

Colonel Simmons' statement follows:

"The riot in Carnegie, Pa., is a tragic demonstration of the correctness of my analysis of the conditions now obtaining in the Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan. Mr. Evans, for the time being imperial wizard, was present, according to the report, and failed to prevent a clash between the klan and the citizens of that community.

As alleged, he evidently invaded Pennsylvania surrounded by his bodyguard, bristling with guns and daggers, and his very presence was an offense against peace and order and a challenge to peace-loving and law-abiding citizens to either arrest them or to fight them.

"There is no man connected with the Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan, whether in high position or in low, who can undertake to safeguard his goings and his comings before the American people and to enforce his rights, either supposed or imaginary, by a demonstration of arms, and at the same time, claim the right of peacable assembly or any other right guaranteed to American citizens under the Constitution.

CHALLENGES STATE.

"A company of men purporting to represent any cause, however, patriotic or Christian, invading a sovereign state and bearing arms is a challenge to the police power and to the self-respecting American citizens of that state to restrain them and to resist them. If such company is carrying the name and insignia of klansmen, they are not only in the position of forgeiting American citizenship, but they have also at the same time forfeited all rights in the Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan.

"The gunmen in the Imperial Palace and the armed bodyguards surrounding the imperial wizard, for the time being, have gone a long way towards fomenting and precipitating the eruptions of lawlessness now breaking out in deeds of violence throughout the American nation.

RAPS ARMS.

"It is silly for Mr. Evans to give to the American people a statement that under his leadership and direction his bodyguard, armed to the teeth, and other klansmen in his company had the right under the American Constitution, or any other guarantee of American liberty, to parade the public highways, occupy the thorougfares, obstruct traffic and divert travelers, whether on foot or in vehicles, without the consent of the properly constituted authorities. Does Mr. Evans not know that the Ku-Klux Klan under his direction has no right to occupy and appropriate to the exclusive use of the klan the highways of the countryside, the thoroughfares of counties and the streets of cities without the consent of the people who built them and who own them?

NOT IN RITUAL.

"As founder and Emperor of the Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan I wish to say to the American nation that there is nothing in the fundamental principles of the order and nothing in the code of conduct which I have prescribed for klansmen, to justify or even to extenuate the defiance of properly constituted authority. Lawlessness under my administration has always been suppressed and severely penalized if even by implicatoion a single member of the order, or a klan, or a realm, were connected with the deed. But the stabilizing element of thoughtful, conservative, peace-loving and law-abiding men that I built into the order are all gone or are going. This great American organization has crumbled at the top and is now being so directed as that all of the fundamental principles are being subverted and all of the original purposes are being thwarted.

"It is lamentable, beyond the power of words to utter, that a good man and a klansman was killed and other reputable and worthy citizens were injured. My heart goes out in tender sympathy to their loved ones.

"It is especially a matter of shame and of regret, which I can not put in any form of speech, that the tragedy should have occurred in the presence and under the leadership of Hiram Wesley Evans, Imperial Wizard of the Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan, for the time being.

"WILLIAM JOSEPH SIMMONS.
"Emperor of the Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan."

KLUX VANDALS RUN HOME IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 22.—When it became known that colored persons had bought the property at 2402 W. Cumberland street, white residents went into the usual hysterics. Threats were made and meetings were called, and finally the house was entered by a mob of vandals. In the absence of the owners this mob hacked the walls and banisters, broke mirrors and doors, disconnected the bath tub and wrecked a new gas range. Weird warnings signed with the three K's were scrawled upon the walls by the invaders.

Immediately after this outrage the colored owners moved into the house and began repairing the $500 worth of damage done by their neighbors. During the first night of their stay all the front windows were broken out when a gang decided to throw stones from a safe distance.

Morning came, however, and the colored family still held its property.

Seveal nights later the neighbors held a meeting in a house across the street. At this meeting blazing crosses were displayed in the windows. Evidently the hyphenated Americans in the neighborhood had been told that Negroes feared the Ku Klux Klan. They realized their mistake when they noticed that tranquillity still reigned in the house with the broken windows.

The colored owners have announced their determination to remain in their home, and are ready to protect themselves against further molestations.

Colored families that live in the neighborhood are much incensed over the disgusting demonstration of the Cumberland street whites. Rev. J. T. Dwellie, of 2441 N. 25th street, held a mass meeting at his church early this week at which the affair was discussed, and steps were taken to see that police protection be given the colored family in the midst of its hostile surroundings.

Of all the principals in the affair the calmest and most composed is the colored family at 2402 W. Cumberland street, three women and a child, courageous and unafraid.

Ku Klux Klan—1923. Pennsylvania.

Klansman Slain In Carnegie Riot Is Laid to Rest

The Constitution 8-29-23 Atlanta, Ga.

Pittsburg, August 28.—With the declaration by Rev. Dr. W. J. Dempster that "this untimely death shall be as a bond to hold us more firmly together," the body of Thomas R. Abbott, klansman slain at the rioting Saturday night at Carnegie, was lowered into a grave in a cemetery near McDonald today after a 20-mile drive from Atlasburg by the funeral party, composed of relatives and hundreds of klansmen, including state and national representatives. The klansmen were robed but were unmasked and after the funeral services at the grave removed their regalia and dispersed quietly. The Rev. Dr. Dempster and the Rev. J. I. Brown, who conducted the services, each wore white robes.

More than 500 automobiles followed the hearse bearing the body of the slain klansman. Reaching the cemetery, the procession completely circled the burial grounds. An American flag was flying at half mast on the cemetery flagpole. Two lines of klansmen formed an aisle to the grave and through this the casket was borne, headed by two klansmen carrying the Stars and Stripes and the klan cross.

Meantime authorities continued their investigation into the riot, taking into custody during the day two men who gave their names as Michael S. Hays and William Meacock, both of Carnegie. Authorities declared that a charge of inciting to riot would be made against them. Earlier in the day a charge of inciting to riot was made against W. K. Flaherty, Joseph Joyce and George Kimmell, all of Carnegie, and Patrick McDermott, Carnegie undertaker, remained in the county jail awaiting the completion of the investigation.

At klan headquarters it was declared today that Arthur A. Wilbur, Williamsburg klansman, who was reported missing last night, had been located at Salamanca, N. Y., where he is visiting relatives.

KLAN CHARTER OPPOSED.

New York

Pennsylvania Women File Exceptions—Fear Reign of Terror.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 12.—The efforts of the Ku Klux Klan to obtain a charter in Pennsylvania is meeting with determined opposition in the courts here. The application, which was filed several weeks ago, was held up pending exceptions filed by a prominent attorney a few days later. Today three additional exceptions were filed with the court, two of them being signed by prominent women. 9-13-23 Times

The first exception filed today bore the signature of Mrs. Mary T. Horan, John J. Reilly is the exceptant in the second and the third bore the names of Mrs. Teresa M. Molamphy, Margaret L. Postner, Margaret A. Ebrens, Mary A. Neely, Elizabeth A. Weaver, Jane L. Buck, Grace Buck Ayres, Mrs. George Teger and Mrs. John Finn, all prominent in women's circles here.

The exceptions stated that the name Ku Klux Klan was significant of a reign of terror, mob rule, lynch law, riot, disorder and unlawful killings, was associated with race and religious hatred and had been assumed to inspire fear and terror. New York Times

The fact that Klansmen were habitually masked and held secret rites was also set up as a reason why the charter should not be granted.

Klansmen heer admit that the recent rioting and fatalities connected with Klan parades at Steubenville, Ohio, Carneige, Pa., have had much to do with the growing opposition to the klan for a charter.

KLAN RIOT INQUIRY BALKED AT CARNEGIE

Citizens Refuse to Divulge Victims' Names Despite $7,500 Offered in Rewards.

The New York Times 8-28-23

THREE STILL HELD IN JAIL

Undertaker May Be Accused of Klansman's Murder—Knights Guard Body.

New York, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 27.—Impenetrable secrecy has surrounded Carnegie's population of both Klan and anti-Klan persuasion since yesterday, and county officials investigating the trouble there declared tonight that their task of locating eye-witnesses of the fatal riot between the Klansmen and the townspeople Saturday night has become a most difficult one.

So far the investigation has disclosed little information that could be used as a basis for placing the blame and bringing before the bar of justice those responsible for inciting the riot which resulted in the death of one man, fatal injury to two others and more or less serious injuries to score of others.

None of the injured has been located. So far as Carnegie information is concerned, no person was injured, despite the continued hail of bullets, bricks, stones, clubs and missiles of every sort. Detectives have scoured the town, questioning in vain every person they met for a name or list of names of the injured.

The high lights of the clash are:

The arrest of Patrick McDermott, aged 65, an undertaker of Carnegie, in connection with the death of Thomas R. Abbott, aged 27, of Atlasbury, Washington County, a Klansman.

A report that two men, one in the Homeopathic and the other in Mercy Hospital, are believed to be dying. The hospital authorities refuse to give their names.

Rewards of $2,500 each for the arrest and conviction of Abbott's slayer or slayers made by Dr. H. W. Evans, Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, and Sam D. Rich, Pennsylvania King Kleagle.

An additional reward of $2,500 for the arrest and conviction of the inciter or incerters of the riot. Both rewards have been offered by the Pennsylvania Realm of the Klan.

The mysterious disappearance of almost a score of persons who are believed, according to the Carnegie police, to have been in close proximity of the riot.

The arrest of three men for a further investigation into their actions.

A sweeping and unbiased investigation into the affair directed by District Attorney Samuel H. Gardner.

McDermott is in the Allegheny County jail and will probably be charged with murder, Coroner McGregor said today.

Walter K. Flaherty and Joseph Joyce, arrested when a shot gun and a revolver were found in their automobile, together with Lawrence Kimel, alleged to have had his arms full of bricks, are lodged in the same jail for their alleged part in the riot.

An investigation will be conducted by Coroner McGregor and District Attorney Gardner into official Carnegie, it was announced today, to determine whether or not, in attempting to halt the parade, the officials were within their rights.

Officials have learned, they said, that considerable shooting was done by Klansmen.

In checking up the number of persons attending the meeting at the Forsythe farm Saturday, officials say there were nearly 25,000. More than 4,000 automobiles were parked on and near the fifty-acre farm.

ATLASBURG, Pa., Aug. 27.—A detail of the Ku Klux Klan today continued to keep watch at the little house which had been the home of Thomas R. Abbott, one of their number who was killed in the rioting in Carnegie Saturday night.

The guard, it was said, would be maintained until tomorrow afternoon, when funeral services will be held with all of the Pennsylvania general officers of the order and an "army of Klansmen" in attendance. The full ritual of the hooded knights will be used.

Scores of men and women visited the house last night and today.

Special to The New York Times.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., Aug. 27.—Threats of ambusing the big parade of the Ku Klux Klan scheduled for Sept. 1 here may lead to the calling off both konclace and procession. The permit has been granted for the parade, but it will probably be revoked on the ground of public safety, as feeling between Klansmen and their antagonists is high in this area.

'RED KNIGHTS' FORM TO OPPOSE KU KLUX

New York Times

'Flaming Circle' Admits Catholics, Jews and Negroes, but Bars Protestants.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 6.—The Knights of the Flaming Circle, declared by its organizers to be the foe of the Ku Klux Klan, is rapidly gaining recruits in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia., since its organization at Kane, Pa., several weeks ago. 9-7-23

For the first time it was made public today that the new secret organization welcomes Catholics, Jews and negroes and Jews as members, but excludes all members of Protestant churches. It is an avowed anti-Klan organization, but does not counsel parades of violence, except as a matter of self-defense.

All of the societies composed of foreigners who have been requested to join the Knights of the Flaming Circle are said to have entered en masse. During their initiation ceremonies the Knights of the Flaming Circle wore only masks. Each knight has a flaming circle over his heart, symbolic, the organizers say, of truth. The officers of the new order wear [illegible] the name "Red Knights" had been adopted in making the distinction between societies where white robes are worn.

Word was received from Youngstown, Ohio, today that several branches of the Knights of the Flaming Circle have been installed in that section within the last few days. According to organizers who are working in Western Pennsylvania, more than 15,000 men have joined the order.

Bishop McConnell Rebukes Ku Klux

Pittsburgh Courier

Church Official Resents Interruption by Masked Party at Services.

10-20-23

KITTANNING, Oct. 18.—Nine hooded and robed klansmen, appearing in the First Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday night as Bishop Francis J. McConnell was concluding his evening sermon, were rebuked for what the bishop termed interrupting a religious meeting. An envelope proffered the bishop by the leader of the klansmen was declined. Then the klansmen left the church without comment and without disorder.

The Sunday sermons of the bishop in the church when a conference is in session are always well attended and almost 500 persons were in the church last night. Near the close of the bishop's sermon nine klansmen robed and wearing hoods marched down the center aisle to the pulpit and the leader, addressing the bishop in a low tone of voice proffered an envelope.

Without taking the envelope, the bishop, stopping his sermon, stated that he was not in favor of interrupting a religious meeting by members of the klan and also that he was not in favor of the mask.

Without any further reply the klansmen turned and walked out of the church.

Anti-Klan Knights Use "Blazing Circle"

The Commercial

KANE, Pa., Aug. 20.—The "Knights of the Blazing Ring," self-stated as opposed to all "klans," announced their organization today following the displaying of a fiery circle at the eastern limits of Kane last night.

Much attention was attracted last night by a large blood-red fiery hoop, 30 feet in diameter, a short distance outside the city on a large meadow. Motorists on the Kane-Mount Jewett Road were attracted and, investigating, found the hoop was made of red signal lights such as those used on railroads and for more than half an hour. Today a letter was received by Kane newspaper men, typewritten and unsigned, which announced the formation of the "Knights of the Blazing Ring," and reads:

"Kane is selected as the starting point of a movement that will ring the earth with blazing justice to all. We are enemies of clans and all klans, we believe in liberty for every human being, black, white or yellow, regardless of race, religion or creed. We work within and without the blazing ring and do not cover faces."

BISHOP REFUSES TO ACCEPT GIFT OFFERED BY KLAN

Philadelphia Constitution

Kittaning, Pa., October 8.—Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the Methodist Episcopal church, was interrupted while delivering a sermon at the First church here last night by nine hooded members of the Ku Klux Klan. The klansmen marched down the main aisle and the leader offered the bishop an envelope. The bishop declined to accept it, saying: "You have a perfect right to your own convictions but you have no right to come into a religious meeting with masks on your faces. And you have no right to interrupt a religious service." The klansmen turned and marched out. 10-9-23

The scene was witnessed by 500 delegates attending the annual Pittsburg conference of the Methodist Episcopal church.

KLAN LOSES IN PITTSBURGH.

N. Y. Times

Democrat Polls Record Vote as Result of Ku Klux Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 7.—The Ku Klux Klan thrust itself into a political campaign for the first time in overwhelmingly Republican and Protestant Allegheny County (Pittsburgh) in yesterday's election and as a result there was a time today, when the returns were coming in, that a Democratic candidate experienced the sensation of seeing himself leading the field of candidates, including two Republicans, for the three places as County Commissioners. 11-8-23

County Commissioner James Houlahen, Democratic candidate for re-election as the third of minority commissioner, drew the fire of the Klan because he happens to a Catholic, and was opposed by W. T. McCullough, Klan candidate, and nominee of the Prohibition Party. The final vote for the three County Commissionerships was: J. G. Armstrong (Rep.) 87,668, A. C. Gumbert (Rep.) 80,970, Houlahen (Dem.) 67,505, McCullough (Pro.-Klan) 39,097. Houlahen polled 14,762 more votes than the best previous vote for a Democrat in the county.

Fooling Themselves

DOWN in Coraopolis, a little town just outside of Pittsburgh, the K. K. K. donation committee visited a little colored church and donated $45.00 toward the building fund. The reports indicate that the Negroes took the money.

Pittsburgh Courier

The whole system of the Klan is one of deception. They hope to fool a few Negroes into thinking that the Klan is NOT against the Negroes. They are taking money to Negro churches with the hope that these donations will speak louder than words in indicating the friendliness of the Klan toward the Negro.

10-20-23

The Klan is fooling itself. It is rather expensive deception, too. They are laboring under a false impression. Negroes know the Klan is against Negroes, and the knowledge is certain. Negroes have the real goods on the Klan. The constitution of the Klan declares against Negroes, and when a Klansman takes the oath to support and defend the Klan constitution, he swears against the Negro. This constitutional provision is the bed-rock of all Klanism. If the constitution declares against Negroes, how can Klansmen deceive Negroes by handing in a little cash? The Klan is all wrong on the Negro question. The history of the organization is written in Negro blood and mutilation. Negroes are aware of the workings of the Klan. We have a living example of what the Klan thinks of Negroes. That living example is yet in the flesh, thank God, and is living to show what the Klan did to him, his family and his business. He speaks louder to us than any cash collection handed into a frightened congregation.

Then, too, the Klan just as well know that Negroes have discussed the whole scheme. Negroes have decided to take all the money in sight handed in by the Klan; but the church never receives the money. The money is employed for other purposes. The Klan ought to know that Negroes are not being fooled and The Courier is fair enough to say to the Klan that these little collections are turned into a different channel from the one the Klan suspects. Certainly, the church of Christ is not a subscriber to the Klan idea as long as Christ, a Jew, is accepted as the founder of the Christian church.. Negroes are too religious to take Klan money to build a church for Christ, who, because he is a Jew, is not eligible to join the Ku Klux Klan.

The Klan is fooling itself. When the Klan changes its constitution, and its oath, then the Negroes will pay some attention to the "whispered dope" that the Klan is "not after Negroes."

ANTI-KLAN ORDER BEGINS DRIVE HERE

Vigilance Association Enrolls Prominent Men—Seeks Aid of Churches and Lodges

Philadelphia Public Ledger 11-13-23

WOULD BAR HOODS BY LAW

Organized to "drive the Ku Klux Klan from the country," the National Vigilance Association, incorporated in Washington and numbering among its members college presidents, judges and public officials, has opened a membership drive in this city.

Seeking co-operation of political factions, fraternal orders and churches, the Vigilance Association or Anti-Ku Klux Klan, as it has been termed, already has listed on its membership rolls the names of prominent men, including former Judge John M. Patterson, Daniel P. Corcoran, an attorney, and John Sherwood Jones, of Bryn Mawr, all members of the National Committee of the organization.

The association, according to E. F. Corcoran, directing vice president, will fight the white-robed members of the Klan through legislation.

The first step in the campaign will be an effort to have State Legislatures pass an act making it unlawful for persons to appear on the highways wearing masks and hoods. Members of the State Legislature are now being petitioned to support this measure, which will be presented in every State.

Would Affect All Secret Orders

Pressure also will be brought to bear on the members of the Legislature, Mr. Corcoran said, to compel enactment of laws compelling secret organizations to make public their membership rosters, which, he points out, would be the hardest blow to the Invisible Empire.

Congress also will be asked to establish a Federal statute to cover mob violence and provide Federal prosecution of offenders.

"One of our aims is the propagation of faith in and respect for the institutions of government with the weapons of education, agitation and organization," said Mr. Corcoran.

"The association was organized," said Frank C. Sindoni, secretary, "as a direct result of and in response to a striking warning made in a recent report by a committee of the American Bar Association."

According to officers of the anti-Ku Klux association, the organization will seek co-operation from all fraternal and civic organizations and special efforts will be made to obtain indorsements from the Masonic Order, Elks, Moose, Eagles, Odd Fellows, Red Men, Knights of Pythias, Patriotic Order Sons of America, Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs, American Legion and other organizations. Officials of the vigilantes claim that several of these organizations already have promised their support to the movement.

Judge Patterson last night admitted he was a member of the National Campaign Committee of the organization, and praised its motives.

"I was asked to give my support to the movement and I gladly assented," he said. "The organization was formed to fight mob violence and hooded, invisible empires."

Aims to Dissolve Klan

Judge Patterson stated that he knew nothing of plans to organize branches of the organization in Philadelphia, but admitted that this step probably would be taken.

Officers of the organization last night said that more than 200 councils had been formed in various cities and a number of others were in process of formation. Each council elects its own officers and appoints committees to promote legislation that will be designed to disintegrate the Ku Klux Klan.

More than fifty college presidents, it was stated, have joined the organization and promised active support.

Plans of the association, as outlined in its papers of incorporation, state that "the Association is prepared to fight against all influence and agencies which seek to breed class or religious discrimination and will work actively for the renewal of respect of the law and the Constitution according to its certificate of incorporation."

The slogan adopted by the organization is "Americanism and Preservation of the Union."

Ku Klux Klan—1923. II. Oregon.

KLAN ISSUE MAY DECIDE OREGON RACE TO SENATE

Chicago Daily News 10-17-23

Strange Warfare Rending Western State.

Chicago Ill.

This is the second of two articles dealing with the unique political situation in Oregon, where a mysterious attempt is being made to recall Gov. Walter M. Pierce, Democrat, after nine months in office.

BY PHILIP KINSLEY.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Not only the fate of Gov. Walter M. Pierce in a recall election but the next United States senatorship from Oregon may be determined by the militant, organized Protestant minority vote. The issue in the latter battle may be Klan and anti-Klan, with former Congressman C. N. McArthur leading the fight against the candidate finally selected by Fred L. Gifford, the Klan leader.

All the potential candidates with the exception of McArthur, a Protestant defeated by the klan for reëlection to congress, are angling for the invisible empire's support or the support of the even more powerful group, the Federation of Patriotic Societies, the backbone of which is the Orange lodges.

Former Friends Now Foes.

It was the support of the Klan and the F. O. P. S. that made Pierce governor and it is the enmity of part of this force, at least, which may succeed in recalling him. Both organizations were angry because they did not get expected patronage, but the Orange lodges are now said to be fighting the Klan, which has bored into and sought to dominate their membership.

Leading politicians admit that the indorsement of one or both of these orders is of greater importance than the indorsement of either of the old line parties, and that if they work together they are the controlling factor.

Senator Charles L. McNary's term expires next March and he is a candidate to succeed himself, trying to keep the Klan off his back. Other potential candidates are Mayor George Baker of Portland and K. K. Kubli, speaker of the house of representatives.

Klan a Powerful Factor.

The Klan controls the school board in Portland, and has a strong influence in the police and fire departments. Both Klan and F. O. P. S. have a hand in the city political pie and fight over contracts and appointments.

The voting strength of the Klan in Portland is about 16,000. Registration is 95,989. The F. O. P. S. is even stronger and has issued a yellow ticket to voters in all elections since 1916. It claims from 70 to 95 per cent success. The Klan came in 1921. At first it supported the F. O. P. S. ticket, but in the fall of 1922 it got out a separate ticket under the name of the Good Government league.

Claims are made that the klan is disintegrating, that Gifford, the outstanding leader, a former union electrical worker and an excellent organizer, has stirred the enmity of many odges. Reports from inside the organization, however, are that the membership has strengthened since the Walton war in Oklahoma.

Few Whippings in Oregon.

There have been only two or three whippings reported in this state, but several towns have been torn apart by the klan. In Medford, where the whipping occurred, both sides were carrying guns a few months ago.

The "Western American" is the official paper for the order. It is published weekly. Its Oct. 12 edition carries a steamer headline, "Rome is falling—defied—doomed." In blackface type on the front page are these items: 'No klansman, or klanswoman, worthy of the name, or true to the sacred vows, will spend a cent with a known enemy of our great, righteous cause. Concentrate the buying power of the klan. The economic weapon is the strongest."

The leading editorial is an attack on the American Federation of Labor. It is headed "Kaseys and Abies at the bat."

Purported Klan Program.

This statement is made in an article extolling and explaining the klan position:

"The knights of the Ku Klux Klan demand only that all citizens be wholly American; that they disavow in thought and action any allegiance to any foreign power, political or ecclesiastical, for any ecclesiastical power always becomes a political power in religious guise and seeks to rule or ruin. Klansmen are patriots, ready to fight for the rights of the minority, under the constitution, as decided by the Supreme court of the United States.

"Will the Knights of Columbus meet us half way on this proposition? Can they say so? Will they abolish forever the foolish fanaticism of the Roman priests and join with us as good Americans in the nationwide enforcement of the constitution, in spirit and letter, uniting with us in the upbuilding of the public school and the other basic institutions of liberty?"

Boycott on Newspapers Urged.

Another item follows:

"Traders who have been enriched by loyal klan patronage, and who now impudently advertise their wares in an enemy newspaper, are going to get what's coming to them from now on. Give each and all such ungrateful traitors a double dose of common discipline.

"Those who advertise in the Portland Telegram are not on your list of friends."

In a box this statement is made:

"Masks to stay on if you would know.

"The knights of the Ku Klux Klan are not going to unmask nor reveal the identity of their membership. They are going to comply with all the laws of the state and nation. Such is their sworn duty as klansmen, and over and above that, such is their absolute duty as American citizens."

Toy Statue of Klansman.

"Kigy," a statue, an exact representation of a klansman in full regalia, eighteen inches high, is offered for sale.

This is printed:

"In Sartor Resartus we read the wise saying that bees will not work except in darkness. Thoughts will not work except in silence; neither will virtue work except in secrecy. All life and beauty are elaborated in night and mystery."

Since 1904, the Oregon voters have been called to vote on 174 initiated measures under their peculiar system of government. They have only exercised the recall twice, in the case of public service commissioners who had raised the telephone rates.

A table compiled by the Oregon Voter, a magazine edited by C. C. Chapman, former Chicago newspaper man, shows that when the system was first put into effect, in 1904, from 40 to 60 per cent of the registered vote came to the polls.

which says that religious qualifications shall not be considered in state offices.

Soon after this an appointment to the game commission set up a "recall" backfire and the appointment was revoked.

Chicago Daily News 10-15-23

No Positions for Knights.

Other appointments ignored the klan, and last June the Western American, official organ of the order, set up the cry for recall, saying:

"Log rollers and creative workers, who sacrificed their money, time and efforts with zealous efficiency in electing certain men to office, naturally expected recognition as a mark of appreciation and loyalty in the distribution of patronage.

"With reckless, impudent abandon, with utter disregard of oft repeated pledges and promises, the winners of the election, now afflicted with the big head, proceeded to mobilize the has-beens and hope-hards, the ragtag, bobtail element of the minority party that did less than nothing toward winning the election, and to certain of these partisan favorites, who were busted nonentities during the campaign, the best positions were awarded."

Cyclops "Washes His Hands."

This klan cry was soon stopped, however, by Fred L. Gifford, the astute and conservative leader of the order, and the announcement was made that the klan was not engaged in the recall.

Other elements, perhaps even more important, enter the situation. The governor had not done anything particularly good or bad, but he made enemies who moved to make use of the klan.

His advocacy of the public school bill, gross earnings tax, severance tax on lumber and fish, his gloomy forebodings regarding the future of the farmers, the state bonds, and particularly his irrigation policy, created an opposition which from several quarters could muster the recall funds and forces.

He became odious to certain business interests and to the optimistic state boosters hunting for eastern money. He was called the "crepe hanger." He called mortgages the "hand of death," and was charged with lacking faith in the glorious empire of the Columbia.

What the Law Provides.

The state guarantees interest on irrigation bonds and certifies them as legal investment for trust funds. The law says the price of the land and improvements shall be double the amount of the bonds. The hunger of the farmers in the dry belt for water on their lands and the greed of land speculators had led to "wildcatting" and mushroom irrigation districts, which were bonded at twice instead of half their value.

Gov. Pierce came down hard on this. He insisted that the bonds be sound, that water be squeezed out, that contracts be economical. The cry was raised that he had "throttled irrigation."

The recall, at least, has served to call attention to the evils in some of the irrigation schemes, and it is on this issue that the governor will seek indorsement from the people.

Big Business Joins Move.

Construction companies, men who sell cement to Oregon contractors, irrigation lawyers, now swung in behind the recall. It is said that one concern gave its political "fixer" a leave of absence to engineer the recall.

The governor has not wavered, however, in this policy. Only yesterday the application of the Jordan Valley Irrigation district for certification by the state of $410,000 in bonds was deferred by the commission, of which the governor is chairman, until a survey could be made; and the governor said that at least $100,000 would be cut from the estimated needs of the district. The state has already spent $2,000,000 in paying interest on irrigation bonds.

Suddenly the recall machine was set in motion. Offices were opened in Portland, and more than a hundred solicitors were sent out to get signatures at 10 cents each. A. E. Campbell appeared as chairman, but admitted he was only acting for the "unknowns." Walter Smith was made secretary.

Hesitate to Sign Petition.

The securing of signatures went slowly in Portland. It was felt that insufficient cause had been shown—that the recall should only be used in cases subject to impeachment rharges.

Impetus was given the movement two weeks ago by the gathering wrath against the prison methods of Warden Johnson Smith. He ran the prison on sentimental or humanitarian lines, as one chooses to regard it. He was easy with the "boys." During his term there were forty-two escapes, compared with two the previous year.

He permitted Lee Dale, a notorious murderer, to visit his home at Dallas every Saturday night. He allowed half a dozen convicts to go to the state fair, where several of them were observed dancing with town girls in the pavilion, girls who did not know the strangers were convicts.

The pressure piled on the governor to remove Smith, and when he saw the impetus this gave to the recall, which he otherwise ignored, he capitulated and a few days ago fired Smith, putting in his former deputy.

The prison policy aroused quarters which had been apathetic regarding the recall. The governor has not exercised the pardoning power much, but now advocates that the pardon and parole law be repealed.

The klan paper has not talked about recall recently, but in the latest issue, Oct. 12, the leading article is devoted to a demand for the removal of George L. Cleaver, state prohibition commissioner. An alleged exposé of his office is given and the charge made that he will not uphold the law. The story given in this klan paper is in detail the story that was told this correspondent by Walter Smith, active secretary of the recall committee, who was discharged by Cleaver for insubordination. In this case the klan charges are the recall agents' charges.

Electorate Loses Interest.

Interest has steadily dwindled until in the last few years only 15 to 20 per cent have been exercising the privilege of direct legislation. It is this waning of interest that has permitted the machine minorities to run things. The latest attempt, which will be voted on Nov. 6, is an income tax on the lines of the federal tax, running from 1 per cent for $1,000 to 6 per cent over $12,000. Gov. Pierce is one of the backers of this plan, which is expected to raise $1,000,000 a year and reduce the general tax levy.

The People's Power league is planning to get a vote on a question of abolishing the present form of legislature and substituting an occupational legislature. Members of the new house would be without political designation, would be elected by occupational groups for four years, and would elect the governor, with power to recall him.

All state officers would be subject to questioning before the house on law enforcement. They failed to get enough votes to go on the ballot once, but another effort will be made.

How They Figure in Far West.

The argument on the petition follows:

"Political government has utterly failed to promote the general welfare. Surely it is worth while to experiment once with a state government based on the voters' business of getting a living by labor of hand and brain.

"Under the proposed amendment, the governor and four-fifths of the members of the legislature will be men and women who work with their hands as well as their heads. We expect that kind of a legislature and governor to make and administer the laws for the purpose of transferring products of farm and factory to consumer without unnecessary profits, bonds, interest, waste, and dividends, and to provide that there shall aways be a job for all who want to work, to make the wage rate, as nearly as can be ascertained, equal to the market value of that which their labor produces."

Under the plan, women would have a large representation, for housekeeping is fixed as a business.

officially put in within the next day or two. Its passage is absolutely certain.

ORGANIZED LABOR ATTACKS KLANISM

St. Louis

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 14—Holding its annual convention in a hotbed of Ku Kluxism, the American Federation of Labor went on record as strongly denouncing the Ku Klux Klan, its methods and its members. The resolution assailing the Ku Klux Klan and calling upon organized labor to carry out a determined fight against the vicious "100 per cent American" organization was given to the committee with the general approval of the convention and will be

St. Louis Mo.

10-19-23

Ku Klux Klan — 1923 I. Oregon.

SAY MEN BRANDED WOMAN.

1-14-23

Oregon Prosecutor Investigates Report of Robed Band's Act.

New York Times

TILLAMOOK, Ore., Jan. 13.—Men robed in white entered the home of Mrs. Nevada Standish here and branded her on the breast with a red hot metal cross, according to reports which District Attorney T. H. Goyne admitted today that he had been investigating. Mr. Goyne said he had spoken to persons who said they saw the scar of the cross on the woman's breast.

Mrs. Standish had been twice tried on a charge of being implicated in moonshine operations and was acquitted after taking an appeal.

Governor and Mayor Attend Ku Klux Banquet in Oregon

New York Times

PORTLAND, Ore., March 4.—Governor Walter iPerce and Mayor George L. Baker of Portland were guests and speakers last night at a banquet given by the local Ku Klux Klan in honor of Fred L. Gifford, Grand Dragon of the Klan in Oregon. 3/5/23

The Governor and the Mayor spoke on the general subject of "Americanism."

BRANDED

Tillamook, Ore., Jan. 13.—Men robed in white entered the home of Mrs. Nevada Standish here and branded her on the breast with a red hot metal cross, according to reports which District Attorney T. H. Goyne admitted today he had been investigating. Houston Chron. Amsterdam News 1/14/23 New York City

Mrs. Standish had been twice tried on a charge of being implicated in moonshine operations, and was acquitted after taking an appeal. 1/14/23

KLAN RULE IN OREGON BLAMED ON DEMOCRATS

Party Accused of Accepting Ku Klux Support.

TURMOIL IN POLITICS

Religious Bigotry Analyzed by Seibold — Prosperity Reaches Into the Northwest—Little Attention Is Given to Candidates.

BY LOUIS SEIBOLD.

(Copyright, 1923, by The New York Herald.)

Commercial Appeal - Memphis 7-24-23

PORTLAND, Ore., April 23.—The best informed business men and most partisan of professional politicians are divided in opinion as to the actual effect and probable duration of the Ku Klux Klan movement in Oregon.

For the moment it is more of a social phenomena than a political puzzle. It bears the brand of the Democratic party though the membership embraces those of the opposite party. The professional politicians are afraid of it just as they are of any phase of popular emotions that may cost them votes. No one attacks it openly, neither newspapers, nor political leaders, though it is privately condemned by the dominant influences that reflect the solid convictions of both.

How long the movement will last is a matter of opinion; also what turn it will take in the next test which will determine its value and effect on the fortunes of one or both parties, or as an instrument in the creation of a new enterprise seeking the power to control or direct government.

Up to date the activities and achievements of the movement which passed over or under a dozen states to find anchorage among the usually clear thinking and rugged adventurers of the northwest have been political. It has exercised little, if any influence in business. Certainly it has not stayed the steady sweep of agricultural and industrial progress west from the Atlantic to the Pacific, nor discouraged the complete optimism of the bulk of the 800,000 people who still follow and thrive along the Oregon trail.

Business Booming.

With the exception of a weak spot here and there in agriculture due to depression in the wheat market that exists in all grain producing states business is better in the state than at any time since the peak of war time inflation. And even the Oregon wheat farmer is far better off than some of his brothers in other grain growing states. He has suffered less from overproduction than they. He gets a shade better prices due to favoring conditions.

Radicalism plotting close to the surface finds the market for its lawless and discontented wares dull and unresponsive. The Non-Partisan League experiment which was to induce a new era of agricultural and industrial socialism has collapsed. The insidious and revolutionary I. W. W. breaks out sporadically but is easily suppressed.

Still radicalism thrives under many cloaks with the help of calamity wailing politicians. The Oregonian permits himself to be convinced by demagogic politicans who [illegible] his vote on any terms that all's [illegible] right with the world even if he cannot actually see what's wrong. Unprofitable experiments with the Greenback, Populist, Grange, Federated Farm Bureau, Non-Partisan League, I. W. W. and neighborhood ventures of socialistic and communistic flavor have not entirely disillusioned him. He seems to be always ready to take another chance, even if it comes to apostacy in the matter of habitual partisan preference.

Politically Oregon has flopped around quite a bit.

Ku Klux Klan Issue.

The victory for Mr. Wilson's party in the state election last autumn was not due to any particular admiration for the Democratic party. The causes that contributed to it were: (1) The K. K. K. (2) Dissatisfaction with the confused and indefinite programme of Congress. (3) The tariff and (4) Of course, taxes, but state rather than federal.

There is no discounting the importance of K. K. K. in electing a Democratic governor and sending a member of that party to the House of Representatives for the first time in 50 years. All the vocal agencies reflecting popular unrest seized on the K. K. K. as the most suitable vehicle with which to exploit grievances of many kinds.

Pierce, the east Oregon farmer and politician elected to the governorship subscribed to some of the features of the insidious Atlanta creation and converted them to partisan uses. The fact is that expediency rather than either conviction or sympathy was responsible for the Democratic candidate's acceptance of the Klan ritual.

Political leaders in both parties have not yet completely solved the mystery attending the amazing growth of Klan sentiment in Oregon. Its projection into popular thought in Oregon was due to causes entirely remote from politics. At the outset it was not connected with the propagation of a doctrine of Masonic origin which was not political. Leading members of the Masonic fraternity have since expressed surprise over the astounding confiscation of a non-Partisan and non-sectarian programme enunciated by the supreme council of the ancient and accepted Scottish Rite for the southern district of the United States in June, 1920. The policy then proclaimed is contained in the following resolution:

Resolved, that we recognize and proclaim our belief in the free and compulsory education of the children of our nation in public primary schools supported by public taxation, upon which all children shall attend and be instructed in the English language only without regard to race or creed as the only sure foundation for the perpetuation and preservation of our free institutions, guaranteed by the constitution of the United States, and we pledge the efforts of the membership of the order to promote by all lawful means the organization, extension and development to the highest degree of such schools, and to oppose the efforts of any and all who seek to limit, curtail, hinder or destroy the public school system of our land.

The projection of this issue which was frankly though subtly designed to eliminate the Catholic parochial schools from the life of the country made an instant appeal to popular sentiment in Oregon, due to ancient prejudices mainly inspired by bigotry. The Democratic party in Oregon appraised it a valuable asset. The farmer seeking a new and untried agency to expolit his grievances permitted himself to be aroused to a high pitch of resentment against citizens of the Catholic faith, later on against those of Jewish origin.

Some of the charges made against both were not only grossly untrue, but almost grotesque and ridiculous. But the virus penetrated and warped the sober judgment of the people. Results, an easy victory for the Democratic candidates, the passage of a bill by the state Legislature providing that after 1926 every child between 8 and 16 years must attend the public schools of the state, and not be tutored in educational institutions conducted under private auspices.

The radical sentiment of the state generated by klan activities followed this by compelling the Legislature to pass a bill modeled after the California and Washington statutes prohibiting aliens ineligible for citizenshp (whch, of course, means Japanese and Chnese) from owning land in the state. There are less than 6,000 Japanese in Oregon and apparently few specific grounds for complaint against them.

The general condition of the state is sound or was until the advent of the radical element which combined with the Democrats. The state is committed to a good road programme calling for around $50,000,000 to be covered by a two-cent tax on gasoline and rather high rate of license on motor cars. A state tax of five mills cares for the expense of government to date.

Governor Price who has put all his political eggs in the agricultural basket, as it were, is planning an aggressive fight for higher taxation which he thinks will help the farmer. His course has aroused ire of most of the leaders of his own party, or at least the Democratic party.

Oswald West, the last Democratic governor who while of the liberal conservative type, is not convinced a radical rule policy will win for his party recently expressed this opinion in a letter to Governor Pierce:

"One of these days, however, you are going to walk out of the executive office, going to walk out of it just as I did. When that times comes you are going to walk out of it alone just as I did, unless, perchance you own a dog."

WHITE FOLK IN BACK TO AFRICA MOVE

Will Make America So Hard for the Race That it Will Leap at the Chance to Go to Jungle

5-3-23 The Chicago Defender

Portland, Ore., May 4.—Not only to make the Race go, but to make it go and like it, is the aim of the Knights of the White Light, an adjunct of the Ku Klux Klan, according to propaganda circulars which are being distributed among the white klansmen of the Northwest.

Importance attaches to the circulars because of the strength of the klan in these parts. The mayor of this city has announced though the local papers that he is a klansman.

The fly-leaves being mailed to white citizens of this section acquaint them with the Knights of the White Light aim to see that all Race men and women are deported to Africa. They have vowed to force every one from America.

Have Cunning Plans.

They believe they can put the scheme over if the plans they have laid are adhered to. These speculations included a program of convincing the Race that Africa would be a very nice place to which to emigrate. Then, too, America is to be made hard for the Race. The members of the Knights of the White Light are warned that they must not hire any member of the Race, must not give him food, clothing, nor shelter, even for money, must terrorize him, and generally treat him in so barbarous a manner that he will make up his own mind that its about time for him to be pulling out. When he has made up his mind, the Knights say they have got ships waiting to be at his service, which will transport him to the jungle free if he hasn't got his fare.

The circular reads:

"Speakers or agents are to tell them of the beautiful home across the Atlantic from whence they came. Nor is the press to be idle, all manner of magazines, papers, pamphlets, calculated to excite a desire in them for a home acoss the pond, will be scattered among them."

Make Our Own Laws!!!

And again: "We must send agents among the Negroes, to encourage the emigration, by telling them of the delightful climate, and the rich soil, where cotton and all kinds of fruit grow wild. Where there are no white men to rape their women and lynch their men, where they can have officers and make their own laws, and where freedom will be as unlimited as the sunshine which is above their heads. The agents can persuade them to make preparations to go. Some Negroes will be found quite willing, for they can be made to feel dissatisfied with conditions as they are.

Transportation must be furnished them or, if possible, have them to furnish their own ships. The pride of the Negro will cause him to pay his own fare. By following this simple plan we can get rid of the Negro—this abominable race. This country has been the dumping ground of the world long enough. It is our move. Let us move forward to the king line, then when they jump them over, we will jump back again.

"In the fewest words possible the purpose of our organization is to transport all 'Negroes' in the United States to Africa. As there is no law to compel the coon to leave unless he wants to go, the first step is to make him want to emigrate as suggested above. Every person who joins this order swears among other things to assist the coons to the conclusion that it is to their interest to place the Atlantic ocean between themselves and the members of the

K. K. K.

That amiable unfraternity, the Ku Klux Klan, enjoyed itself to the top of its bent in Oregon last Fall. The Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. PIERCE, had the sacred approval of the Klan. Parochial schools must be abolished! It was a pleasant campaign, if a little curious. Still, Oregon must be presumed to be intelligent. Will it consent to the dictatorship of this crew of fanatics? Mr. GEORGE EARLE CHAMBERLAIN, for six years Governor, for twelve years Senator, was in that nursery of nostrums the other day. Would he run as Democratic candidate for Senator to succeed Mr. MCNARY next year? He has resigned from the United States Shipping Board and has said that he means to practice law in Washington. He is a good lawyer, and his practice probably would be more remunerative in one year than his official service for more than forty years.

According to a Washington dispatch to The Boston Herald, he is not pleased with the "American" and "fraternal" situation of things in the Heart of Reform. Some disagreeable people, even in Oregon, don't dote upon racial and religious prejudice. MCNARY is against it. If he is renominated in the Republican primaries, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, a great friend of his, will be glad. Should he be beaten by a Ku Klux thinker, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN will probably go into the Democratic primaries. The issue ought to be made.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN was chosen Governor when Oregon was impregnably Republican. He was elected to the Senate by a Republican Legislature, a State referendum having proved that the mass of the voters, without reference to politics, approved and supported him. Whether he or Mr. MCNARY makes the fight, it is a fight to be made. Merely as a matter of romantic etymology, we may mention the fact that one of the probable candidates in the Republican Senatorial primaries against Mr. MCNARY will be the Speaker of the State House of Representatives, Mr. K. K. KUBLI. His friends say that the ominous initials are purely accidental and don't represent the insides of his mind.

KLAN AND ANTI-KLAN FIGHT ON IN OREGON

Commercial Appeal

U. S. Senatorship Will Be the Plum for Victor.

Memphis, Tenn.

BY PHILIP KINSLEY.

(By Chicago Tribune-The Commercial Appeal Leased Wire.)

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 15.—Not only the fate of Governor Walter M. Pierce in a recall election, but the next United States senatorship from Oregon may be determined by the militant vote. The issue in the latter battle may be klan and anti-klan, with former Congressman C. N. McArthur leading the fight against the candidate finally selected by Fred W. Gifford, the klan leader. All the potential candidates with the exception of McArthur, a Protestant defeated for re-election to Congress by the klan, are angling for invisible empire support or the support of an even more powerful group, the Federation of Patriotic Societies, the backbone of which is the Orange Lodge.

It was the support of the klan and the F. O. P.'s that made Pierce governor and it is the enmity of part of this force, at least, which may succeed in re-calling him. The Orange Lodges are now said to be fighting the klan, which has bored into their membership and sought to dominate. Leading politicians admit that the endorsement of one or both of these orders is of greater importance than the endorsement of either of the old line parties, and that if they work together they are the controlling factor.

10-17-23

Senator Charles L. McNary's term expires next March and he is a candidate to succeed himself, trying to keep the klan off his back. Other potential candidates are Mayor George Baker of Portland and K. K. Kubli, speaker of the House of Representatives. The klan controls the school board in Portland and has a strong influence in the police and fire departments. Both klan and F. O. P.'s have a hand in the city political patronage and fight over contracts and appointments.

Voting Strength of Klan.

The voting strength of the klan in Portland is about 16,000, registration is 95,989. The F. O. P.'s is even stronger, and has issued a yellow ticket to voters in all elections since 1916. It claims from 70 to 95 per cent success. The klan came in 1921. At first it supported the F. O. P.'s ticket, but in the fall of 1922, got out a separate ticket under the name of the Good Government League.

Claims are made that the klan is disintegrating that Gifford, the foremost leader, a former electrical worker and an excellent organizer, has stirred the enmity of many lodges. Reports from inside the organization, however, are that the membership has strengthened since the Walton war in Oklahoma.

There have been only two or three whippings reported in this state, but several towns have been torn apart by the klan. In Medford, where the whipping occurred, both sides were carrying guns a few months ago.

Federal prosecution failed of convictions.

Since 1904 the Oregon voters have been called to vote on 174 initiated measures under their peculiar system of government. They have only exercised the recall twice, in the case of public service commissioners who had raised the telephone rates. A table compiled by the Oregon "Voter," a magazine edited by C. C. Chapman, former Chicago newspaperman, shows that when the system was first put into effect in 1904, from 40 to 60 per cent of the registered vote came to the polls. Interest has steadily dwindled until in the last few years only 15 to 20 per cent have been exercising the privilege of direct legislation. It is this waning of interest that has permitted the machine minorities to run things. The latest attempt, which will be voted on Nov. 6, is an income tax on the lines of the federal tax running from one per cent for $1,000 to six per cent over $12,000.

Gov. Pierce is one of the backers of this plan, which is expected to raise $1,000,000 a yar and reduce the general tax levy correspondingly.

Still in the experimental mood the People's Power League is planning to get a vote on a question of abolishing the present form of Legislature and substituting an occupational Legislature. Members of the new house would be without political designation, would be elected by occupational groups for four years and would elect the governor with power to recall him. All state officers would be subject to questioning before the house on law enforcement. They failed to get enough votes to go on the ballot once, but another effort will be made.

Under the plan, women would have large representation for housekeeping is fixed as a business.

MYSTERY VEILS OREGON'S WAR ON GOVERNOR

Chicago Daily Tribune

All Deny Recall Plot; Klan Is an Issue.

10-15-23

This is the first of two articles dealing with the unique political situation in Oregon, where a mysterious attempt is being made to recall Gov. Walter M. Pierce, Democrat, after nine months in office.

BY PHILIP KINSLEY.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Government by threat of recall—government by a secret minority working in darkness; this is the condition in which the state of Oregon finds itself after twenty years of experimental legislation and groping toward democracy.

Turn in your graves, O pioneers!

Fundamentally, Oregon is all right, a fine, vital, Anglo-Saxon community. Just now it presents a few political phenomena and eccentricities which command the attention of the rest of the nation. The old line parties seem to be nothing but shells, except in national affairs.

System Seems to Falter.

The famous "Oregon system" of direct rule by the people, embodied in the initiative, referendum, and recall, seems to be working out the wrong way, headed for the discard, developing into the playing of the interests, disappointed office seekers of freakishly inclined bigoted groups who manipulate their voting forces with machine like efficiency.

Recall, in disfavor at present due to the methods employed by the "unknowns" who are seeking to direct the policy, or force the removal of Gov. Pierce, it is not unlikely that Oregon may have the distinction of being the only state, outside of North Dakota, to recall its governor. And people are asking—why?

Is the Ku Klux Klan behind it? Is big business behind it? What has Pierce done that he should be subjected to such drastic punishment after only a few months in office? Who put up the $15,000 which the "dummy" recall committee has at its disposal for this campaign?

May Be Recalled Yet Win.

The governor himself is trying to find out these things and promises the fight of his life against recall if the petition said to carry 3,000 names out of a necessary 43,500, is filed. He probably would be a candidate on the recall election to succeed himself, and it is such a weird law that he might be recalled and replaced in office at the same time.

If the recall is successful the Ku Klux Klan, which is one of the politically important factors in the situation, probably would claim the credit, although the klan officially denies that it is back of the movement. Your correspondent is able to state that at least a faction of the klan in involved in the recall movement. The evidence will be stated later.

Gov. Pierce came to Oregon about thirty-five years ago, a school teacher out of Illinois. He taught school in Umatilla county, served in county offices and practiced law in Pendleton. He acquired large holdings of farm and stock lands and at one time was rated at $250,000. He owned public utility plants and a health resort.

Made, Lost, Regained Fortune.

He lost one fortune and made another. He served in the state senate for two terms, was candidate for United States senator, president of the State Taxpayers' league, active in the eastern Oregon draft board, was an unsuccessful candidate for the nomination for governor in 1918, and successful in 1922.

At the time Mr. Pierce decided to get into the last governorship race there was a bitter Republican primary Ben W. Olcott, then governor, was a candidate to succeed himself against Charles Hall. Olcott, as governor, made spectacular war against the Ku Klux Klan which had caused trouble in Medford and other towns.

A fiery proclamation, somewhat after the style of Walton of Oklahoma, directed klan forces against him. Hall was the klan candidate. Olcott won the nomination. The klan vote was ready to swing to the Democratic column. Mr. Pierce, who at that time was a member of a revenue investigating committee, swung aboard the chariot and was elected by a majority of 35,000.

Was After That Klan Vote.

To be sure of garnering the klan vote he wrote a letter during the campaign indorsing a bill which had been placed on the ballot by initiative petition, in which all children in the state, between the ages of 8 and 16, would be forced to attend the public schools after Sept. 1, 1926. This hit all parochial and private schools. The bill became a law. Its enforcement will be subjected to test in the courts.

Gov. Pierce had hardly taken office when his troubles began with the klan. It is said that he became a member of the klan at this time, but this has never been confirmed. It is also said that he told opponents of the school bill that he had to write the letter favoring it to get elected, but that he really did not stand for it.

Fluent with His Promises.

The governor is a great campaigner and a good promiser. With dramatic effect he would stand before his rural audiences and tear a sheet of paper in two, declaring that that was what he would do with their taxes.

The poor farmers rallied to him and they are still with him today on this issue, although there has been no reduction of taxes and a state income tax is up for referendum on Nov. 6, with the governor's approval back of it.

Although willing to take klan or any other votes, the governor proved a stubborn customer when it came to distributing patronage. He swung to the old line Democrats. An incident is told of a klan messenger appearing in the corridors of the state house and demanding appointments on the industrial accident commission.

Defies Those He Catered to.

One who was present at this conversation reports the governor as saying:

"I am not going to be governed by any klan. Tell Gifford [the klan cyclops] that I want to serve my term but I am not going to be governed by anybody even if I have to suffer the recall."

The governor's friends insist that he made no promises of patronage to the klan but did say that he would not make appointments which would be particularly objectionable to the klan. If this is true the governor violated the spirit of the state constitution,

Ku Klux Klan — 1923.

Oklahoma.

REVOLTING STORY OF OKLAHOMA FLOGGINGS REVEALED BY WALTON

Commercial Appeal

Masked Mob Beat Negro Mercilessly, Cut Off Ear,

Memphis

ANOTHER TULSA EPISODE

BY [illegible]

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 23.—A revolting story of how members of a masked mob, at Tulsa after mercilessly beating a victim, cut off one of his ears and tried to force him to eat it, was made public tonight by Gov. J. C Walton in the form of testimony given the Tulsa military court by J. H. Smitherman, a negro.

"This is only one of the hundreds of such crimes committed which the civil authorities of this state refused to prosecute," declared the executive. "I ask the people of the civilized world, in the presence of this testimony, if I was not justified in proclaiming martial law in the city of Tulsa."

Accused of Helpin, Democrats.

Smitherman, a negro, related how on the night of March 10, 1922, he was summoned to his door by 12 men, eight of whom were masked, forced into an automobile at the point of revolvers, taken into the country stripped of his clothing, handcuffed and tied to a tree, whereupon his captors accused him of registering negroes as Democrats and advising them to vote against the city administration.

Next, one of the men spit in his face, Smitherman testified, after accusing him of "ungentlemanly conduct" toward a white woman. He was then beaten severely by two of his abductors, he declared, adding: "One would whip until he exhausted himself and then the other would whip me."

"Finally," Smitherman's testimony said, "the man who spit in my face stuck a gun to my head and said: 'I am going to kill you,' but one of the unmasked ones dissented, so they talked it over privately for a few minutes. Then the same man who wanted to kill me came [illegible] ed a knife out and cut off my [illegible] then he tried to make me eat [illegible] I refused, he took the butt end of the whip and hit me in the face until he was tired, all the time trying to make me eat my ear. Finally they turned me loose and told me to leave Tulsa and to leave Oklahoma, warning me if I did not, one of the 12 would kill me."

Smitherman testified that he told his captors he had advised all the negroes he could to register as Democrats and vote that ticket because he himself was a Democrat.

"There was nothing else to do," he said he told the men.

He said he denied the accusation concerning his conduct toward a white woman.

WALTON PICTURESQUE FIGURE IN OKLAHOMA

Commercial Appeal

Admits "Dictatorial" Act, Solons Have Nothing to Probe

Memphis, Tenn.

BY PHILIP KINSLEY.

(By Chicago Tribune-The Commercial Appeal Leased Wire).

OKLAHOMA CITY, Sept. 22.—Gov. John Calloway (Jack) Walton, is in the way [illegible] becoming a national figure as [illegible] his spectacular fight on [illegible] homa.

Ten y[illegible] was a Kansas City e[illegible] supply salesman. He did business with the state departments here, and in 1913 moved here and opened an office as consulting engineer. He became a city commissioner, and in 1919 was elected mayor. He was known as a union labor man, and has always been associated with the radical wing of the Democratic party.

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During his reign as mayor he saw the rise of the klan to political power.

The town was wide open for a while, but Walton fired his chief of police and personally led raiding squads into saloons and dives until he had cleaned the town.

Thus he balanced his record.

He used to march with his police into the Christian Church to attend services. He always had an eye for the spectacular and in politics was quick to seize upon that which appealed to the imagination of the crowd.

Nominee of the League.

In 1922 while he was still mayor he was made the nominee of the reconstruction league of the state for governor. This organization, led by the Oklahoma Leader, a radical publication, had sensed in Walton a winning political figure after his success against the conservative Democrats. They were formed on the line of the Non-Partisan League of North Dakota, capitalizing the discontent of the farmer, and the union labor sentiment. Their tactics were to bore into the old party. The Shawnee convention of this organization in 1921 indorsed Walton on a radical platform.

He went into the campaign and although he lost in the capital and had most of the big state papers against him, he won in the state by the biggest majority that any governor ever received.

He jumped into the limelight with his famous inauguration barbecue where all the farmers were invited to come in their overalls. He gave the state three days of the wildest kind of picnic. He was the idol of the plain people, their governor, and friend. He was going to turn the Agricultural and Mechanical College back to them, take out the classics from college courses and get back to dirt and grease. He was going to clean out the bank thieves from the state, reform the budget and get down to economics to relieve the farmer from tax burden.

Today, despite failure to do some of these things, he can still draw great crowds on a new issue. Though he has broken away from the reconstruction league and led them to go into the camp of the enemy, he is rebuilding a powerful state machine.

Not a True Radical.

The dreams of the little group of idealists whose work contributed so largely to Walton's election, were soon found hopeless. Today they call Walton a traitor. They found that Walton was not a true radical. The true, unselfish radicals will never go back to his banner, although they hate the Ku Klux Klan as badly or worse than he does. He has put them and many other groups of Oklahoma citizens in an ineffective and perplexing situation. If they oppose him they are accused of being "klan." He has muddied the waters and forced the issue so cleverly that there is only one thing for the majority to do—go with him.

The immediate cause of the proclamation of martial law at Tulsa, was the whipping of Nate Hantaman, a bootlegger. He was whipped with the aid and consent of the police of that city, court records are said to show. He was not whipped because he was selling whisky, but because he had gossipped that he had paid protection money to the police. Thus Oklahoma's "insurrection" may be laid indirectly at the door of the mockery of prohibition enforcement.

There was no talk of impeachment or an extraordinary session of the Oklahoma Legislature until the martial law proclamation and his "fight to the death" campaign against the Ku Klux Klan. The charges which will be made against him rest entirely upon his alleged usurpation of dictatorial power and his "reign of military absolutism." He admits all these charges, so there is really nothing for the Legislature to "investigate."

Quotes Washington In Warfare on Klan

Commercial Appeal

BY PHILIP KINSLEY.

By Chicago Tribune-Commercial Appeal Leased Wire.)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 24.—Gov. Walton is delving into history to support his position in opposing to such great lengths the Ku Klux Klan. He gave out tonight an excerpt from the farewell address of George Washington, which he considers applies directly to this situation. He has not applied to the federal government for aid, he said, as the state was amply able to take care of the situation. He said he would be glad if the federal government would take charge of the war.

Memphis

The Washington quotation follows: "All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities are destructive of this fundamental principle and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force, to put it in place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and according to the alternate triumphs of different parties and make public administration the mirror of the concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common counsels and modified by mutual interests.

"However, combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government, destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion."

WALTON EXTENDS MARTIAL LAW TO ANOTHER COUNTY

Montgomery Advertiser

Solons Pin Hope for Protection Against Military on Legal Procedure Which is Now in Course of Preparation

MEETING IS CALLED TO ORDER AND DISPERSED

Expect Injunction to be Sought Against Governor and Guardsmen of the State

9-27-23

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., Sept. 26.—Rigid martial law will be invoked in another county in Oklahoma tomorrow, Governor J. C. Walton announced tonight.

The name of the county was not made public but the executive said a delegation headed by the mayor of one of its cities had called upon him with a request for "military protection."

Governor Walton declined to elaborate further on the announcement. Three counties—Oklahoma, Tulsa and Creek—now are under a decree of absolute military rule, although troops never have occupied Creek county.

Charging that the Ku Klux Klan dominates one-third of the counties in Oklahoma and has a big influence in many others, Governor Walton declared:

"Martial law over the state will continue until this legislative bunch gets off my back and we can get into those counties to straighten out the Klan officers and Klan courts so that every citizen, regardless of race, creed or color may enjoy the rights to which they are entitled under the constitution."

"The legislature," the governor reiterated, "shall not meet."

Pressed for an expression of his attitude in view of the attempt of the solons to assemble at the state capitol today, Governor Walton said:

"The legislature is dead. It only can be revived in regular biennial session or by a special call from the governor. Any attempt to convene itself is a direct violation of the constitution. It is done."

Hide Behind Skirts.

Informed by newspapermen that several score women followed the legislators to the state house, and cheered them as they entered, the executive said:

"I expected nothing better of the legislators. Any organization that will hide behind a mask also will hide behind a skirt."

He has declared that all the ho[illegible] members who signed the call for extraordinary session are membe[illegible] the Ku Klux Klan and that th[illegible] attempting, by impeachment p[illegible] ings to halt his war on the o[illegible] tion.

Governor Walton let it be k[illegible] night that he had held sev[illegible] ferences recently with memb[illegible] Klan; and that the "better [illegible] the organization, even s[illegible] officials," have approved [illegible] against mob violence and [illegible] predations in the state.

The governor asserted th[illegible] is contemplated by the adr[illegible] in the legislative conflict.

"The matter is entirely in [illegible] of Adjutant General Markha[illegible] said

Questioned as to the possibility [illegible] a court action by the legislators, the governor said he is not subject to a writ of mandamus although he vouchsafed that he had employed a [illegible] egal staff of 14 in an advisory capacity.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.,—Sept[illegible] ber 26.—Undaunted by their first [illegible] mish with military forces of the [illegible] who drove them from the capito[illegible] day, members of the lower hou[illegible] the Oklahoma legislature prepa[illegible] night for the next move in t[illegible] tempt to meet and consider the [illegible] acts of Governor J. C. Walto[illegible]

Despite the fact that the [illegible] members were dispersed by [illegible] guardsmen when they gath[illegible] noon before the barred doo[illegible] house chamber at the ca[illegible] legislators contended tonight [illegible] house formally was convened [illegible]

now is in recess pending the call the presiding officer.

A statement by Representative W. . McBee, a leader in the assembly move, declared that the proceedings at the state house constituted a meeting of the house, notwithstanding its interruption by troops acting under orders of Gov. Walton.

With the statement, Representative McBee made public what he declared to be the official journal of the house of representatives. It detailed the brief action which terminated in the clearance of the capitol corridors by the military.

Prevented from meeting or even caucusing the house members tonight pinned their hopes for protection against the military authorities upon the efforts of a legal committee which is preparing court proceedings to mark the next stage in the conflict.

9-27-23

Will Await Ruling

That there would be no immediate attempt to assemble again in defiance of martial law regulations was the promise made late today by house leaders to Adjutant General Baird H. Markham. Observers predicted that the solons would await a court ruling before essaying another assembly.

Represe tative W. E. Disney, chair- legal committee said to- e court proceedings "could r way before morning." ledicate what form the e or whether it would the state supreme nited States district

however that an in- sought against Gov. e possibility that ers will be made

eorge F. Short. ne the task of behalf of the attle begins, several types filed, under that he did

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n stationery re the legis- adquarters de- gs as follows: hall of representa- 6, 1923, 12 noon. s Charles S. Bryce, 66 members of the entatives were pres- se to order, at which S. Key, intervened t the house of rep- e after which he the governor of authorizing such

oval: 'Will you r Col. Key.' order which I xplanatory.' ll: 'You have of the state u?' to answer the

ey: 'Did you answer any

"Representative Disney: 'Are you dispersing us as members of the house of representatives.'

"Colonel Key. 'Yes, sir.'

"Representative Disney: 'Very well, sir.'

"Colonel Key: 'Please do us the courtesy to move on.'

"Representative Boyer: 'Am I dispersed as a member of the legislature.'

"Colonel Key: 'I refuse to answer any individual questions, the orders have been very explicit' (Turning)' 'Major McCarty, please see that the room is cleared'."

But this unembellished record drew no picture of the tense scenes attending the clash between legislators and the grim faced soldiers.

Crowded in the rotunda on the fourth floor of the capitol the house members, a small army of newspaper correspondents and possibly a hundred spectators from administrative offices in the building milled around waiting for the test.

With rifles on their shoulders, two privates stood post before the massive doors of both the house and senate chambers and held the crowd back at a safe distance. Officers wearing service revolvers stationed themselves at vantage points.

A buzz of conversation arose from the crowd and there was little hint of the stern moment approaching. It was plain, however, that the air of gayety and banter on the part of some of the house members was simulated. Then the hands of the clock swung to noon.

Suddenly above the noise arose a voice—that of Charles S. Bryce of McAlester, speaker pro tempore. It came from the rear of the crowd that pressed up to the armed barrier to the hall of the house.

"As it is noon the house is in session—" Bryce began.

"You are commanded to disperse." This sharp command interrupted Bryce and the crowd turned and saw Col. W. S. McKey, military commander of Oklahoma county, step to the speaker's side.

There was a shuffling of feet as the assembly moved forward to face the officer who stood across the open court in the center of the rotunda.

With upraised hand, Col. Key shouted: "Stand where you are."

Then his officers sprang into action to hold the crowd

A crowd of approximately 3,000 persons denied entrance to the building, sent up a loud cheer from a field across a street as the first of the legislators appeared on the capitol steps following the failure to convene.

Women waved flags, and hundreds of automobile horns raised a raucous greeting.

Guards patrolling the approaches to the building made no efforts to stay the demonstration until the throng pressed forward to meet the legislators. Then they ordered it to disband

Movie Lenses Grind.

Movie men ground frantically at their cameras as the strange scene passed before their lenses. They, too, had been barred from the building.

With the departure of the legislators, the crowd melted rapidly and followed in their wake.

The house members went immediately to a downtown hotel where an unofficial headquarters is maintained in the suite of Representative McBee.

Within a short time a member of Colonel Key's staff arrived and instructed Representative McBee that no caucauses would be permitted. McBee assured the guard officer that there will be no attempt to hold either a caucus or assembly.

A score of governor Walton's secret service operatives were scattered through the hotel and three of them took up posts before the door to McBee's rooms. A guard captain also was stationed in the corridor. For a brief period both the secret service men and the captain stopped visitors to McBee's suite, allowing only one person to enter as another departed.

Circulates Cartoons.

In the middle of the afternoon a flurry was created when one of the governor's policemen arrested Campbell Russell, former chairman of the State Corporation Commission, and one of Walton's most bitter political enemies. It was charged that Russell had been circulating copies of a cartoon attacking Walton. He was booked at the police station on charges of disorderly conduct, and inciting to riot and was released immediately on bond of $20. Russell returned to the hotel.

When legislators appealed to Adjutant General Markham to have the state policemen removed from the hotel, declaring that they were being shadowed and intimidated by "Governor Walton's gunmen," they received prompt action.

Colonel Key appeared in the lobby of the hotel and issued an emphatic ultimatum to John Glenn, in charge of the operatives.

"Get them out—and get them out within ten minutes," he ordered.

Glenn withdrew his force immediately.

The governor's secret service force is made up of police who served under him as mayor of Oklahoma City and former peace officers of the state noted for gunmanship. They are paid out of a fund voted by the last legislature for the "extraordinary protection of the State." Buck Garrett, former sheriff at Ardmore and one of the most picturesque figures in the state, is a leader of the force. Governor Walton's home has been constantly guarded by these secret service men since the beginning of the governor's fight on the Ku Klux Klan.

Ten members of the senate met late in the day in a hotel and after a long conference issued a statement that the upper house would make no attempt to assemble itself until the legality of the representatives' action today had been passed upon by the courts.

"While only ten of the 44 members of the senate were present at the meeting", Senator Joseph C. Looney, of Wewoka said, "we have canvassed the sentiment of the entire body and it is our decision that the proper course is to follow the law."

"The members of the senate are extremely desirious at this time that no provocative action be taken to endanger lives and with that end in view, we will refrain from any attempt to assemble, notwithstanding our rights in the matter."

Senator Wash Hudson, of Tulsa, was another known to have met with the upper house members, but other participants in the conference were not named.

Ku Klux Klan—1923.

Oklahoma.

The Literary Digest for December 8, 1923

Literary Digest December 8, 1923

OKLAHOMA KINGLESS, NOT KLANLESS

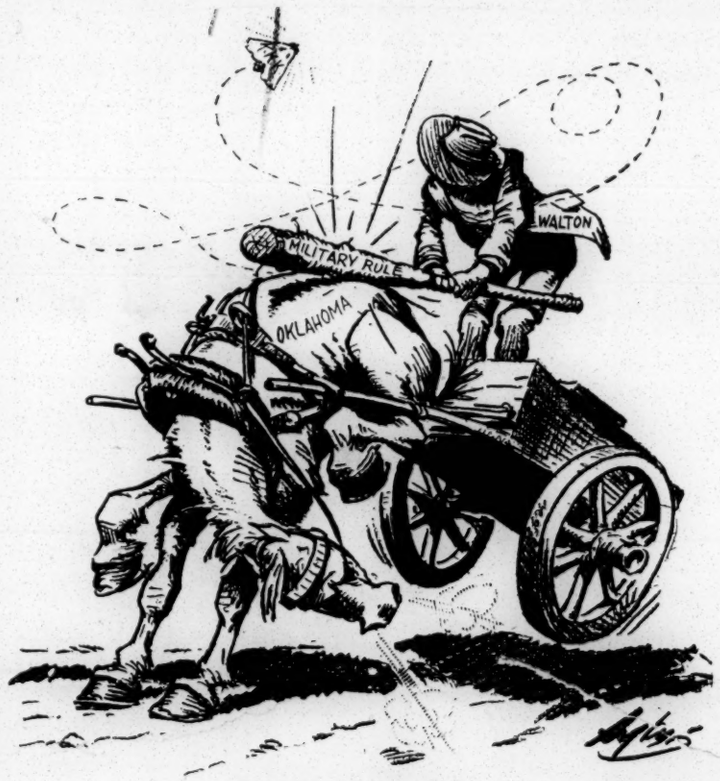
"WE WANT NEITHER KLAN NOR KING," shouted a headline across the front page of an Oklahoma City newspaper, when Governor Jack Walton was so spectacularly fighting the Ku Klux Klan with armed soldiers and edicts of martial law. Now the "King" has gone, for Governor Walton has been impeached and removed from office by the State legislature. So, comments the New York *Evening World*, "Oklahoma is rid of the 'King.' Will it rid itself of the Klan?" This is the question put to the lawmakers and people of Oklahoma by papers in New York, Albany, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, New Orleans, and other cities. In Oklahoma the Tulsa *Tribune* calls upon the legislature to "complete the job." The legislature, it says, "has a duty to fulfil in passing effective laws against the mask and secret political activities of the Klan or other organizations."

Governor Walton called the Oklahoma legislature in extra session to investigate the Klan. The legislature, as had been announced, and with popular backing shown at a special election, proceeded at once to impeach the Governor. According to the St. Paul *Dispatch*, public approval of the Oklahoma legislature's "determination to deal with the case of Walton first and on its merits" went with "the understanding that the invisible Government of the Klan would follow in its turn."

While the Pittsburgh *Post* is confident that Oklahomans, having been freed of Walton, "will not slacken in their battle against the extremists of the Klan," other papers are not so sure about it. Their doubts, in some cases, are based on the defeat of two publicity bills by the Oklahoma Senate. The St. Paul *Dispatch* is convinced that "it is the evident purpose of the Oklahoma Senate to lash the Klan with a feather and then formally license it to continue its lawlessness." Other doubts are raised by what actually went on during Governor Walton's trial before the Oklahoma Senate. It will be remembered that twenty-two impeachment charges were presented against Governor Walton. He was found guilty on eleven—one, involving abuse of the pardoning power, by a unanimous vote. He was acquitted of five, and six were dismissed by the prosecution. Now, according to an account of the trial in the Tulsa *Tribune*, the Senate, by granting permission to the prosecution to drop these six charges which had to do with the Governor's declarations of martial law, apparently "demolished one of Governor Walton's chief bulwarks of defense. The executive, it is understood, had planned to call hundreds of alleged victims in the State through whose testimony he expected to justify his military régime and thus introduce the Ku Klux Klan issue." The next day Governor Walton withdrew from the trial, declaring his belief that a fair trial was impossible. Two days later, November 19, he was convicted and ousted. Now the Detroit *Free Press* and Milwaukee *Journal* agree in finding something suspicious in the fact that, in the words of the Wisconsin paper, "throughout the trial even the shadow of the thing that brought the Oklahoma situation to a head—the Ku Klux Klan—was banished from the room." Papers like the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, Salt Lake *Telegram*, Buffalo *Express*, and the weekly *Nation* of New York, are convinced that Governor Walton did not have a fair trial. The verdict was a foregone conclusion, asserts the Buffalo *News*, adding:

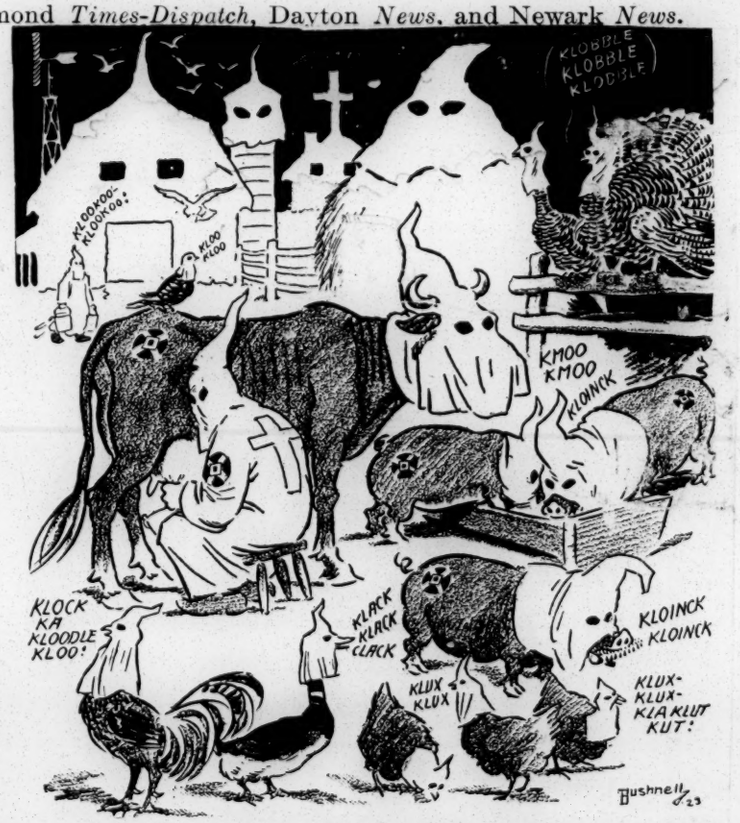
"Governor Walton is out and the Ku Klux Klan is in complete control of the governmental machinery of the State. The outcome of this clash of authority in Oklahoma is merely an incident in the general movement of the masked missionaries to gain complete control of the political machinery of the nation."

On the other hand, there are a host of daily newspapers which can find no evidence that the impeachment of Governor Walton is in any sense a Klan victory. Editors recall that the Governor was convicted unanimously of exceeding his pardoning powers, and that the other charges on which he was convicted with but few dissenting votes involved, as the Troy *Record* sums them up, "corruption in office, neglect of duty, moral turpitude and general incompetency." Governor Walton, declares the Adrian *Telegram*, "was a joke, a disgrace and a peril to the State, for reasons unconnected with the Klan." It seems to the Detroit *News* that "the unanimity of the vote in the Walton case will dispose of any vestige of suspicion that Ku Kluxism entered into his trial," and the Oklahoma legislature is congratulated upon a good day's work by such papers as the New Orleans *Item*, Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, Dayton *News*, and Newark *News*.



LOGICAL RESULTS

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.



A KLEAGLE'S FARM IN KLOKLAHOMA MAY LOOK LIKE THIS

—Bushnell for the Central Press Association.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923 II

Arkansas.

Continued from Card I.

Klansmen themselves, have come to members of the Joint Committee of the Arkansas Legislature investigating the outbreaks against the railroad strikers.

So authentic did this information appear that Jake Wilson, President of the Senate and a member of the committee, went to the leader of the Klan in this city and asked for a showdown. He demanded to know whether the official leaders of the Klan would oppose the committee's investigation and whether Klansmen on the committee would seek a "whitewash" for the Klan.

"If you're going to fight us I'll quit right now and denounce your organization, showing what it is doing," he is quoted as telling the Klan leader. To this the Klansman responded that if the Klan of Harrison and the other towns along the rickety railroad line was in any way responsible for the attacks on strikers there, he, as head of the organization, would like to see them punished, as they had acted without authority.

This information was obtained from an unquestionable authority. When Senator Wilson was asked to confirm or deny the facts he refused to discuss the matter.

It is further learned that other information appearing to implicate the Klan as an organization in the Harrison trouble has reached additional members of the Legislative Committee. These committee members told a correspondent of The World yesterday that when they go to Harrison to complete their investigation they intend to get to the bottom of the trouble and expose those responsible, whether or not they represented the Klan or any other organization.

Committee Prepared.

One of the principal reasons for the persistent belief on the part of investigating officials that the Klan may have been the parent body for the Committee of Twelve was the immediate commencement of the Committee of Twelve to function as if they had been fully prepared before and upon the arrival of the trainloads of armed men in Harrison.

Although supposed to have been a spontaneous collection of a small group of citizens from each of four counties along the railroad, the committee sprang into being the moment the mobs of angry farmers arrived in Harrison. At no time did the mobs seem to lack a leader and a leader who in advance knew the duties he was to fulfil.

In this connection it is noticeable that the unanimity of aproval by the citizens of Arkansas of the activities of the Committee of Twelve is striking. Arkansas is known to be strongly organized by the Klan. Of its population of 1,750,000, four out of five of whom are farmers, it is estimated the State includes from 50,000 to 100,000 Klansmen.

The Klan has entered actively into politics here. Gov. McRae received the open support of the Klan when he ran for office. And it is only fair to state that the Citizens Committee of Harrison has few better friends than Gov. McRae.

In the face of the resolution passed by the Legislature empowering him to send troops into the Ozark region to prevent further trouble, Gov. McRae has refused to take this action, vetoing the measure when it came before him. His reason for vetoing it was that the Sheriff of Boone County—of which Harrison is the seat—Bob Shaddox, has notified him that the situation is well in hand of the local authorities. However, seventy-five to 100 armed men, unauthorized by any of the civil authorities of Harrison, are guarding the roads leading into that town and have orders from their leader, George McInney, employed by the railroad, to shoot if any strikers seek to invade the town. Only the timidity of the strikers can prevent further trouble, which would amount to civil war, while the State militia sits idly by and watches.

RAILROAD CAUSE OF LYNCHING

GRAND DRAGON TAMED BY KAMELIA WOMEN

Evans Faction Suddenly Drops Fight on New Branch.

(By the Associated Press.)

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 19.—The organization of the local Kourt of the Kamelia, a secret order of women said to be organized on the lines of the Ku Klux Klan, and founded by W. J. Simmons of Atlanta, Ga., founder of the modern klan, will be completed next Thursday night at an open meeting in a local park, according to Mrs. Grace W. Hall of Atlanta, organizer. Mrs. Hall said that Simmons, who is El Magus of the Kamelia, and Dr. Caleb Ridley and H. T. Kight, all of Atlanta, will be present. Dr. Ridley is national chaplain.

Mrs. Hall said that the local membership now is 350 and that it will be 500 by Thursday.

She also said that the opposition to the Kamelia recently shown by J. A. Comer, grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan in Arkansas, has been overcome and that officers of the Ladies of the Invisible Empire have been making overtures toward merging the membership of the two women's organizations.

EVANS APPROVED BY KLONCILIUM

New Women's Organization Formed by Order Excludes Organization Founded by Simmons.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, June 2.—Complete approval of the administrations of Imperial Wizard H. W. Evans was given here today by the imperial kloncilium of the Ku Klux Klan.

The kloncilium, it also was announced, decided to call a meeting at Atlanta, June 19, to investigate all charges which have been made "in the press" against imperial officers of the klan. 6-3-23

Organization of "the women of the Ku Klux Klan" to include Protestant women's organizations over the country, with the exception of the Kamelia, was decided on, it was announced. This new order, it was said, will be administered altogether by women and its financing will not be conducted by the Ku Klux Klan, that body merely lending its approval and support.

Little Rock Headquarters.

Headquarters of the new women's organization, it was stated, will be at Little Rock, and it will be incorporated under the laws of Arkansas. A meeting to organize the women will be held within the next few days.

Among the women's organizations which will affiliate with the women of the K. K. K., it was announced, are the League of Protestant Women, the American Women, the Puritan Daughters of America, the Ladies of the Golden Mask and the Ladies of the Invisible Empire.

The Kamelia, which was stricken from the list of societies to be taken into the organization, is an organization recently founded by William J. Simmons, emperor of the klan, and has been the subject of considerable controversy within the order.

Charges Against Officers.

The charges against imperial officers which are to be investigated, it was explained, are those made in newspapers by certain klansmen, and it was added that the kloncilium would go to the "very bottom" of them. No mention was made of the receivership proceedings instituted against the order recently in Atlanta.

A national program to be conducted under the direction of the imperial wizard was outlined, it was announced, for the enforcement of all laws on the statute books and all constitutional amendments.

The kloncilium has been in executive session here for two days, and the grand dragons, or heads of state organizations of the klan, also held a meeting. The dragons, it was announced, also had indorsed the administration of Mr. Evans.

LITTLE ROCK ARK. GAZETTE
JUNE 3, 1923

WHITES REASSURE NEGROES AT SCOTT

Tell Them Ku Klux Klan Has No Intention of Murdering Entire Race.

To prevent the spread of rumors tending to cause ill feelings between the races, a joint meeting of whites and negroes was held Sunday afternoon at Mount Tabor, a negro church four miles southwest of Scott. The meeting was called by George Washington, an aged negro of that vicinity.

"Uncle George" announced that many members of his race are restless because of rumors that were being circulated. These reports, he said, he did not believe, but he wanted his "white friends" to assure the negroes present that there was no concerted effort being made on the part of the Ku Klux Klan to kill all negroes who fail to leave the state by June 15.

Another report that was current was to the effect that the pistol law was being advocated for the purpose of decoying those in possession of firearms to the courthouse so that they might be fined $50 for carrying a concealed weapon.

It was said that a local gun club had been practicing near Little Rock to perfect their aim for the carnage.

Hodge McQueen, negro, spoke briefly. He said that he did not feel that a meeting of that kind really was necessary for all right-thinking people of any race would know that the rumors were false.

The white speakers not only assured the negroes that the reports were untrue, but reminded them that the South is their logical home and this their natural climate. They warned the negroes of the grave danger of race trouble in the North when the labor situation becomes acute.

P. W. Steele and Col. Hugh T. Brown were the principal white speakers. Other white men who took part on the program were Conoway Scott, Dr. Henry Thibault, G. W. Templeton, Tom Fletcher and A. W. Campbell. There were about 200 present.

LITTLE ROCK ARK. GAZETTE
MAY 20, 1923

KU KLUX IS USED TO SCARE NEGROES

Authenticity of Threats Made in Klan's Name Refuted by Cyclops Comer.

AIDING BLACKS, HE SAYS

Railroad Officials Report That Exodus of Ethiopians Shows No Sign of Cessation.

Reports said to have been circulated in various communities in the state to the effect that unless all negro farm laborers quit their jobs and got out of the community by June 15, the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan would "take matters in their own hands" and run them out, were refuted yesterday by James A. Comer, grand dragon of the Klan in Arkansas.

The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in Arkansas are doing absolutely nothing to oppress the negroes," Mr. Comer said yesterday. "On the other hand, the Klan is assisting them when it is found they are being oppressed by others."

Mr. Comer said that the Little Rock Klan was appealed to for assistance several weeks ago, it being reported that several negroes working on farms near Beebe, White county, had been warned to quit their jobs. Klan officials investigated the reports and "took some action," Mr. Comer said, and the negroes who were threatened were put back to work.

The reports regarding the "Klan uprising" evidently were circulated by anti-Klan organizations or to entice negro labor to the North, Mr. Comer said.

Railroad officials said yesterday that many inquiries are received daily from negroes at the railroad stations regarding fares to points in the North. They also said that many negroes are leaving here on practically every train to the North.

Several special trains have passed through Little Rock during the past few days transporting Mexicans to the North to work in various industrial plants. Guards are posted at the doors of every car to prevent agents of other concerns from attempting to employ the Mexicans.

KLAN LEADERS MEET.

J. A. Comer Presides at Conference in Fort Smith.

FORT SMITH, Ark., June 17.—Approximately 60 head officers of the Ku Klux Klan in Western Arkansas met today under the chairmanship of J. A. Comer, of Little Rock, dragon of the Klan in Arkansas. After the meeting, it was announced the meeting had been a "get together" affair only, with discussion of ways and means for the good of the order.

SIMMONS SCORED BY GRAND DRAGON

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Little Rock, Ark., June 7—Declaring that William Joseph Simmons, emperor of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, in organizing the Order of the Knights Kamelia, is arrogating to himself a right that is not invested in him, James A. Comer, of Little Rock, grand dragon of the Klan in Arkansas, issued a statement today in which he asks: "Would the colonel be interested in the formation of an order for women, known as Kamelia, if it were stripped of its monetary value accruing to him?"

Following is the statement in part:

"Colonel Simmons is bound by the same oath that all members are bound by to foster the interests of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, but since his election as emperor he has used his best efforts against the best interests of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

"Article 21, section 3, of the constitution of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan reads as follows: 'There shall be four kloranic orders of this order, namely, the order of citizenship; Knights of Kamelia,' and two other orders, and if the assignment is to be held sacred, it would seem that the new order that the colonel now speaks of would belong to the order of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, under the assignment, but it would appear from the statements in Wednesday's newspapers regarding an interview with the colonel of the day before in Atlanta, Ga., that the colonel now proposes to take the second order of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and use it as the first degree in a new order to be hereafter promulgated and launched, or if this is not true, it will appear that his endeavors are to undertake to confer degrees of the Knights of Kamelia on charter members of the Ku Klux Klan and operate the second order independent of the first order of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and just how this can be done remains to be seen.

"The theory of the order is that the first order, or the order of citizenship, is probationary or a stepping stone, or a prerequisite to a right to receive the second order, Knights of Kamelia, and it also appears by the same article that those the colonel prefers for the order of the Knights of Kamelia are those men who have taken the order of citizenship in the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and on account of refraction of the constitution, by laws and oath, have been banished and their membership severed with the klan.

"Taking the newspaper article above referred to as a whole, it would seem that the colonel arrogates to himself the supreme authority and right to pass title to all things that he claimed ownership in for a consideration that he thought proper, and then holding fast to the benefits moving to him as a result of the transaction and then take back such parts of it as he might wish, with benefits accruing to himself.

"In other words, let us take the mask off once for all: would the colonel be interested in the formation of an order for women, known as Kamelia, if it were stripped of its monetary value accruing to him?

"If the colonel will only give full publicity to the contract that he has with C. W. Beeson, H. Tom Kite and the W. A. P. Study club, a privately owned corporation, owned by C. W. Beeson and wife, and H. Tom Kite and wife, all of Claremore, Okla.—the name by way of amendment has been changed to Kamelia, the women's organization—the public will then understand why Colonel Simmons is so vitally interested in the progress of the so-called woman's organization known as Kamelia."

FOUR PRIESTS HURT BY MYSTERY SHOTS

All Are Wounded as They Sit in the Parish House.

POCAHONTAS, Ark., June 28.—Four priests and one layman of this official were wounded when unidentified persons fired into the home of the Reverend Father Herringer of the Englebert Catholic Church, five miles north of here. The house was riddled with shot.

Authorities have not determined just what lies behind the shooting. While the section boasts a number of foreign born citizens, it numbers members of the Ku Klux Klan by the thousands.

The injured men are: Father Strausser of Jonesboro, shot in neck and shoulder; Father Heflinger, Paragould, shot in neck; Father Herringer, Englebrg, slight flesh wound; Father Froitzheim, Pocahontas, shot in leg; Joe Bruner, shot in back.

Three youths, Burton Knotts, Henry Daniels and his younger brother, were placed under arrest. The attack followed a church social where a disturbance arose.

KLANSMEN IN JUBILEE.

Craighead County Chapter Is Addressed by Capt. Skipworth.

JONESBORO, Ark., July 5.—The Craighead County Ku Klux Klan staged a celebration last night in honor of Independence Day. The jubilee was held in the woods just south of the Cotton Belt Railroad.

It is estimated that fully 3,500 Klansmen from Craighead and neighboring Klans were present with a thousand automobiles in the big enclosure.

On a hill, commanding a good view of the surrounding country side, a large electric cross, high in the air, burned brightly throughout the evening and was witnessed by thousands of Klansmens' families parked in cars in an adpacent field and onlookers parked in cars on the highway. Milling about in the big field amidst the glare of lights and the burning of red fire, thousands of men could be seen gathering around the fiery cross. In the early part of the evening, the oath was given by a Klan official. The response from more than 300 candidates assuming the oath could be heard for a long distance, as the oath was intoned in unison.

It is announced that 4,000 pounds of barbecued meat was served with 5,000 buns, six bushels of onions, four gallons of mustard, two kegs of pickles and giant pots of steaming coffee, while ice water, cold drinks and ice cream was to be had in great quantities.

Capt. Skipworth, or "Old Skip," as many are pleased to call him, was present, having passed through here yesterday, en route to another speaking point, and was prevailed on to stop over, which he did and was visitor at the Rotary-Lions baseball game yesterday afternoon, played for charity, and was a conspicuous character and at the Klan meeting last night he addressed the body, declining at first to speak, for the reason that another man had been selected to address the meeting, but cries from the vast assembly said: "Go on and tell us all about it." He spoke for a while and related many facts that had never been printed, but stated that at a later time he would come to Jonesboro and make a public speech, detailing in full the real facts of the Mer Rouge affair.

KLAN ELECTS MAYOR

David L. Ford Chosen at Fort Smith, Ark., Despite Opposition.

FORT SMITH, ARK., June 26.—David L. Ford, whose defeat was asked by opponents of the Ku Klux Klan, was today elected mayor of Fort Smith by a majority of 1,300 over Geo. Rye. Unsigned circulars, distributed early today, called on voters to declare opposition to the Klan by voting against Ford.

The election was held to fill the vacancy made by the recent recall of Mayor Fagan Bourland.

K. K. K. MARCH IN CAMDEN.

Camden, Ark., Aug. 2.—"A Twig Then, An Oak Now."

"Local Negroes, Where Are Your Jobs."

"Farm Hands Are Needed, Get On The Job Or Get Out."

"Negroes Stick To Your Jobs Or Watch Out."

"White Blood and Black Must Not and Shall Not Mix."

These are some of the signs carried by 600 Ku Klux Klan members in their parade through the city last week.

The Klan paraded through all the streets in the colored section and warned the Negroes to stop leaving for the North.

KLANSMEN ENJOY FEAST.

MALVERN, Ark., Aug. 6.—Reports reaching this city state a large number were initiated into the Ku Klux Klan organization at Brown Spring, 12 miles southwest of Malvern, Tuesday night. It is also learned that aside from the Malvern delegation, a number of klansmen from Arkadelphia and other nearby points were present. It is further reported that after the completion of the initiation ceremony, a big spread was served.

Ku Klux Klan — 1923 I

Louisiana.

HOODED KLUXERS ESCAPE INDICTMENT BY GRAND JURY IN MER ROUGE MURDERS AND GOVERMENT WILL ASK CHANGE OF VENUE

Richmond Dispatch 3-16-23

Bastrop, La., March 15.—No indictments were returned today by the Morehouse Parish Grand Jury for the kidnapping, torture and slaying of Watt Daniel and T. F. Richards at Mer Rouge on August 24 last and various other outrages committed by hooded bands in the parish which the jury has been investigating for the last ten days.

The jury before which Attorney General Coco appeared with the evidence taken at the hearing into the Mer Rouge outrages held here in January made its report to District Judge Odom, who presided at that hearing.

In its report the Grand Jury referred to the masked band case as "the deplorable crime of August 24," and stated that while it had gone thoroughly into the affair, it could find no evidence that would warrant the indictment of any individuals.

Attorney General Coco, who left before the Grand Jury reported, stated that if no indictments were returned he would file bills of information against certain persons named at the open hearing as having participated in mob activities.

A violent storm raged the greater part of the afternoon and when the judge entered the court room at 4:50 P. M., there were few spectators present. The report was what many had expected and little comment was offered by citizens.

After the report had been made known, Captain J. K. Skipwith, exalted cyclops of the Morehouse ku klux klan made this comment:

"It is needless to say that I am highly elated. The State has done its duty and I hope it is satisfied and will let the matter rest."

Numerous other crimes charged to hooded bands were not mentioned in Grand Jury report. More than 125 witnesses were heard by the jury during the ten days' session.

Judge Odom made no comment on the report. He dismissed the jury after saying they had been in session a long time and he knew it was more or less of hardship, but it was a duty some one had to perform.

This was the third Grand Jury since the first of the hooded band kidnappings in Morehouse Parish, none of them finding indictments for the crimes.

GOVERNOR PARKER STARTED INQUIRY

On August 24, 1922, five citizens of Mer Rouge, T. F. Richards, Watt Daniel, his father J. L. Daniel; W. O. Andrews and Tot Davenport were abducted on the Bastrop-Mer Rouge Road while returning by automobile from a picnic celebration at Bastrop. The abductors estimated at from fifteen to twenty men, one in a white robe and the remainder wearing black hoods placed the five in a truck and drove away. Late that night J. L. Daniel and Andrews were released after being flogged, while Davenport was released without punishment. Richards and Watt Daniel disappeared.

Relatives of the missing men insisted they had been murdered and enlisted the aid of Governor Parker in the search for them. In September Department of Justice agents appeared in Morehouse Parish to investigate and their deductions were that Richards and Daniel had been murdered and their bodies cast into Lake La Fourche, twenty five miles from here.

In November Governor Parker visited Washington where he had an interview with President Harding and Attorney General Daugherty, and requested additional Federal aid in the case. On December 21, Governor Parker ordered a company of infantry to Morehouse to drag lakes for the bodies.

In the early morning hours two days later, the troops engaged in a skirmish with a boatload of men on Lake Cooper. While this was in progress, dynamite was exploded in Lake La Fourche twenty miles away, and the next morning the bodies of two men, bound with telephone wires and badly mutilated, were found floating on the surface of the lake. The bodies were identified as those of Richards and Daniel.

Governor Parker immediately ordered an additional company of infantry and a machine gun company into Morehouse and set January 5, as the date for an open hearing at the court house at Bastrop to investigate the slaying of the two men and the activities of masked bands in the parish, which the Governor attributed to the ku klux klan.

The open hearing revealed abductions, deportations, floggings, the sending of threatening notes and details of the circumstances leading to the disappearance of the men who were murdered. These crimes were charged to bands of black hooded men accused of being members of the Morehouse ku klux klan. The names of many klansmen were associated with the crimes. The black hood was identified as part of the "raiding" regalia of the parish klansmen.

A previous Grand Jury, composed largely of klansmen, had failed to take any action on the disappearance of the slain men and it was openly charged that the Grand Jury which reported today numbered among its members klansmen or their sympathizers.

New Orleans, March 15.—Assistant Attorney General Walmsley said tonight he believed the State would present at once affidavits against persons suspected of being implicated in the Mer Rouge outrages.

"I am very much surprised at the news," Mr. Walmsley said. "The State had counted on indictments at least for the lesser offenses. The public can feel assured that Attorney General Coco will take prompt action in the matter. There are several courses open to the State."

He believed there was ground on which the State could obtain a new Grand Jury.

In the case of persons against whom affidavits would probably be made, he said, the State would request a change of venue. Decision would rset with Judge Odom.

Mr. Walsmley intimated that affidavits charging more than forty-five persons with such crimes as 'lying in wait with a dangerous weapon, assault and battery, deporting persons from the State" and other lesser offenses would be filed immediately.

MOREHOUSE KLANSMEN FEAR COCO'S NEXT MOVE

New York Times 3-17-23

'Surrender? Hell, We Have Just Started to Fight,' Says Attorney General.

Special to The New York Times.

BASTROP, La., March 16.—Fear of the bills of information Attorney General Coco has promised to file against the hooded murderers and kidnappers of Morehouse Parish was evident among members of the Ku Klux Klan today. Failure of the Grand Jury to indict the slayers of Watt Daniel and Thomas F. Richards provided only momentary relief. Proposals to transfer the cases to Union Parish, where there are few Klansmen, is causing additional worry.

Feeling has existed between Morehouse Parish residents and those of Union for many years. Politics is the basis for it. Opposing views on the Ku Klux Klan has emphasized the hostility.

"Those fellows in Union Parish would hang us on any kind of a charge," a prominent Klansman said here today. "We will fight any move to try us there to the very limit if bills of information are filed by the Attorney General."

Serious trouble between Klansmen of Morehouse and the citizens opposed to the organization is feared by the authorities, unless the State keeps driving against the perpetrators of the many hooded band outrages. If the State fights the cases to a finish it is believed that the Klan will not have time to become so flushed over its victory with the Grand Jury as to follow it up with reprisals against State witnesses and continue its so-called "cleaning up" program.

Residents opposed to the Klan in Morehouse are in a state of mind that presages exciting developments in case of further Klan operations. Men opposed to the Klan say they will make no hostile move, but if the Klansmen undertake further raids bloodshed surely will follow.

The jury's verdict of "not sufficient evidence" reflects the influence of the Klan on the court machinery. The attitude of Captain J. K. Skipwith, Exalted Cyclops of the Klan, is even a better measure of it. On the day the jury was empaneled he stood in the courthouse and examined the list of jurors. After studying the list he said:

"This is the last you will hear of this case. There will be no indictments."

Such a view received a cyclonic refutation today from Attorney General Coco.

"Surrender? Hell, we have just started to fight," he said. "You may assure the people of Louisiana who have backed the State in the fight at Bastrop that the case has just begun. We preferred, first, to give the citizens of Morehouse Parish an opportunity to vindicate the good name of that section, and as they have failed, we now will use every means at the disposal of the Department of Justice to bring guilty parties to the bar of justice."

Exhausting the opportunity to obtain indictments through a Grand Jury is a mere preliminary skirmish, according to the Attorney General. He will continue prosecution this year. Next year and for the next ten years, if it takes that long, to obtain a conviction, he declared.

MOREHOUSE CRIME DAMPENS ACTIVITY OF REDS, SAYS BURNS

Montgomery Advertiser

Exposures Had Wholesale Effect in Checking Criminals, Is Claim

4-9-23

NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 8.—Disclosures concerning the Morehouse parish hooded band crimes has put a damper on the activities of radicals of all kinds all over the country, according to William J. Burns, chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the United States department of Justice, who arrived here today from Atlanta on a general trip of inspection of the various offices of his department throughout the country.

"The exposure of the Morehouse crimes has had a most wholesale effect in checking the criminal tendencies of all radical organizations," Mr. Burns said. "Many have awakened to the fact that the people are determined to have an orderly government and that the United States is no place for radicals, regardless of the name under which they are known."

Mr. Burns will leave here Tuesday for Los Angeles, where he will question Herbert Wilson, who recently was quoted as saying that he knew who planted the bomb that caused the Wall street explosion in 1920. Mr. Burns characterized Wilson's reported confession as "pure bunk" but stated he would have a talk with him.

Mr. Burns in speaking of the Ku Klux Klan said that congress probably will shortly be asked to pass a law against the klan similar to those now on the statute books against communists, I. W. W. and other radical organizations.

"As much as I would like to discuss what investigation my department has made of the Ku Klux Klan", Mr. Burns said, "I cannot as congress probably will be called upon to legislate against the hooded order. Then my department will make a relentless campaign against the klan."

KU KLUX KLAN SUED FOR $100,000 LOSS

The Montgomery Advertiser 8-25-23

Woman Sets Same Figure as Husband on Damage From Tar and Feathers

SHREVEPORT, LA., Aug. 24—A patch to the Shreveport Journal Lufkin, Texas, today says that Jessie Wiley of Diboll has instituted suit at Lufkin for $100,000 against the Ku Klux Klan.

The Angelina klan No. 16, D. F. Harrell, Sam H. Kerr, Hobby Kelly and B. A. Teston, are made the defendants. The petition states that on July 20, 1921, a masked mob of klan members came to her home, took her husband Ben Wiley, beat him unmercifully, covered him with tar and feathers, and otherwise disgraced him. She further states that the klan has persistently circulated charges against her that alienated her friends and damaged her reputation and standing in the community where she lives. The petition also alleged that the purpose of the klan is to injure persons in their good name, credit, character and to bring into public scandal, infamy and disgrace with all good and worthy people.

Ben Wiley, the husband, instituted suit several weeks ago against the same organization for $100,000.

A MODERN TYRE.

Apparently the Ku Klux Klan has not met with the same success in New York City that it did, let us say, at Mer Rouge. This is the source, no doubt, of the uncomplimentary remarks emitted by Colonel Simmons, founder and emperor of the order, in an address yesterday at Tulsa, Okla., before the ladies of his favorite subsidiary order, the Kamelia. "The foremost political and social economist of the world," he declared, "recently made a survey of New York City, and after listening to its babel of tongues, and after feeling its hot breath of anarchy, after touching its seething restlessness, calmly turned away and said that Petrograd, in its dust and desolation, was a picture of New York City of the future." N Y C GLOBE APRIL 21, 1923

Colonel Simmons is in favor of distributing our large mass of aliens more evenly over the country, probably because the klan can get at them more safely where they are scarcer. The klan has an organization in New York City, but it is handicapped by being greatly outnumbered by those who either can't meet its requirements or who have not accepted its interesting views of Americanism. The disciplining of the foreign-born, the Catholic, the Jew, the Negro, and the recalcitrant native American is most easily carried out when the klan outnumbers them by ten or twenty to one, and where the ratio is anywhere near even the klan necessarily confines itself to moral suasion. And the power of the klan's moral suasions, after Mer Rouge and a hundred other atrocities that barely stopped short of murder, and after the distressing exposures of jealousy and greed which have recently been made at Atlanta, is not great.

Colonel Simmons also takes up the problem of the Japanese on the Pacific coast. He thinks the latter covet California as a place of refuge against the time when the Chinese will "undertake to have an accounting with Japan." This appeal may attract the Californians, but it falls flat in New York. In fact, it is hardly likely that New York City will ever listen eagerly to Colonel Simmons's message of peace and good-will, partly, perhaps, because some of our foreign population have brought with them from abroad a feeling for fair play and an instinct for common sense and decency.

NEW ORLEANS.—The Vigilantes of America, an organization to be composed of "citizens who can read, write and speak the English language, and are free of any creed of foreign allegiance," has filed articles of incorporation with the Louisiana secretary of state. The new organization is similar to the Ku Klux Klan.

KLANSMEN CHEER BITTER FOE

The Daily News.

Louisiana Governor Unexpectedly Meets and Talks with Klaxers.

8-17-23

[By The Associated Press.]

New Orleans, La., Aug. 17. — Gov. Parker, who last winter announced he had "dedicated himself to tearing the mask off the Ku-Klux klan" and who was responsible for the Morehouse parish investigations, came in personal contact with three passenger-coach loads of klansmen in full regalia at Gloster, Miss., last night, and after conversation with them was lustily cheered by the klansmen, according to a story printed to-day in the New Orleans item.

The governor was in a coach, almost alone, en route to Baton Rouge, when robed and hooded klansmen in large numbers boarded the train. Word spread among the masked men that the governor was on the train, and as many as could crowded into the coach where the governor was seated.

"Stand up and let the boys get a look at you," suggested a masked figure.

"I'll be very glad to do that," said Mr. Parker, and rose.

"Well, what do you think of us now?" asked one of the klansmen after a moment of mutual inspection.

"Just exactly what I've always thought of you," retorted the governor, "and if you'll take off your masks I'll be glad to tell you more in detail."

There was a moment of astonished silence, then one after another the klansmen unmasked, revealing among their number quite a few of the governor's personal acquaintances, with whom the governor chatted until the masked assembly left the train at Centerville.

Governor Parker, Klan's Chief Enemy, Cheered by Knights

The Atlanta Constitution 8-18-23

New Orleans, August 17.—Governor John M. Parker, who last winter announced he had "dedicated himself to tearing the mask off the Ku Klux Kan," and who was responsible for the Morehouse parish investigations, came in personal contact with three passenger-carloads of klansmen in full regalia a Gloster, Miss., last night, and after conversation with them, was given a lusty cheer by the klansmen. acording to a story printd today in The New Orleans Item.

The governor was in a coach, almost alone, en route to Baton Rouge, when robed and hooded klansmen in large numbers boarded the train at Gloster en route to a naturalization ceremony at Centreville, the story said. Atlanta, Ga.

Word spread among the masked men that the governor was on the train and as many as could crowded into the coach where the governor was seated.

The train conductor tried to prevent the figures from entering the coach, but he was brushed aside. One of the klansmen approached the governor and inquired:

"Aren't you John Parker?"

"That's my name," replied the governor.

"Well, stand up and let the boys get a look at you," suggested the masked figure.

"I'll be very glad to do that," retorted Mr. Parker, and rose, confronting the press of white figures that continued to shove into the coach.

"Well, what do you think of us now?' 'asked one of the klansmen after a moment of mutual inspection.

"Just exactly what I've always thought of you," retorted the governor, "and if you'll take off your masks, I'll be glad to tell you more in detail."

There was a moment of astonished silence, broken by the terrified voice of a child, crying out:

"Oh, mamma, what are they going to do with the man?"

Finally the klansman who had first addressed the governor, reached up and lifted the tall white peak mask from his head. He was grinning broadly.

"Now, do you know me?' he asked.

"Of course I do," replied the governor, caling him by name. And they shook hands heartily.

From then on it was more like a family reunion than a truce between two enemies. One after another the klansmen unmasked, revealing among their number quite a few of the governor's personal acquaintances, with whom the governor chatted until the masked assembly left the train at Centreville.

"As the train drew in near the station, the leader of the klansmen spoke:

"Let's give the governor a cheer."

"What's the mater with John Parker?"

And in response the members of the Ku Klux Klan, which Governor Parker has denounced and opposed at every opportunity, cheered him heartily.

FUQUA RENEWS POINT-BY-POINT REPLY ON KLAN

Times-Picayune

Bouanchaud Twists Meaning of Statements, He Charges.

10-21-23

Abbeville, La., Oct. 20.—In his speech here today Henry L. Fuqua, candidate for governor, continued his "point-by-point" reply to Hewitt Bouanchaud's claim about the "marked differences" between himself and Mr. Fuqua on the Ku Klux Klan. Mr. Fuqua spoke as follows:

"Mr. Bouanchaud declared that there is another difference between us on the Ku Klux Klan. He says:

" 'Mr. Fuqua answered that he would be the sole judge of the qualifications of his appointees. He thereby reserves the right to appoint a klansman to office.'

"I do not admit Mr. Bouanchaud's right to give my answer the particular twist that suits him.

"I stated my position on this matter in my opening speech at Baton Rouge, and I stated it in the following language:

" 'In making selections for those offices, appointive by the governor, my one and only guide will be the public interest. I will be the judge of the qualifications of the applicant, and when convinced that the applicant is worthy and well qualified, when convinced of his character, standing and ability, when convinced of his undivided and paramount loyalty to this, his government, and when convinced that he or she will render the best service unto the state, then and then only will I consider the application.'

"Mr. Bouanchaud is at liberty to give this language such meaning as will best suit him. To others it is plain enough. It means exactly what it says, and says exactly what it means. I also declared in my speech at Baton Rouge that I was opposed to any super government, either a super government by an organization, or a super government by the governor. Mr. Bouanchaud states his opposition to a super government by an organization and then declares for a super government by a governor. I take my stand on the constitution and the laws of the land. I will neither add to nor detract from them. The governor takes an oath to obey the law and the constitution, and I will take this oath without any mental reservations whatsoever.

"History teaches us the mischief and injustice of the "test oaths" which were required in the old world. I do not propose by any act of mine to help in replanting this noxious political weed in American soil. History teaches us that the "test oaths," required before Catholics and Dissenters could hold public office, were repealed by the English parliament nearly one hundred years ago; and now hoping to gain some temporary advantage in his candidacy for high office my opponent proposes, without warrant of law, to institute a kind of "test oath" for office holding in Louisiana. New Orleans,

"I hereby now declare to the people of this state that any kind of a 'test oath' is un-American, un-Democratic and foreign to every instinct of democracy.

"I come from a line of protestant ancestors, some of whom suffered for conscience's sake. Mr. Bouanchaud comes from a line of Catholic ancestors some of whom doubtless suffered for conscience's sake. Here in America his ancestors and mine found that civil and religious freedom that they sought, and may the Almighty God wither my arm before I lift my hand to resurrect the ancient barriers between men of different classes, different faiths and different opinions. Not for all the power and honor of the office of governor of Louisiana, even if it were for life, can Henry Fuqua be induced to raise the cry of proscription.

"Proscription is the forerunner of pogroms. I call on the Jews to stand four square with me and sternly destroy this poisonous serpent at its birth.